

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections
Be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL
EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE British government is determined to break off diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union. This is a policy of desperation and the situation confronting the empire is a desperate one. The two main reasons why Great Britain has become the chief antagonist of the Soviet Union are: the slumbering resentment towards British rule on the part of the peoples of India and Egypt, which is liable to burst into activity at any moment and the revolt of the 400,000,000 Chinese workers and peasants against foreign imperialism, the chief sufferer from the revolt being England which has exercised practical sovereignty over large sections of China.

THE natural corollary of this condition, resulting as it has in considerable loss of trade, is the growing radicalization of the British working class movement, due to the decline of British imperialism and the progressive inability on the part of the capitalists to buy off a favored section of the workers at the expense of surplus profits from their colonial coolies. In this social panorama the robber empire sees the artistic brush of the Soviet Union and will it may. For the Soviet Union, thru its government based on the emancipation of workers and peasants has set the blood of the world's slave classes tingling with a desire for freedom and if the Communist International never issued a proclamation the red star shining in Moscow would still inspire the victims of imperialism everywhere to new struggles against their oppressors.

WHEN the French revolution planted the revolutionary boot on the neck of the feudal order in France there were repercussions from that act in every quarter of the world where the people were under the yoke of native or foreign oppression. Those were the days when the Irish rebels sang: "Oh, the French are on the Say" and when the toiling peasants of Europe heard with joy the tramp of the marching armies of revolutionary France. And tory England then filled the people of the world with lurid tales of French atrocities, and with armed force and the corrupting power of her gold she made war on that revolution as she is today on the Russian revolution. Britain did not then stop at assassination, and more than one leader of the French revolution died with a British-purchased dagger in his back.

ENGLAND tried to organize the world against the French revolution and succeeded in finally defeating Napoleon but only after Napoleon betrayed the revolution. However it was written in the stars that the death-knell of the feudal order was sounded, despite the treachery of individuals even the Paris masses who bore the brunt of the initial smash against the corrupt feudal government reaped little of the advantages from the revolution. The feudal order did not go down everywhere at once. Indeed some of its trappings are to be seen in Buckingham Palace today though there is little left outside of the uniforms.

GREAT Britain is leaving no stone unturned to organize an international capitalist bloc against the Soviet Union just as she did against revolutionary France. But it is written in the heavens that the Soviet idea is bound to win. Furthermore, the base of the Soviet form of government is wide and as healthy as the French cradle of the bourgeois system which supplanted feudalism. And also the Communist Party of the Soviet Union renders that great expanse of territory a sterile field for a Napoleon.

IN a few days the forged documents planted by the Scotland Yard detectives will begin to appear in the New York Times and other capitalist sheets that have plenty of room for all the news that suits the plans and conspiracies of the ruling classes. And our capitalist editors will ring the changes on all the hoary old arguments against recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States adding as further proof for non-recognition the discovery of the latest batch of forged documents. It now remains to be seen whether the protest of the right-wing leaders of the British Labor Party against this latest tory outrage against the Workers Republic will be vigorous or merely formal. It is a well known fact that Churchill, "Jix" and Company do not hate the Soviet Union any more than do MacDonald, Thomas and Snowden.

(Continued on Page Three)

DIPLOMATIC PROTEST AGAINST LONDON RAID

Hungarian Monarchist Proposals Considered Cause for New Conflict

BERLIN, May 13.—A joint protest against the plan of rival Hungarian monarchist factions to put either "King" Otto or Archduke Albrecht of the Hapsburgs on the throne of Hungary, will be launched by state of the little entente at a conference at Joachinsthal tomorrow. This information comes from a high political leader of Yugoslavia.

The Czechoslovakian and Jugoslavian governments have already issued semi-official warnings that the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy in Hungary would provoke military intervention. It is also believed that a possible outcome of the conference will be recognition for Russia, Yugoslavia will press for a pronouncement against Italy's Balkan policy.

Fawn on Thayer To Shield Him on World-Famous Case

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—The latest effort to bring support to Judge Thayer is a pamphlet written by Ethelbert V. Grabill, of Boston, Reporter of Decisions for the Supreme Judicial Court since 1899.

Grabill has issued a 37-page pamphlet, entitled Sacco and Vanzetti in the Scales of Justice, and bound most appropriately in yellow covers.

The pamphlet was printed by Samuel Usher, of the Fort Hill Press, and the expense borne by him and Grabbill.

Usher gets his honest graft out of the public treasury by printing the decisions of the Supreme Court. Grabbill feeds the decisions to him. By skilful teamwork not a nickel is overlooked, and there is velvet enough so that Grabbill may expatiate on this now celebrated case, out of the largess of his own and Usher's private funds.

Half of the pamphlet is devoted to an abstract statement of the duties of the courts, the jury and the district. To give assurance that everything was done according to Hoyle, Grabbill points out that Judge Thayer not only once but twice repeated the solemn oath that the jurors take before they sit in the jury box.

He confesses to have "examined with care and with a dispassionate mind" something over 2,000 pages of the record. Yet he finds but three pieces of evidence to discuss; namely, the cap found on the ground after the robbery which the prosecution claimed was Sacco's, but which, unfortunately for the government, didn't fit Sacco; Vanzetti's revolver, and the enormous significance of Orciani's failure to testify. These and the old moth-eaten claim of "consciousness of guilt."

Grabbill says, "Orciani was arrested as participating in the crime. He does not tell the reader that Orciani was released one week after his arrest and was chauffeur for the defense counsel for two years, not leaving for Italy until long after the Dedham trial."

The spirit of the whole document, is revealed in its fawning flattery. Grabbill speaks of "Katzman, Esquire, Williams, Esquire, the Honorable Webster Thayer, Judge of the Superior Court; the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts." Then he says, "The defendant Sacco was represented by one Moore." This is the respect paid a man who was chief counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti for four years and who gave the case international proportions.

Berlin Stock Exchange Falls Into Panic

BERLIN, May 13.—Friday the thirteenth was indeed an unlucky day for many Berlin stock exchange operators.

Something akin to a panic developed on the stock exchange, when stock cashed an average of forty points as the result of credit restrictions imposed on banks by President Schacht of the Reichsbank.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

LON FOX, PROSECUTOR OF ZEIGLER MINERS, ARRESTED IN DIVE BRAWL

Progressive Miners Cheer Howat While Thugs Supporting Reactionaries Riot in Resort

PEORIA, Ill., May 13.—East St. Louis was selected by the convention of District 12, United Mine Workers of America, as the place for the next convention. Peoria was found unsatisfactory by the dominant Fishwick machine, because of the fact that Lon Fox, chief prosecutor of the Zeigler boys, was arrested with four of his friends, all members of the Fishwick machine, after a brawl in a resort here, during which one of the men was stabbed with a finger nail file by one of the inmates.

Harry Fishwick is president of the district, which includes all of Illinois, and is the largest in the U. M. W. A. Lon Fox is a sub-district president. The Zeigler frame-up is a case of progressive miners in the town of Zeigler, who are convicted of murder because of a fight precipitated by the K.K.K. in a union meeting. The K.K.K. is an illegal organization in the miners' union, the entire machinery of the district, both under the late president Frank Farrington, and now under Fishwick, was placed at the disposal of the prosecution. None of the Klansmen were put on trial, just the good unionists whom they attacked.

Cheer Howat
The miners who had the good fortune to hear Alexander Howat speak to the convention on the eleventh remember as one of the bright spots of an otherwise boss-ridden gathering that the fighting leader who broke down the Kansas slave law, forbidding strikes and providing for compulsory arbitration, was heartily cheered, and a resolution adopted to demand that the international union officials promptly reinstate him into full membership with all rights and privileges.

Howat's Speech
Howat made a masterly speech. He declared emphatically that the deplorable conditions existing in the coal mines today can only be righted by "taking away the mines from the coal operators whose only aim is to see how much money they can exploit out of the public by their outrageous prices and attempts to reduce the wages of the miners. "One of the solutions to the troubles of the miners is nationalization of the mines with a good strong labor party to back it up."

For Labor Party
"The time has come when the working class of this country should get together and try to elect more men and women to represent them in the legislative halls of this country," said Howat. "I have not changed my mind in the least and go on record for a labor party. The time has come when the working class should pull away from the two old parties that have dominated this country for many years. The workers should have a political party of its own so that we do not have to beg and plead for laws that will benefit us. It takes time to do that, but it takes time to do anything. It took time to build the miners' union, but if we never make a start we will never accomplish anything."

Six Hour Day
"Nationalization of the coal mines and a six hour day are the only things for our men," continued Howat. "They used to say that the eight hour day was impossible. The six hour day is coming. I feel just as sure that the time is coming and probably a great deal quicker than we expect."

Britain Wages War On Soviet Union at Geneva Conference
GENEVA, May 13.—Great Britain is waging her unofficial war against the Soviet Union at Geneva Economic Conference as well as in Peking and London.

Sir Arthur Balfour has been making every effort to discredit the Soviet Union and to balk the extension of credit by foreign powers to her. Despite the efforts of the British delegation, Ossinski and Sokolnikoff, Soviet Union delegates, are conferring with the delegations of other countries about loans and concessions, it is understood.

When Balfour attacked the socialization of trade in the Soviet Union, Sokolnikoff replied, "Other countries have sold goods to this 'monopoly' and have received good money."

Explaining the need of the Soviet Union for credits, one of the USSR delegates said, "We want to buy locomotives and electrical equipment in vast quantities. We don't need money, we need goods. The government stands behind every transaction. It has paid for everything thus far."

British Navy Attacks Yankees in War Trial On Rhode Island Coast

Rhode Island today took on the appearance of war time, as the advance guard of the big British-American war game forces began to gather.

Twenty-two seaplanes from Norfolk took trial flights over Newport and the U. S. S. Patoka, mast ship of the dirigible Los Angeles, anchored off shore with twelve planes aboard.

The U. S. S. Wright, naval airship "mother" ship, was also in port. An air base was being set up in Middletown.

On Monday a fleet of 137 battle-ships and smaller naval craft, the British invaders, will launch an attack against the American defenders.

3 More Levees Give Way at New Orleans; Fear Missouri Flood

BATON ROUGE, La., May 13.—Three more levees gave way today before the pressure of the terrific Mississippi flood waters.

The big bend levee crashed at Moreauville, allowing a wall of water eight feet deep and more than 200 feet wide to sweep through and inundate the countryside for miles around.

Today's break are expected to inundate a total area of 4,412 square miles and virtually open a new river through Central Louisiana to the Gulf of Mexico.

All telecommunication and telegraph communication with the stricken territory north of here was disrupted today and reports of the newest disaster came by naval wireless from the Steamer Orleaner, stationed off Simmesport.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 13.—With the Missouri River running more than eighteen feet higher than normal, this city today was threatened with inundation. The river is now a foot and a half below flood stage. If the gradual rise continues hundreds of homes in the low west end of the city will be flooded, engineers said. A third of the city is on a level or below the level of the river.

LABOR PARTY IS MINERS DEMAND IN DISTRICT TWO

Central Pennsylvania Swinging to Brophy
DU BOIS, Pa., May 13.—Over the bitter opposition of the Lewis-Marks group, John Brophy, former president of District 2, has forced through his resolutions for a labor party and nationalization of the mines at the district convention here.

The labor party resolution calls for the "ending of every aid and encouragement" to the units of the Labor Party wherever they exist in District 2 and "assisting actively in the formation" of units where they do not already exist.

Brophy has been fighting every inch of the way in the convention, although not seated as a delegate. Barred by a vote of 56 to 53, Brophy won a concession that he be allowed the floor when attacked. Nevertheless his supporters have had to fight for his recognition as a speaker even when his character was assaninated by the Lewis gang.

Convention sentiment has been swinging toward Brophy from the opening days and he now carries a majority on contested issues.

Navy Calls Foreigners To Design Air Terror

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Foreign airship builders will compete with Americans for the \$50,000 prize offered to the successful designer of the huge new dirigible to be built for the navy, it was learned today.

Because the airship—two and a half times as large as the Los Angeles in cubic feet capacity—will be the greatest ever built, the navy offered a large prize to bring the best brains of the world to its aid.

The ship will cost \$6,000,000 and will have a minimum endurance of 130 hours, officers said. It will be able to carry three airplanes, and to "mother" several more by acting as a "gas" station and refueling them while in the air.

Wall Street to Govern Polish Finances Thru New \$70,000,000 Loan

BERLIN, May 13.—The American loan of \$70,000,000 to Poland, which has been approved by the Polish cabinet, will be floated this month, according to advices from Warsaw today. The agreement will be signed in Paris.

Jeremiah Smith, who acted as financial dictator of Hungary, is favored as a possible nominee for American financial adviser to the Bank Polski, as agreed upon under the terms of the loan.

(Negotiations for loan to Poland were delayed by the refusal of the Sejm to agree to the control of Polish finances by American bankers. The terms of the loan are yet unknown.)

VIOLATION OF TRADE TREATY AND OF COMMON DECENCY, SAYS CHARGE

Disregard of Immunity Ordered Directly by British Home Secretary

Police Throw Papers Around; Break Safes; Men Detectives Search Girl Clerks

LONDON, May 13.—Formal protest against the police raids in Arcos, Ltd., headquarters of the Soviet Union trade delegation and the Soviet Union trading organization in London, was made today by Charge Rosengoltz.

Rosengoltz called on Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, this afternoon and registered a diplomatic protest against the action of the police. It is understood that the protest was based on the fact that the official Soviet Union trade delegation has diplomatic immunity.

The announcement today that the raid was ordered directly by the home office makes the responsibility clear. It was not a simple police case, involving possible stolen documents, as Scotland Yard announced in the beginning, but even in its inception a political act.

Would Break With U. S. S. R.
There is no concealment, in informed circles here, of the fact that out of the raid the Tory government expects to manufacture an incident that will serve as an excuse for breaking off trade relations altogether with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Tory leaders have regarded the Chang Tso-Lin raid on the Soviet Union embassy in Peking, with consent of the foreign diplomatic agents there, with undisguised admiration, and have been publicly advocating its imitation in England, both as a moral support to the North China militarists, and for what direct damage might result to the interests of the Soviet Union.

Disregard Underling.
Charge Rosengoltz stated in his protest to Chamberlain the police had violated the diplomatic immunity of the members of the trade delegation and said that one trade representative, M. Khudiacov, had been assaulted by the police when he refused to surrender the keys to the safe which contained private documents and secret codes.

Police Search The Women.
"The raid was a flagrant violation of the trade agreement and during the raid the most elementary guarantees, demanded by common decency," said Rosengoltz.

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Mutual Insurance Agents Defrauded by "Big Four"

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its expose of the fraudulent methods employed by the "Big Four," who are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In this series it is charged that these companies who monopolize the weekly payment life insurance business are guilty of fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, manipulation of policyholders' money and subordination, to perjury.

On April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges contained in the Harrison articles.

So far the official apologist for the insurance companies has not submitted his report. The expose has caused something resembling panic in insurance circles. It affects upwards of 40,000,000 American policyholders.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.
The "Big Four" do not confine their looting practices to policyholders. Not only are policyholders swindled, but clerks are underpaid, agents are cheated out of commissions and the whole internal organization is flooded with a deluge of bunk and fraud.

Ignorant policyholders who suddenly find themselves swindled of their life savings usually turn on the wretched agent who is merely the cog in the vast machine.

It has been reiterated in previous articles that of all the weekly payment life insurance which is written every year more than three quarters of it lapses before it has accumulated a "legal" cash value.

Chop His Salary.
When an agent reports that certain of the business with which he is debited has lapsed, the original commission paid for the lapsed insurance is deducted from his salary.

The reason offered by the insurance officials for this outrageous robbery is that unless such punitive

NOT GUILTY IS PLEA OF DAILY WORKER EDITOR

Trumped Up Charge Denied by Daily

William F. Dunne, editor, Bert Miller, business manager and the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. after pleading not guilty to charges of circulating "lewd and obscene" matter in Part 8 of Special Sessions yesterday morning, were ordered to appear for trial on May 27. Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney, entered the plea.

From the very first day that William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, editors of The DAILY WORKER, and Bert Miller, business manager were hailed to court for a hearing on this charge, it was evident that this arrest is part of a deliberate campaign against The DAILY WORKER. Those called by the state as witnesses against The DAILY WORKER were George L. Darte, "adjutant-general" of the Military Order of the World War; and George Seitz, a "research worker" for the Keyman of America.

These two men testified to receiving thru the mail copies of The DAILY WORKER containing Gordon's poem. That they had been on the watch for just such an opportunity to prosecute.

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One) But while the former are the recognized leaders of the ultra-reactionary section of the British ruling classes the latter owe their positions to the workingclasses and must make a show of loyalty to workingclass interests.

WITH General Feng and the governor of Shansi province now telling the world that they will support the Hankow government; with the almost assured support of the peasant military organization known as the Red Spears and with the remarkable growth of the trade unions in China, the position of the imperialist powers is less secure than ever, despite the treachery of Chiang-Kai-Shek. This is an added reason why Great Britain should wish to crush the Soviet Union, since without the aid of the Soviet government, the imperialist buzzards would be able to gorge themselves on Chinese blood for many years to come.

WHILE the General Motors corporation is handing out dividends to its fortunate stockholders, the Italian workers are getting theirs, from the famous "Charter of Labor" recently bestowed on them by their "savior" Mussolini. This has taken the form of a 10 per cent wage cut. It is consoling to note that the employers have also been requested to make sacrifices. They are willing to cut the cost of production at the expense of a ten per cent cut in the wages of the workers. This is the kind of economy that is NOT practiced in the Soviet Union. There, economy is never at the expense of the producers. Which indicates the basic difference between Fascism and the proletarian dictatorship.

THE United States government is buying rifles from Nicaragua liberals at the rate of ten dollars each. The idea is that it is cheaper to buy rifles than to buy reactionaries to take the place of those who might be killed by shots from liberal rifles. Here is a good chance for some enterprising patriot to make a fortune by buying those rifles from the government as junk and selling them at a high price when the United States government engages in another SERIOUS war in behalf of civilization. The Morgan fortune was started in a similar way and in things financial the Morgans are no mean guides.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

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SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment Labor Education Labor and Government Trade Union Politics

RIGHTS BARRING FURRIERS FROM INTERNATIONAL

Fear Workers Influence On Convention

Apparently moved by the fear that the fur workers will regain control of their union if too many of them are permitted to register, the reactionary leaders of the International Fur Workers' Union and the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee are refusing to issue books of the "scab International" to those workers who have been instructed by the Joint Board to register and return to their shops.

Possibly the right wing officials are afraid these workers may have a voice in choosing delegates for the convention which they have announced for June 13 at Washington, D. C. This is the convention which should have been held early in May.

Whatever the reason, the right wing leaders are deliberately discriminating against the workers from locked-out shops. President William Green of the A. F. of L. said recently that this "scab" union is the real union, and every fur worker is eligible for membership. Yet workers who have been members of the union since its organization are being refused the books of the International. At first they were given letters instead of books. Now the right wing is afraid to register them at all.

When the workers who did receive letters present them to an employer, they are refused jobs, or they are offered wages so low that they are certain not to accept. The International has deliberately told the employers not to engage these workers carrying letters. They are apt to create trouble, the right wing declares.

The reactionary officials are faced with a dilemma—more workers than they ever dreamed of registering, yet they fear to enter their names. They feel certain there is something wrong somewhere.

In the meantime "mobilization" work is going forward at Joint Board headquarters and the fur workers are urged to "hold themselves in readiness" to demonstrate their organized power when the hour comes.

Rally To Joint Board. Four crowded membership meetings of locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union Thursday pledged their energetic co-operation in the work of collecting the \$100,000 "Union Defense Fund," and of undertaking larger preparations for a more intensive phase of the fight against the reactionary forces of the International and the A. F. of L.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, who spoke at all four meeting halls—two in Manhattan Lyceum, Astoria Hall and Webster Hall—told the workers that the Joint Board will very soon make clear why it has instructed certain workers to register in the scab union.

"The Joint Board will soon teach a lesson to those manufacturers who have seen fit to play politics with the lives of the fur workers. They will be made to realize that they are to keep hands off the Furriers' Union. The manufacturers challenged the union, and the Joint Board is prepared to accept the challenge."

Joint Board Books. In the discussions at their meetings, and in a leaflet distributed in the fur market, every registered fur worker in the association shops is instructed to take out a duplicate union book in the office of the Joint Board. No one is to register who is working in an independent shop or in a Trimming Association shop. "If these bosses tell you to register in the scab union, you should at once declare a strike and come to the office of the Joint Board."

Oil Magnates Petition For Bigger and Better Trusts; to Boost Prices

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In an effort to boost the price of oil barons, led by Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, have appealed to the Federal Oil Conservation Board for permission to restrict the production of petroleum.

The statement issued by the oil barons also suggests "joint operation" of new fields, which virtually is a demand for the legalization of oil trusts.

The move which is backed by magnates like Teagle and Harry F. Sinclair is meeting with the opposition of small oil producers.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Building Workers Discuss Crisis in Plumbers Lockout

Wide interest was manifested by building trades workers in the mass meeting called for 8 P. M. last night at Ace Hall, 182 Claremont Ave., Williamsburg, by the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers.

With the Brooklyn plumbers and helpers on strike since April 1 for the five-day week and wage increases, and the plumbers and helpers in the rest of New York locked out or on strike as a result, the building trades here face crucial tests, he declared.

The helpers are on strike to bring the present \$4 scale somewhere nearer the level for other helpers, ranging from \$8 for electricians' helpers to \$11 for boiler-makers' helpers. The helpers hope to affiliate with the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

Progressives Give Analysis. The Progressive Building Trades Workers of Greater New York are also maintaining a lively interest in the present crisis. With contracts showing a steady decline, they declare that the bosses have picked this year for a general assault on all the building crafts, beginning with the plumbers. The Building Trades Employers' Association's act in taking charge of the lockout from the boss plumbers constitutes a threat of direct war on all the crafts, the progressives say.

The Employers' Association, according to the progressives, comprises 26 associations representing 509 of the larger contractors and building employers. In addition 143 associate members represent the building material dealers, bankers, lawyers, architects and trade publishers.

Against this united force, the building crafts are pitting their individual strength, even the loose alliance of the Building Trades Council being ineffective because not used.

Ask Conference Now. The progressives have formulated four demands:

- 1. An immediate conference of all building trade unions to organize the

LITERARY MEN, PROFESSORS, DOCTORS AND LAWYERS APPEAL FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Rockefeller's Park Avenue Baptist Church, comes out for Sacco and Vanzetti. Joining with 46 other pastors, professors, playwrights, poets and attorneys, his name is signed to a petition to Governor Fuller, prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union, urging a review of the entire case in the interests of justice.

"There is a widespread belief that the men are entirely innocent of the crime for which they have been sentenced to the death penalty," the petition begins. "The belief is likewise widespread," it continues, "that in the trial of these men there was a confusion of issues, as between their guilt or innocence of the crime charged, on one hand, and their acknowledged radicalism on the other."

The list of signers is here given in full:

- Chauncey C. Brewster: Bishop of Connecticut, Protestant Episcopal Church. John Graham Brooks: Sociologist, Author, Cambridge, Mass. Robert W. Brucere: Author, New York. George L. Burr: Librarian, Professor, Cornell University. Samuel McCrea Cavert: General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches. H. J. Davenport: Professor of Economics, Cornell.

John Dewey Signs. John Dewey: Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University. Fred Eastman: Managing Editor, Christian Work; Professor, Chicago Theological Seminary. Sherwood Eddy: Secretary for Asia, National Council, Y. M. C. A. Frank A. Fetter: Professor of Political Economy, Princeton University. C. O. Fisher: Professor of Economics, Wesleyan University. Harry Emerson Fosdick: Minister of Park Avenue Baptist Church, N. Y. Kemper Fullerton: Professor, Oberlin Graduate School of Theology. Christian Gauss: Dean of the College, Princeton University. Franklin H. Giddings: Professor of Sociology and History, Columbia. E. E. Haynes: Professor of Sociology, University of Iowa. John Haynes Holmes: Pastor of Community Church, New York. Henry T. Hunt: Attorney, Former Mayor of Cincinnati, Member, Railroad Labor Board, New York. Leland H. Jenks: Professor, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. Survey Editor. Paul U. Kellogg: Editor of Survey Graphic, New York. Carl Kelsey: Professor, University of Iowa. Frank H. Knight: Professor of

Denounce Militants At Confab of Right Wingers Held Here

Under the chairmanship of Abraham I. Shipplacoff, who pleaded for a fight "along spiritual and moral lines," the Committee For the Preservation of Trade Unions, held their second confab at Beethoven Hall, East Fifth St., on Wednesday evening.

About 125 people were present, including visitors. The sponsors of the conference refused to allow any of their visitors to leave while the session was going on. When several visitors wanted to leave they were told to keep their seats by some of Beckerman "boys" who paraded up and down the aisles. Sam de Witt and Morris Feinstone were the clowns of the evening. De Witt generously offered copy of his next book of poems (not yet published) to everyone who subscribed to the New Leader.

Feinstone said that all the delegates should take the New Leader home and give it to children to read. The conference occasionally got serious. Then the Cloakmakers' Union and the Furriers' Union were denounced. So were the Communists and the Freiheit.

The representative of the International Fur Workers Union was Charles Stetsky, former vice-president who was cast out with the Kaufman regime. Julius Hochman was the spokesman for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and according to capitalist papers "he and Stetsky told the delegates of the measures adopted in their unions to oust the Communists and their sympathizers."

The committee decided to establish a permanent propaganda bureau to supply material for places outside of New York.

defense against the attack of the employers' association.

2. Organization of plumbers' helpers and other unorganized building trades workers.

3. One Building Trades Council comprising all building trades unions.

4. Uniform agreements for all building trades to expire at the same time.

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

USE COURTS TO HAMPER PICKETS OF JOINT BOARD

Seek Enforcement of Injunction

An order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court was served yesterday on Louis Hyman, C. S. Zimmermann, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Boruchowitz, and 16 business agents and representatives of the Joint Board of Cloak and Dressmakers. A hearing will be held May 17 before Judge Erlanger in Part I of General Sessions.

The order is practically the first effort made for enforcement of the injunction obtained on March 24 by the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., against Joint Board officers and members, and constitutes an "unprecedented case in the history of labor injunctions," according to attorneys for the Joint Board.

In discussing the order, Louis B. Boudin, counsel for the Joint Board, pointed out that the injunction was unique in that it attempted to prohibit possible acts rather than enjoin from acts that are being committed at the time of its issuance. He declared that the Association of Dress Manufacturers "apparently is attempting to punish the entire union, from Louis Hyman to the last member."

Picketing A Crime.

Affidavits accompanying the order declare that the injunction as it prohibits picketing has been violated daily by workers, who picketed the shops of employers who had discharged Joint Board sympathizers, and were declared on strike by the Joint Board.

Magistrates have refused to hold such pickets as were arrested "for violating the injunction," declaring that the workers had a right to picket, and that they had no power to enforce an injunction. This attitude of the magistrates has resulted in the recourse to the higher court, in an attempt to quench the enthusiastic picket lines.

The injunction was sweeping in its nature, restraining workers from picketing, from shouting "scab," from going to the homes of the workers or the shops of the employers and from "including the plaintiff's members and the workers of such members to repudiate the agreement" made by Sigman with the employers, and which flagrantly betrayed the interests of the workers.

Political Science, University of Chicago. Edward Smith-Parsons: President, Marietta College. Hutton Webster: Professor of Social Anthropology, University of Nebraska.

Percey Mackaye: Dramatist. George Middleton: Dramatist. Edgar Lee Masters: Poet, Author of "Spoon River Anthology." Frank Aydelotte: President, Swathmore College. Walter D. Agnew: President Women's College of Alabama. Carl Becker: Professor of European History, Cornell. Harry Gunnison Brown: Professor of Economics, University of Missouri. Paul H. Douglas: Professor, University of Chicago. Karl F. Geiser: Professor of Political Science, Oberlin. William S. Knickerbocker: Professor, Syracuse University. Francis W. Knickerbocker: Syracuse, N. Y. Charles E. Merriam: Professor,

Milk Driver Stole Bottle, Grave Charge

Harry EDIAS, 30 years old, Ozone Park, Queens, a milk driver, was held in \$500 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate David Hirschfeld in New Jersey Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a charge of petty larceny for the alleged theft of a quart bottle of milk.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926. By Wm. Z. Foster

A graphic and detailed story of a trip thru Soviet industry, the factories of Leningrad, the mills of Moscow and the mines of the Donetz basin. 25 Cents.

RUSSIA'S PATH TO COMMUNISM By Gregory Zinoviev

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NOTE. Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

SET TRIAL FOR DAILY WORKER EDITORS, MANAGER, FOR MAY 27; TRY TO STOP PAPER

(Continued from Page One) cute The DAILY WORKER was indicated by the fact that both men claimed to have been diligent readers of the paper for a year and a half. They claimed this was the first "obscure" matter they had discovered. Since it would be only on this technical charge that they could sue the paper, there is no doubt they were watchfully waiting for the advent of just such material.

The "Patriotic Organization" which these two men represent are well-known for their persistent campaigns against all groups which are not 100 percent nationalistic. Not only do they spread propaganda against all communist organizations, but they attack even pacifist liberals and everyone who dares raise his voice in protest against either social or political wrongs.

"Adjutant-General" Captain Darte has charged the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the American Association of University Women with having members of the "radical, pink or intelligentsia group"—which of course is criminal.

Keymen's Record. The Keymen of America whom the witness George Seitz represented, are thoroughly exposed by Norman Haggood in his recently published book, "Professional Patriots." The organization was formed from the readers of a section in the New York "Commercial" (which is no longer in existence) which was devoted to "exposing subversive movements." The aim of this group is to supply all patriotic organizations with "correct information and data upon which they can proceed in their own way through their members."

Haggood Describes. According to Norman Haggood, "The organization announces that among other duties its members should be prepared to 'help stop the growth of Communism and socialism,' 'work for industrial freedom' (meaning the open shop), 'keep informed through the Information Bureau of all subversive and radical movements,' 'keep the Information Bureau posted on local activities of radical movements,' and 'assist local newspapers to secure and print information that will aid in this character of work.'"

No doubt Seitz, "a research worker" of this organization is one who has been helpfully spying on The DAILY

WORKER and is now doing his bit 'to stop the growth of Communism.' Hurling defiance at the forces of reaction that are seeking to destroy The DAILY WORKER, The DAILY WORKER Builders of New York City have arranged a two-day International Proletarian Carnival for Saturday and Sunday, July 23 and 24, at Pleasant Bay Park.

Part of National Campaign. This is one of the events in the nation-wide "Help Build The DAILY WORKER" campaign. All organizations are requested to refrain from holding affairs on these dates—July 23 and 24—and to give full co-operation in making the carnival a success.

The amusements at the carnival will include political skits on the situation in the needle trades and other industries, athletic events and games, and exhibitions between Workers sports clubs from New York and other cities.

Raymond Prosecution Scores. LOS ANGELES, May 13.—"Jungle," Paul Kelly's Japanese valet, missing witness in the Ray Raymond murder trial, will be sprung as a prosecution surprise witness when the film player's trial is resumed this afternoon.

The district attorney's investigators announced the servant had been found at a Hollywood motion picture studio and would be placed on the stand to tell of gin fizzes alleged to have been served in Kelly's apartment to Dorothy Mackaye, while her husband, Raymond, and the screen juvenile engaged in a fatal fist fight in the Raymond home.

Nearly Break Joliet Prison. JOLIET, Ill., May 13.—Additional guards were ordered placed near the cells of Henry J. "Midget" Perneckes and other criminals in Joliet penitentiary today following the arrest of William Evans, escaped murderer, believed to have planned a wholesale prison delivery by the employment of mustard gas bombs and enough nitroglycerine to shatter the wings of the institution. Evans was arrested as he sought to drive an automobile within the gates while posing as a missionary priest.

Landslide At Tiflis. TIFLIS, May 13.—Fourteen bodies today had been recovered from the area which was devastated by a landslide from Davidoff Mountain.

Haled to Court

Legal notice box with text: If not delivered return to Court of Special Sessions of the City of New York, Building for Criminal Courts, Centre Street, between Franklin and White Streets, Borough of Manhattan. The People of the State of New York vs. The Daily Worker Pub. Co. Inc. PART B. The Defendant will be called for Pleading/Trial Sentence at the Court of Special Sessions, New York County, on MAY 17 1927 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day. This notice is sent you in order that your undertaking may not be forfeited. JOSEPH F. MOSS, Jr., Clerk of Court.

Now the real fun begins. On Friday, the 13th of May, we were haled to the Court of Special Sessions to plead against the infamous frame-up which is being cooked up against us. We were remanded for trial on May 27th. Needless to say, neither Darte of the Military Order of the World War nor Seitz of the Keymen of America were called upon to plead.

But Darte and Seitz and the capitalist system for which they stand will never be brought to justice in a capitalist court. But the workers can and will try them before a court of proletarian justice, in which thousands of workers throughout the country, will act as the judges.

Every dollar you send for the defense of The DAILY WORKER against the attacks of the reactionaries, is at the same time a proletarian indictment of these enemies of the labor movement. Don't fail to plank down your contribution. Put it down with emphasis, to show just where you stand. Rush it along.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Sacco and Vanzetti Still in Shadow of Electric Chair

Facts in possession of The DAILY WORKER reveal a sneak- ing, under-handed attempt of those involved in the original frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti to place before Governor Fuller of Massachusetts a mass of additional manufactured "evidence" against these victims of the vengeance of murderous agents of the United States department of justice and the open shoppers of that state. These culprits are known to be piling perjury upon perjury in order to prevent an investigation that, if conducted properly, would expose their own villainy and place them in the pillory.

While the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti and those liberal elements that protest at what they consider a blemish upon their sacred institutions of democracy, right and justice, are heralding to the world the rabid vindictiveness of Judge Thayer, the story of the perjured testimony and all the details of the frame-up that placed Sacco and Vanzetti in the shadow of the electric chair, the identical scoundrels who aided in the frame-up are steadily concocting new and more loathsome perjury in order to induce Governor Fuller to refuse to sanction an investigation.

It is typical of liberalism to always seek to find in events in which they participate justification for their stupid faith in capitalist institutions. They imagine that Governor Fuller, one of the wealthiest men in the state of Massachusetts, a millionaire director of the great Packard Motor Company, will see eye to eye with them and become as incensed over the astounding revelations regarding the attempt to railroad to the death chair these two Italian workers as they themselves have become. They do not perceive the fact that Fuller is likely to be more susceptible to the poison perjury of those who plotted the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti than to the facts brought forth in defense of the victims of class justice.

The working class and its advanced section that first brought to the light of day the monstrous crime against these two workers and that held back the hand of the assassin for these seven years must not be lulled into a false sense of security because of talk of an investigation. Furthermore, even though an investigation is ordered, we must always remember that powerful murderous influences will be set in motion to thwart a real investigation and endeavor to use a fraudulent investigation to whitewash those who conspired against these men.

Great Sacco and Vanzetti conferences should be arranged throughout the country and preparations made for a national conference that will have as its aim the mobilization of the masses to see that these victims of capitalism are not only saved from the electric chair but that they are returned to their places in the labor movement. Only the workers can adequately defend the members of their class victimized by the capitalist courts.

First Results of the Fascist Labor Bill—a 10% Wage Cut

Class co-operation in Italy works for all practical purposes as it does in the United States; the difference being in its method of application. In the United States the official labor bureaucracy enters into agreements with the employers and bludgeons the workers into accepting wage cuts. In Italy the fascist state enforces wage cuts against the workers through the use of its coercive force: the police, the army and other instruments of the fascist terror.

A ten per cent wage cut enforced upon all workers in Italian industry is the first result of Mussolini's "charter of labor," recently promulgated. The personal organ of the fascist tyrant, the Popolo Di Roma, declares that "representatives of the workers will demonstrate their patriotism by consenting to the request of their employers for a ten per cent wage cut." These "representatives," needless to state, are part of the fascist state apparatus whose job it is to stifle all attempts at class action on the part of the Italian workers and deliver them bound and gagged into the hands of the employers.

The reason for the vicious slash in the already inadequate wages of the Italian workers whose leaders have been hounded, imprisoned, exiled or murdered by Mussolini's armed hooligans is the desire of the Italian industrialists to compete on the world markets with the products of the lowest paid laborers of the world. This motive is admitted by the fascist grand council which announces that "the new wage contracts (?) permit business an ample margin of time to adjust itself to the new financial situation and the difficulties of international competition."

Thus state-imposed class collaboration in Italy works precisely the same as the sort of class collaboration enforced against the workers in the United States by the Greens, Wolls, and other apostles of "mutual aid" between capital and labor. In Italy the leaders of labor had first to be crushed by the state before the fascist regime could be imposed. In the United States our own gallant labor leaders at the head of the official bureaucracy conduct themselves in the manner of fascists, thereby making unnecessary an open fascist government.

The wage cut in Italy is only the beginning of a series, that must inevitably bring about such widespread misery among the workers that they will realize that revolution is the only way out. And just as the workers in Italy must fight fascism as represented by the Mussolini regime there, so in this country the fight against fascism at present must be conducted for the most part within the ranks of the labor movement against the would-be Mussolinis who use terror against the membership to maintain their jobs as agents of the capitalists.

The Rough Road

(Continued From Last Issue).

He left, carrying away the secret of his thoughts, and I remained weighed down with oppression. I remembered the mate telling me that the telegraphist had three chums, a junior officer, the assistant quartermaster and the machinist, whom he also suspected. They did not express themselves politically and were always efficient in the performance of their duty. Suddenly a thought struck me: each of these three had in turn some friends and so on, and this was their organization!

This suspicion was shortly confirmed. I was in my cabin, composing a code telegram to let the admiral know that all was well with us. It was Friday about seven o'clock in the evening. I had not slept for several nights and my nerves were on edge. Suddenly I heard shots and stamping of feet, then a piercing shriek.

"It's begun!" For some reason I spoke aloud and dashed out of my cabin. I was immediately surrounded by sailors armed with rifles, who searched me hurriedly and conducted me to the mess-room. I noticed that the rifle stand in the officers' corridor was empty. This meant that the whole crew was armed. Sprawling on the floor with a broken head, directly in our path, was the first officer, Ismaelov, a pool of his blood spreading on the linoleum and shining in the electric light. I was obliged to step over the convulsed body of my dying assistant, and as I did so, my heart sank within me as if I were committing a heinous crime.

Spattering shots sounded on the upper deck, each ending in a life. On entering the mess-room I found several officers, two doctors and the priest already assembled there. A watch was set over us.

It was all done with incredible swiftness. New officers, engineers and junior officers were constantly being brought in. Then the machinists began to appear, some of them dragging the chief engineer who, forgetting his dignity, fell on his knees and begged in a whining tone:

"Comrades, spare me, make me a stoker, I'll stand watch for two." He tore his chevrons off himself. The machinists threw him off with laughter and he fell into a corner like a dead weight. Raising himself on his elbow, he crouched against the wall, moaning piteously.

Men were swarming all over the ship in movements, at first slight, of confusion, but really excellently organized. The number of prisoners increased. Somewhere deep in the hold shots sounded dully and almost at the same time the head electrician, Golovin, wearing a sailor's uniform, dashed into the mess-room. His face was covered with blood and I barely recognized him.

"Save me, save me," he wailed desperately, rushing at me. I backed away from him and exclaimed sharply:

"Leave me alone!" Sailors appeared in the doorway. Golovin ran to a leather divan and fell on it with his head jammed into a corner and the lower part of his body raised as if to receive blows. One of the sailors, with a coarse jest, buried his bayonet under his spine. An animal-like roar shook the splendid walls of the mess-room and ceased abruptly. Slowly Golovin raised his twitching face and tried to look about with eyes straining out of their sockets. A hoarse rattle, like the grunting of a pig, sounded in his chest.

We recoiled in horror and froze in position. The sailors, however, on finishing with the electrician, spoke calmly, as though apologizing for their act.

"Wanted to destroy the dynamo, the bastard!" "He's sly, that one. What could we do in the dark and all the scoundrels scuttling away like rats? Whom could we catch then?"

Both were calmly wiping perspiration from their faces. They went out, leaving the dead body on the divan, and we all looked at each other in surprise, as though seeing for the first time. The priest moved his lips in soundless prayer, concealing a large and splendid silver cross in the folds of his robe, as if fearing it would attract some misfortune to him. The boatswain, Soloveikin, began to blow his nose violently as if he had suddenly caught a bad cold. I noticed that each tried to place himself behind another, so that we were all crowded at the end of the room.

We had hardly recovered when the corridor of the officers' quarters resounded to shots, curses, shots and stamping of feet; some struggle must be going on there. An instant later, a groaning sailor was carried in and placed gently on the table. The assistant quartermaster took charge.

"First aid, doctors!" Both doctors seemed glad, rushed to the wounded man and began to undress him, getting in each other's way. The man was shot through the chest and was dying, even as he tried to steel his blazing eyes.

"Lieutenant Brasov treated him to this; the viper locks himself in his cabin and shoots with a revolver. Shot one man already, right in the head."

Another sailor muttered through his teeth:

"We'll get him anyway, that Brasov, if he hid in hell. We'll get him, the beast."

Out in the corridor the noise subsided. I decided that all must be over with Lieutenant Brasov. I was puzzled to see the sailors standing by the left door begin a whispered conversation with the machinists, who quickly ran off. Two sailors left the remaining group and moved out into the corridor. Each sank down on one knee, holding his rifle in position.

In a short time a dirty stoker rushed into the mess-room and, gasping for breath, called hurriedly to the sailors:

"Everything's ready. Now the play is going to begin." A large number of sailors had gathered at the left door. Their noise ceased and they craned their necks, peering into the corridor. I did not know what it meant but there was something in this strained waiting.

Suddenly the silence was shattered by the sound of breaking glass. A second later the corridor resounded with a human scream, mingled with the hissing sound of escaping steam. The sailors stirred, glanced about.

"Brasov's getting it good and hot." "There's a steam bath for you!" From further bits of conversation I gathered what was happening. It appeared that it had been impossible to get Lieutenant Brasov out of his cabin. He kept up a continual firing through the door and no member of the crew wished to risk his life further. They led the hose through from the machines, broke the skylight of the cabin and let in the hot steam.

The screams changed into an animal-like roar, so terrible that I felt the hair rising on my scalp. I thought with horror of what was happening in that fatal cabin. The steam was rushing in with great force, scalding the body unbearably. Lieutenant Brasov immediately lost his head with the suddenness of it. Perhaps his eyes had burst. Blind, he was flinging himself from one end of the tiny room to the other, stumbling against obstacles, falling and rising again, beating his head against the walls. Sometimes he was silent for a moment, then again came that inhuman howling. And the room was becoming hotter. He was cooking in it as meat boils in a pot. The skin was coming off his face, his hands, and still life throbbled painfully within him.

The prisoners crouched together, pale and helpless. When the last groan had died, the sailors entered the cabin. Brasov was a boiled corpse. They carried him to the upper deck and threw him overboard.

The ship was now completely in the hands of the revolutionists. (To Be Continued).

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 throughout 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 The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Ben Gold to Address Hungarian Workers

Ben Gold will address a meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club, Wednesday May 18th, at 8 o'clock at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 81st Street. Prominent Hungarian speakers will also address the meeting.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

The International Labour Office

By O. FALK.

WORKERS, owners and governments have long given up feeling the faintest interest in the International Labor Office of the League of Nations and its meetings. The eight years during which this institution on which international reformism laid such glowing hopes have proven beyond doubt its essential insignificance. Only the reformist press, the Amsterdam International and its national sections, and the Christian trade unions continue to appeal to it and to consider that anything whatever can be achieved through its agency.

What on earth has the Office been doing for these eight years? It adopted 27 Conventions, the importance of which grew less and less every time. The first International Labor Conference adopted conventions on the eight-hour day, night work for women and children, the minimum age at which children might be employed in industry. The two subsequent ones also passed resolutions not entirely devoid of significance, although considerably less important than the foregoing ones.

The next four conferences failed to produce a single Convention, contending themselves with mere recommendations involving no obligations whatsoever and trivialities not worth mentioning. Even the first-mentioned resolutions came to a very sad end. That on the eight-hour day, which Albert Thomas, the Director of the Labor Office, called the touchstone of the International Labor Office's work, was ratified only by countries out of the 56 belonging to the International Labor Office, three others ratifying it conditionally, while of those ratifying it, the eight-hour day was as a matter of fact not observed. The same fate attended all the other conventions of the slightest significance.

Colorless and Featureless. The 35th and last session of the Administrative Council of the International Labor Office was as colorless and featureless as all its foregoing meetings. Its agenda was cluttered up with trivial, insignificant questions. The only one of the slightest importance was the question of the eight-hour day for seamen. The way in which the question was presented was in itself not very promising. The session had to decide whether the question should be placed before a Special Labor Conference in 1928. At the foregoing session this was decided in the affirmative, and this was regarded by the reformist trade unions as a great victory. Final confirmation was, however, to be given at the 35th session. This time the whole show went smash. By the united efforts of employers' and government representatives the conference was postponed till 1929. Special efforts were made in this case by the British government, whose representatives is the leader of the most reactionary group at the session.

Had His Own Way. For the British government and British shipowners the shortening of the seamen's day is particularly disadvantageous. Remarkable to relate he got his own way in spite of the fact that the united front between the employers and the governments was for once broken by the zealous efforts of the French employers' representatives to get the eight-hour day for seamen accepted as soon as possible. This benevolence is to be explained

by the fact that the French seamen have managed to wring out the eight-hour day; and, unable to abolish it in their own country, the employers are eager that it should at least be adopted in other countries too, in order that they should not suffer too severely from competition. But the proposal ended in a fiasco.

Reproached Employers. This was the only really important question. Besides this the session considered its own budget which, despite the protests of the reformists present, bitterly reproaching the employers and governments with their stinginess and avarice, was decreased by 140,000 francs.

The other two questions attracting a certain amount of attention were raised by the Italians—representatives of the fascist government. The fascists showed great activity at this session, perhaps because they are just beginning to feel firm ground under their feet—this time there were no longer 2 representatives of Italian labor organizations at the session and the reformists did not deny the powers of the fascist trade unions' representatives. The Italian reformists, as is well known, have dissolved their class confederation and entered the service of the fascists. The "united" Italian trade union movement was represented this time by d'Arragon, former chairman of the National Confederation of Labor. The class General Confederation of Labor, revived by the Italian workers, is not recognized by the government, and was therefore not represented at the session.

Organization of Commission. The fascists put forward the question of the organization of a special commission representing the interests of brain-workers. Altogether they display special anxiety in regard to this category of workers, hoping by this means to get them on their side and isolate them from manual laborers. The session passed a resolution on the setting up of such a commission, which still requires the confirmation of the League of Nations' Council.

Further the fascists tried to arrange through the Labor Office an exchange of films showing conditions of social life in the countries belonging to the International Labor Office. The idea behind this proposal was so obvious that even Oudegest understood it: the fascists wanted to advertise fascism and its leader Mussolini abroad. Oudegest remembered in this connection that this sort of thing had been done by Wilhelm 2nd. The fascist project was somehow or other defeated.

Losing Its Only Merit. The remaining questions were quite devoid of interest. It is extremely characteristic that the report on the coal industry at which the International Labor Office has been working for two years was not ready for this session either: it had not been found possible to collect material in the most important industrial countries. This shows that the International Labor Office is losing its last and only merit—that it is even unable to gather material on the state of industry, which so far it has more or less done.

Thus the session dragged out, colorless and featureless, like all the other meetings. The International Labor Office is gradually succumbing to cobwebs and rust. This can only be welcomed by the revolutionary working class—the less illusions the better.

Fifteen Years of Struggle

(Fifteenth Anniversary of the "Pravda," Central Organ of the C. P. S. U.)

THE history of the "Pravda" is the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The "Pravda" is a mass Bolshevik paper, which was created with the rise of the mass labor movement in Russia. The year 1912 marked a turning point in the labor movement. The Russian proletariat began to raise its head again after the defeat suffered in the 1905 revolution. This turning point was expressed primarily in the growth of proletarian struggles in the form of strikes. The Lena strike which ended with a bloody massacre of the workers served as a signal for the working masses all over the country. The task of the working class party of that time was to link up the economic struggle of the workers with revolutionary political aims and to rouse the proletariat to a struggle for the overthrow of the monarchy. The "Pravda" played an exceptional role in the solution of this work.

Fought Liquidators. Under conditions of severe police persecution, the Bolshevik paper had to fight against Menshevik liquidators undermining the working class. It had to carry on a struggle for class education of the working masses, for a revolutionary Marxist party, whose basis at that time could have been only the revolutionary underground organization scooped at by the Menshevik liquidators. The "Pravda" could perform its gigantic revolutionary work only with the support of the working masses. The working masses support their "Pravda" with unflinching devotion.

This is the only possible way to explain the fact that the Tsarist government, although it was incessantly persecuting the paper, could not definitely make up its mind to close it down once and for all. The autocracy was afraid of the growing proletarian movement. Only the imperialist war helped the monarchy to avenge itself. The war, which broke up the labor movement, which was approaching a revolutionary uprising, killed the "Pravda" as well. The party had to go entirely underground. But the revolutionary spirit inculcated by the "Pravda" into the masses of workers, continued to

counteract the poison of national defense which the liquidators spread among the workers.

Its Ideas Revealed. The second year of war marked the embryonic rise of new mass proletarian struggles. Again economic strikes were converted into political, anti-monarchist and anti-militarist strikes. This was due to the work of the Bolsheviks, due to the former work of the "Pravda." The "Pravda" was not there, but the ideas which it advocated prevailed and guided the working class.

The February revolution resurrected the "Pravda." The militant voice calling for a proletarian revolution was again raised among the masses who loved their paper. The period between February and October (beginning with Lenin's return to Russia) was a period of powerful growth of the "Pravda" and of its influence among the masses. Lenin took over the leadership in the paper. Never did the "Pravda" arouse the ire of the Bolshevik enemies to the extent that it did in those days of "democratic" liberties.

The Kerensky government, following the example of the autocracy, never closed down the "Pravda."—Kerensky's Junkers broke up the "Pravda" twice (once the office was broken up after the July events, and a second time the machinery was smashed on the eve of the October Revolution). But the dying bourgeoisie and their socialist lackeys could not throttle the proletarian revolution which the "Pravda" was advocating and organizing.

Pravda Triumphant. With the victory of the October Revolution, the "Pravda" became the organ of the party of the proletarian dictatorship. During the years of civil war, the "Pravda" was the best transmitting belt linking up the masses with the Party. The epoch of socialist construction has arrived and again we see the "Pravda" in the same role of principal link between the Party and the masses.

Throughout the period of struggle, the "Pravda" was a mass paper. It has continued to be so now. The working masses of the U. S. S. R. have grown together with their "Pravda." The "Pravda" is and will remain their organ. —I. PETROVITCH.

Needle Trade Defense

The bazaar has grown to such large proportions that it occupies all the attending of every active worker with the result that today's column will be devoted solely to letters received by the defense committee.

Any one who wishes to know what is going on at the bazaar itself is welcome to come this afternoon and to the grand ball tonight.

Toronto, Canada. Joint Defense Committee: Friends: I am glad to send \$5 to help free my fellow workers who have been thrown into jail for fighting for the union. I pledge myself not to rest until the whole frameup gang is destroyed.

I hope that my fellow workers will soon be free and in the meantime I expect to send you \$5 shortly. If necessary, I will do my duty even with more enthusiasm and determination until my brothers are all free. Looking forward to a quick success, I am

Fraternally yours, Sam Aushel.

A Letter From Detroit, Mich. Joint Defense Committee.

Dear Friends: I am enclosing a check for \$200 and I will send you more as soon as I get my accounts up to date.

This money I am enclosing is part of the proceeds of the tag day. I also have other money that I am going to send either this afternoon or tomorrow. The prospects are very good and I think that we will be able to raise quite a bit of money.

Fraternally, Lena Rosenberg.

From a Food Worker. Joint Defense Committee.

Dear Friends: Enclosed please find a money order for \$2 which is my answer to your letter of recent date.

I am sorry that I didn't answer as soon as I received your letter, but it was simply because my pocket was not in a position to do so. Also I want to tell you that your wonderful struggle is giving us in other trades inspiration to fight for better conditions, as you are doing.

Yours very truly, Manuel Gonzalez.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

Lawrence to Join National Protest Against Execution

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 13.—A mass meeting to protest the coming executions of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held in the Winter Garden, Friday evening, May 27.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Lawrence Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee, composed of these 21 organizations:

- Workers' Circle, Branch 742, Lawrence United Front Committee of Textile Workers; St. Alfio Society; Hebrew Ideal Association; Sons of Italy Lodge; Yugland Club.
- Three branches of the International Labor Defense; Victor Emanuel Society; Socialist Party (Italian); Franco-Belgian Club; Union of Italy.
- Workers (Communist) Party; German Workmen's Society; Workers' Cooperative Union; Sans Sanctis Group; Trescastagne Society; Hebrew Cooperative Bakery.
- Italian La Basilicata Society; Italian Citizens' Club; Garibaldi Society and Ukrainian Workers' Association.

Read The Daily Worker

DRAMA

The Tribulations of a Middle Class Family

"Kempy" is back in town after a five year's absence. Played then with Grant Mitchell in the leading role, "Kempy" returns to the Hudson to mark the beginning of a repertory season. A stock company, comprising the original cast five years ago with the exception of William J. Kelley and Norma Lee in leading roles, is presenting the play.

The management launches its repertory with a campaign for a return to the price scale of ten years ago with no seats higher than \$2.00 and many as low as 50 cents.

"Kempy" is a comedy and a satire on the middle class American family who kids itself into thinking it is rich. In the words of the simple son-in-law "every man is only a week ahead of the poor house." It portrays the efforts of the middle class to keep up appearances, with the head of the family nearly going mad under the pressure of everlasting bills. The children boast of their father being worth \$100,000 and the father goes thru agonies in an effort to sell their home to be able to make ends meet.

A father economises even to the extent of not wasting matches or the strings that come off packages, a daughter who spends \$1,100 on gowns. The economic salvation of the family depends on this daughter, marrying millions. It does happen and they are saved. That's all there is to the play. There is no new tone to the theme of the play but it will draw big houses just as it did in 1922. It is entertaining, it is clever, and it is typical of the economics of the average middle class American family.

"Kempy" will be followed with other plays of proven entertainment value and favorite casts, and the management is now negotiating for "The Fortune Hunter," "The Man Who Came Back," "Scandal," "Madame X," "Captain Applejack," "The Boomerang," "The Melting Pot," "Turn to the right," "Peg O' My Heart," "Lombardi, Ltd.," "Wedding Bells," "The Hottentot," "Laulful Larceny," "The Ghost Between" and others.—N. W.

Herndon's "Merry-Go-Round" Here May 31

Richard Herndon's newest revue "Merry-Go-Round" will be brought to the Klaw theatre Tuesday May 31. He has taken out of the cast of "Americana," Evelyn Bennett, Georgia Ingram, Marjory Dale, Tom Burton, Arthur Lipson, Isabel Mason and Vida Manuel, and placed them in his new production. Marie Cahill, Philip Loeb are also included in the cast. The book and lyrics of "Merry-Go-Round" are by Morrie Ryskind, and Howard Dietz; the music is by Henry Souvaine, who wrote the "Americana" melodies, and Jay Gor-

DOROTHY SANDS



In the new "Grand Street Follies," opening next Thursday night at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

ney; Allan Dinehart is singing the new production.

The revue will be played in Atlantic City the week of May 23rd, preliminary to its New York opening. Walt Kuhn is designing the costumes and scenery and staging the ballets. Leonard Sillman, the young dancer, who danced upstairs and down in the fantastic new Playwrights' Theatre production of "Loudspeaker" will also be included in the company.

Broadway Briefs

Edgar Selwyn who has just returned from Paris announces that he will produce Paul Gerald's play "Son Mari," which is a current hit in Paris. Gerald's work has been represented here by "The Nest," produced by William A. Brady, and "To Love" and "She Had to Know," produced by Grace George.

Sierra's Spanish Art Theatre will close with a final performance this Sunday night. Other closings of the week taking place to-night are: "Le Maire's Affairs," "The House of Shadows," "Yours Truly," "Cherry Blossoms," "The Devil in the Cheese," and "What Anne Brought Home."

When Gilbert and Sullivan operetta "Patience" is presented, it will be in the original style of the London production of 1881, according to Peter Hamberg who is the producer. The cast will include James Watts, Vivian Hart, William Langan, Dudley Marwick, Beatrice Kneale, Eleanor Edson and Bernice Marshon.

The New Plays

MONDAY

"THE COCOANUTS," George S. Kaufman's and Irving Berlin's musical show, with the Marx Brothers featured, will be presented at the Century Theatre Monday night by Sam H. Harris. Other players include Phyllis Cleveland, Jack Barker, Janet Velie, the De Marcus, the Brox Sisters and Basil Raysdall.

THURSDAY

"GRAND STREET FOLLIES," the fifth edition of the series, will open next Thursday night at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

FRIDAY

"RUDDIGORE," by Gilbert and Sullivan, will be revived by Lawrence J. Anhalt at the Cosmopolitan Theatre next Friday night. The cast is headed by Craig Campbell, William Danforth, Herbert Waterous, Sarah Edwards and Alexander Clark.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

ALL NEXT WEEK

BERNARD SHAW'S

"PYGMALION"

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.

Week of May 23rd—THE SECOND MAN

"MR. PIM PASSES BY"

GARRICK THEA. 55 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

Week of May 23rd—RIGHT YOU ARE

ALL NEXT WEEK

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. 5075

Week of May 23rd—THE SILVER CORD

TIMES SQ. THEATRE, WEST 42d STREET. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

4th MONTH

A. H. WOODS presents

CRIME

By Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer

"A vivid, gripping and absorbing melodrama. I confess that I enjoyed it as I haven't enjoyed a melodrama in seasons." —Alan Dale, American.

\$500 AWARD

for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder." Contest for sixth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play.

"THE LADDER"

WALDORF THEATRE

50th St. E. of B'way—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave. Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat. THEODORE DREISER'S

"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"

Arthur Hopkins is planning to produce "The House of Women" next season with Elsie Ferguson and Nance O'Neil. The play is a dramatization by Louis Bromfield of his novel "The Green Bay Tree."

Jed Harris has acquired another, this time a comedy by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman which will open here sometime in September after a try-out in Atlantic City. The play's called "The Royal Family."

"Countess Maritza," the Viennese musical romance will return to the Shubert theatre Monday night.

Albert Lewis has acquired a new play titled "The Big Timer," written by George Jessel, and Herman J. Manckiewicz, which he intends producing early next season.

"Blossom Time," will play a return engagement at the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday night.

A. E. and R. R. Riskin have acquired a new play "The Front Page," by E. G. Riley, which they intend giving a Spring try-out.

Eugene Walter whose playwrighting activity has been nil for several years, has a new drama, called "Different Women," which will be presented in Chicago next month with Frank Keenan in the leading role.

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. H. E. of 3rd Ave. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

WHAT PRICE GLORY

Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-\$1. Evs. 50c-\$2.

Margarita Sylva the prima donna, will be co-starred with Louise Hunter in "Golden Dawn," the operetta with which Arthur Hammerstein will open his new Hammerstein's Temple of Music next fall.

MUSIC

Hans Lange has been re-engaged as assistant conductor of the Stadium Concerts for the coming season. Mr. Lange made his local debut as a conductor two years ago at the Stadium.

Leningrad will hold the first All-Russian Music Festival this Spring. Many of the trade union organizations will take part. Some four thousand singers, a Balalaika orchestra of 1,800, a band of 1,500 and a mandolin orchestra of 300 will take part in the festival.

The boys and girls who compose the Heckscher Foundation Orchestra will give their concert at the Children's theatre, Fifth Avenue and 104th Street, next Saturday afternoon.

Annette Royak, soprano, will appear in recital tomorrow afternoon at Chickering Hall.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

The Murder of a Revolutionist

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

It is now eleven years since James Connolly, military leader of the Easter Week rebellion of 1916 was taken out on a stretcher from a prison hospital, propped up against a wall and pumped full of lead from the guns of a British firing squad.

James Connolly, commander of the Irish Citizen Army, the military arm of the Dublin trade union movement, was the dynamic force behind the revolt that shook the mighty empire to her base at a time when her mercenaries were scurrying in retreat before the gray hosts of the Kaiser in Belgium and Flanders.

James Connolly could see no distinction between the two brands of democracy purveyed by the British and German governments and when the militarists sounded the war bugles in 1914, instead of burying his principles and deserting his socialist program as was done by the renegades in England and on the continent, he called on the workers to fight neither for British king nor German Kaiser but to fight—if they must fight—to save their own firesides from their historical enemy, to keep the food they produced for the use of their own people and to prevent the flower of their manhood from being turned into dust on the battlefields of Europe, so that a putrid empire, bloated with the blood of millions of subject peoples might survive the gruelling strain of war.

James Connolly, the son of a proletarian father, was born in the County Monaghan, Ireland. He was obliged to work at such an early age that he had to lie his way past the authorities charged with the enforcement of a child labor law. He was a rebel by inheritance and by nature. From the time he was old enough to make a public speech he was an active rebel and took an active part in the class struggle in Scotland, England, Wales and in the United States. But his heart was always drawn towards Ireland, the land of his birth and to the people whose moods he best understood. During the years of his exile in the United States he never lost touch with the revolutionary Nationalist and labor movements in Ireland. Always a practical revolutionist in the truest sense of the word he did not permit his knowledge of Marxist economics to excuse him from participating in the Nationalist struggle against the British Empire, as was done by others, who looked on the great rebel founder of modern socialism as a dried-up research worker interested only in facts, figures and theories and not the untiring warrior who never let slip an opportunity to put in a blow for the workers or to find some way of rousing them to struggle against the capitalist enemy.

Connolly labored effectively in the socialist movement in the United States. He was in at the founding of the I. W. W. and served that organization in the capacity of organizer. A tireless propagandist, he was constantly on the platform. His pen was always at the service of the cause. The extreme poverty in which his family lived did not swerve him from the only purpose in life that he considered worth a wrinkle of his brow.

Connolly was invited to return to Ireland by some of his old comrades shortly after the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union was organized under the leadership of Jim Larkin. When Larkin left for his speaking tour in the United States, which was prolonged beyond his expectations—he was eight and a half years here, part of the time as a guest of Governor Alfred E. Smith in the Sing Sing penitentiary for his association with the Communist movement—Connolly took active charge of the affairs of the Transport Union and from then on the headquarters of that organization became also the headquarters of the revolutionary preparations against British rule in Ireland.

In 1916 the Nationalist movement, split by the traitor John Redmond, who played the same role in Ireland that Chiang Kai Shek is now playing in China, was deplorably weak for the task that confronted it. Outside of Connolly and his associates in the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the petty bourgeois Nationalist leaders who spouted about Home Rule in the British House of Commons never had any intention of resorting to physical force. The arming and drilling that went on from the

time Sir Edward Carson and the present Lord Birkenhead imported arms from Germany to equip their cohorts to fight Home Rule, was to those playboys a chance to show off their excessive patriotism to the voters but when the time for action arrived they withdrew into the caverns of constitutionalism.

This is a good place to draw attention to the monumental hypocrisy of the British government of the day—a liberal government under the premiership of that arch-fraud Asquith. The Irish Home Rule bill was on the statute book and signed by the king. But the Ulster reactionaries backed by the Tory party in England bluntly told the British government to go to hell and with arms imported from Germany proceeded to make good their threat. And the British government which is so mightily exercised over the revolts of its subject peoples in India, Egypt and Africa permitted Carson and Birkenhead to go their rebellious ways flouting the government.

For raising the banner of revolt against British imperialism two years later James Connolly, Padraic Pearse and many other Nationalist leaders were brutally murdered by the same government that honored Carson and Birkenhead with positions among the highest in the land.

When the shiplot of arms sent by the German government to Ireland was seized off the coast of Kerry by a British cruiser, as a result of information supplied to the British government by the United States secret service, several of the leaders of the Irish revolutionary organization planning the revolt were in favor of calling off the rising. Connolly was determined that a blow would be struck; that even the attempt was doomed to temporary failure the time was ripe and the consequences of the event would have repercussions on an international scale. Connolly's determination carried the day and the forces of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the Irish Citizen Army, a mere handful, hoisted the flag of rebellion on Easter Sunday and challenged the power of the mightiest empire that the history of the human was able to record until then. One thousand volunteer soldiers against millions!

The battle was short and swift. British gunboats shelled Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the revolutionists, British troops were brought from concentration camps, the city was bombarded and partially destroyed and after a heroic struggle that lasted seven days the survivors of the revolutionary army made terms with the perfidious enemy who violated his word as soon as the rebels laid down their arms.

Connolly was the last of the seven signers of the proclamation of the Irish Republic to be executed. And the Irish workers will not forget that an Irish capitalist newspaper, The Irish Independent, a "supporter" of the nationalist cause, reminded the British government two days before the execution that Connolly and Seam MacDermot were still living. Neither will they forget that Arthur Henderson, secretary of the British Labor Party, then a member of the Asquith coalition government, never protested against the reign of terror that was let loose by his government in Ireland and particularly against the execution of James Connolly, who, with Henderson, was a member of the Second International, that putrid fraud which today as in 1914 is busily engaged betraying the workers and stiffening the backbone of world imperialism.

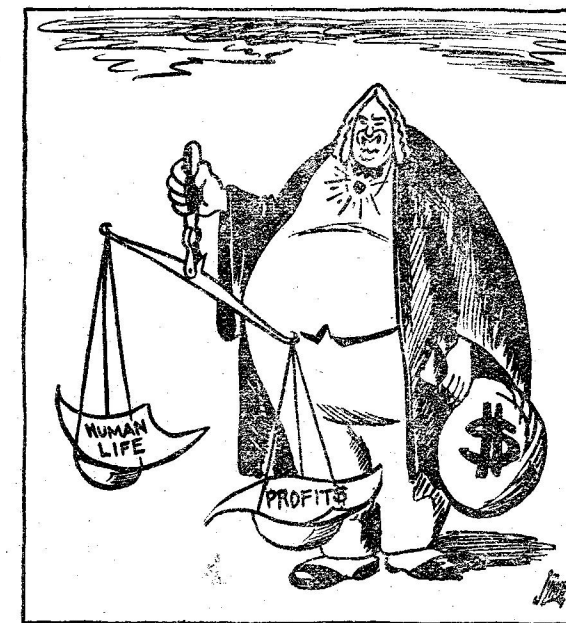
The Irish labor movement for which Connolly shed his heart's blood has not followed the path he mapped out for it. It is caught in the net of reformism like the labor movements of the rest of the world. Men who fought with Connolly in the early days of the socialist movement in Ireland have grown old and weary and are content to leave the political leadership of the official labor movement in the hands of men who would feel more at home in the company of the British MacDonalds, Thomases and Snowdens than in the company of the Connollys, Lenins, Liebknechts and Luxemburges.

A virile and militant minority movement such as has been thrown up in England due to the rapid decline of British imperialism and to the guidance and encouragement of the Communist Party, has not yet made its appearance in Ireland. Only a few scattered and disunited groups swear allegiance to the Communist cause. The defeat of the nationalist movement thru the treachery of those who accepted a fake Free State in lieu of a republic and because of the overwhelming power of Great Britain spread demoralization in the ranks of the labor movement. But there are signs of an awakening. And on the eleventh anniversary of the execution of Ireland's greatest proletarian son, James Connolly, we permit ourselves the luxury of predicting that before the next anniversary comes around that the radical wing of Irish labor will get together under the leadership of the Communist International and in conjunction with the progressive elements in the republican nationalist movement, organize for the final overthrow of British imperialism in Ireland and the abolition of Irish capitalism as well.

SORRY HUGO!

By error the splendid drawing titled "Strike!" in the last issue of the magazine was credited to Maurice Becker. This fine job was the work of Hugo Gellert—more of whose unusual work you will see in future issues.

CAPITALIST JUSTICE



When human life is placed in the capitalist scale of justice on the opposite side of profits it is human life that takes the upward flight.

HEADS HIGH

Stone, steel, and dungeon,
Thus the workers paid.
You who build for the ages
Face them unafraid.

Cross, rope, and fagot,
Water, rack, and wheel,
Well the heroes faced them—
Let your nerves be steel.

Now the day is nearing,
The workers' kingdom nigh,
Who strikes a blow for freedom?
Who lives the he may die?

The rebels from the circus,
The prophets old and grey,
Arena victims bleeding
Are tramping on today.

Look, Socrates is marching
The hemlock in his hand,
And Spartacus beside him
With all his doughty band.

Now the day is nearing,
The workers' kingdom nigh,
Who stand with them for freedom?
Who live with them that die?

Hate, death, and prison,
These the rebels knew,
You the heirs of rebels
Must be rebels too.

—H. G. WEISS.

Debunking the News

By T. J. O. F.

We are informed by Richard V. Oulahan of the New York Times in a Washington dispatch dated May 7 that "there appears to be no doubt from information obtained upon inquiry today that the United States government has intervened in Nicaragua."

Here are a few other items that Mr. Oulahan might vouch for their authenticity without laying himself open to the charge of handling important information carelessly:

Item No. 1.—The waters of the Mississippi have overflowed the banks of the "Mother of Rivers."

Item No. 2.—Henry Judd Gray the "little corset salesman" and Mrs. Snyder have confessed to the murder of Mr. Snyder, the art editor.

Item No. 3.—Calvin Coolidge and the "president's spokesman" are synonymous persons.

Item No. 4.—Frank Kellogg is secretary of the department of state.

Radio harangues by real estate salesmen, Gilda Gray's gyrations transmuted into jazz or the Heckscher-Hempel, big dough and opera scandal may have caused the Mississippi flood according to a letter received by the Federal Trade Commission from a man in Hurricane, W. Va. The ethereal racket, according to the Hurricane correspondent "so magnetizes the ether" that it "produces magnetic disturbances and rain."

Why not turn our radio salesmen loose on the Sahara desert? It might prevent a world war in the near future by giving Mussolini some elbow room for a place in the sun.

An anti-fascist would suggest that the deuce be inveigled into visiting the desert to have his picture taken in the act of commanding the clouds to shed tears, then before he had a chance of retreating turn our real estate men, evangelists, coloratura's and Paul Whiteman's jazz band loose on the white part of the Dark Continent. Mussolini would have earned a reputation for being the greatest "wet" in history and Italy would be thankful to the floods for having dried up her most incurable spouter.

The time may come when a septuagenarian multi-millionaire who pays to keep an opera singer off the air may achieve fame for abating one of our most notorious public nuisances.

Kitty Boy was what we would call a Krazy Kat. Kitty Boy was beneficiary under the will of his late mistress and was having a good time spending the unearned increment when he began to feel the spiritual impact of countless prayers sent up to heaven by the relatives of the deceased who could not inherit the property as long as Kitty Boy lived. Kitty Boy went and turned on the gas. So say the relatives who admit he was the greatest of cats. But we think he was nutty. Or perhaps he was insured and married. And the headline writer who captioned the story: "Rich Cat's Death Laid To Prayers" knew his spaces. Which proves there is still another way of killing a kitten.

Will Durant's suggestion that Henry Judd Gray and Mrs. Snyder be enclosed inside high walls for the rest of their lives received a mixed reception. Coming from the man who put the "soc" in Socrates it is rather deficient in originality. Why not a hemlock highball, Mr. Durant? This solution we are almost certain would be as satisfactory to the two persons most deeply concerned as it would be intriguing to the 147,000 purchasers of the "Outline of Philosophy," as any patron of a modern speakeasy will admit.

Socrates went out like a lamb, arguing sensibly to the end after his shot of hemlock. Instead of wishing to kill somebody he did not even want to save his life by escaping. But then those who have read Mrs. Socrates may find the explanation.



Spain having just sent a boat to China, Primo de Rivera says, "And I! And I! My friends—I too am a great nation."

Long Live Christ the King

AND one day the happiness of the Indian was interrupted. At the shores of Mexico arrived a group of white men, armed with swords, guns—and a cross. The Indians hastened to defend themselves, and for the first time they heard a war-cry that they never forgot: *Viva Cristo Rey* (Long live Christ the King.). The white men were advancing; their pathway was strewn with the corpses of Indians. *Viva Cristo Rey* and the cross-bows decimated the ranks of the Indians; *Viva Cristo Rey* and the Indian virgins were violated in the presence of their fathers and brothers; *Viva Cristo Rey* and the sacred temples of the Indians were destroyed; *Viva Cristo Rey* and the independence of the Indian ceased to exist; in its place was the harshest slavery. And the Indians no longer had the land; the Spanish gentlemen had it.

The lash fell on their shoulders, and throughout Mexico just one cry was heard: *Viva Cristo Rey!* The years passed, many years full of sorrow and humiliation until at last the Indian resolved to free himself by fighting, and then at the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey*, Hidalgo and Morelos were shot, and at the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* the aspirations of the Indians were silenced by an aristocracy which came into power. The years passed, and an Indian, Benito Juarez, unfurled the banner of the Indian, and the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* was heard again from the mouths of those who opposed the conquests of the Indian, and at the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* more white soldiers, the French, landed at Vera Cruz, and an Austrian emperor annulled the reform laws... Porfirio Diaz, the tragic tyrant, shouted *Viva Cristo Rey* on January 7, 1907, and shouted *Viva Cristo Rey* until the revolution threw him out... Much blood was spilled at that time; all Mexicans joined the struggle, and there was hope for victory, when again the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* was heard, Adolfo de la Huerta headed the reaction. But the cry was silenced, and again it seemed that it would

be heard no more, when the eternal cheaters and robbers of the Indian, paid by the Yankees and the Landlords, shouted it again, and along the roads there began to appear small groups who shouted in submissive voices: *Viva Cristo Rey*.

Against whom was this war-cry uttered? Against President Calles? Against the government? No. Today, as in 1512, the cry of *Viva Cristo Rey* means the very same thing: *Seize the Indian's land. Deprive him of his freedom. Destroy his independence. Plunge him again into misery. Violate his wife. Tear down his temple; the union; the agrarian community. Burn his villages. Enslave him.* The priest and the landlord, paid by the Yankee, carry in their hands the same arms as the first conquerors. Four hundred years of slavery is enough, and the bonfires must burn the representatives of those who burned our ancestors. The temples of these assassins must be torn down; their wives violated; their lands distributed; their bodies devoured by the vultures, and over the ruins, over their corpses, a new man, a new body and soul, pure as the first Indians, must with his own life give birth to the society of tomorrow.

Mexicans: It is a time of danger. Our brothers, still blinded by the smoke of religion and promises of heaven and threats of hell, have been led on by the priests to take up arms. They are our brothers, but it does not matter. Let us destroy with one sweep the germ of our misfortunes, and let us defend unto death the conquests we have made.

Peasants, workers, soldiers, our part is clear: *Let us defend our land by defending our agrarian community. Let us defend our livelihood by defending our union. Let us defend our sovereignty by defending the nation.*

Death to the priests! Death to the landlords! Death to the Yankees! Long live Mexico free and independent! Long live the peasants, workers and soldiers who are struggling to gain back our land and our freedom!—From *El Bonete, Mexico*.



On the Screen

CHANG

Here is a picture of the primitive struggle for existence in Northern Siam, more thrilling than any picture of adventure. Not as fine a work as "Grass," it is intensely dramatic and surely worth seeing.

No trained actors take part in it. The story is a birds-eye view of the struggle of a Siamese family to maintain existence in the jungle. The struggle for food, the dangers of wild animals, their superstitions and the intimate family life are beautifully, vividly portrayed and worth the ten best books ever written on the subject.

Merian Cooper and Ernest Schoedack, the same men who produced "Grass," are responsible for this film. The work is the result of nearly two years of life with the natives, a study of their means of livelihood and its dramatic presentation. It was a courageous, dangerous task no doubt. A scene of a tiger hunt at which a native in escaping falls before an attacking tiger is breath-taking. Tread, the native, faces a tiger who succeeds in climbing within reach. The camera records this so closely that the head of the tiger rushes full into the screen in all its beautiful viciousness.

There is a splendidly portrayed attack of an elephant herd on a village which it demolishes into shreds. The daring photographers have not only succeeded in picturing this from many angles but have actually brought the colossal immensity of these tons of moving beasts to our vision in unusual photographs taken from a pit over which the elephant stampede moved. You see the fast moving mammoths rushing overhead and seemingly thru the screen into the audience. Unusually realistic action is achieved by the projection of these scenes in double the usual size of the balance of the picture. It is surely as dramatic a thing as has ever been presented in motion pictures.

The film has more than dramatic interest. There is also a generous share of comedy contributed by a natural born comedian—a white monkey. Pet of the family, this ancestor of ours goes thru all the trials of the native family, sharing their dangers and comforts. When the home is demolished by an elephant and the family escapes into the jungle to face the dangers of wild animals, the monkey pursued by a leopard and assisted by the clever sub-titles of Achmed Abdullah, the novelist is as good a bit of nervous comedy as you have ever worriedly laughed over. After seeing the picture I'm sure some en-

Life in Jungles



terprising comedy producer will go clear to Siam to sign the monk.

There is comedy and drama to the picture. So much so that both over-shadow and overcolor the interesting facts of the struggle for existence. Since "Grass," splendid though it was, did not prove a paying proposition with a tabloid-reading, jaded, thrill-seeking public, the producers of the picture were forced in a measure to play up the dramatic end to "give the public what it wants"—and the profits the producer insists on. The enthusiastic, crowded theatre was proof conclusive that this surely is a good box-office bet. Whatever faults "Chang" may have, it is truly splendid entertainment.

The producers request the patrons not to divulge the meaning of the word "Chang." This title is derived from a character and incident in the picture. Inasmuch as the producers went to a great deal of effort to build up this sequence as a dramatic surprise, and in justice to them and to all those who come to see the picture—we are letting the producers get away with it, for we feel it is worth paying six-bits (on week days) to find the answer at the Rivoli Theatre in New York—and wherever else it may be showing.—W. C.

DRAMA

Final Neighborhood Playhouse Production Opens Thursday

With the opening of "The Grand Street Follies" next Thursday night, the Neighborhood Playhouse will bid farewell to their little theatre on Grand Street. The present production may play but two weeks, after which it may be moved to an uptown house, but not under the management of the Neighborhood group. That organization will end its career for the present—maybe for a year or two.

And so on Thursday evening, the Neighborhood Playhouse Company will be seen in "The Grand Street Follies of 1927." The lyrics for this fifth production of the Follies Series are by Agnes Morgan, and the music by Max Ewing. In the cast are: Albert Carroll, Dorothy Sands, Paula Trueman, Lily Lubell, Blanche Tal-mud, Marc Loebell, Otto Huliclus, George Heller, Sadie Sussman, George Bratt, May Noble and John F. Roche. The setting and costumes are by Alvino Bernstein.

DUDLEY DIGGS



Gives a masterly performance as the conservative middle-class husband in "Mr. Pim Passes By," Milne's delightful comedy at the Garrick theatre.

Screen Notes

Movies an Organic Part Of the Russian People

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is very active in the development of its film industry, and striving hard to bring the production to the highest point according to advice reaching the official channels in Washington. Special articles are appearing in the magazines of the various countries of Europe, praising the rapid strides made in the Soviet Union in the development of film making.

According to the news gathered from abroad, very few films are being imported. And the Soviet film makers are concentrating on building their own mechanical apparatus for taking and projecting the pictures. This has been brought about by the Soviet Regime because of its conception of the Cinema "as an organic part of the life of the people, instead of being as in Western Europe and America merely an amusement program. Moving pictures are a necessity and not a luxury." Every hamlet in the vast territory of the country now goes to see pictures made in U.S.S.R. Not only in the large centres like Moscow and Leningrad, but in the smaller cities, numerous theatres are in operation. Where no theaters exist the films are shown in tents or in the open.

The Western premiere of Cecil B. De Mille's, "The King of Kings" will take place May 18th at Grauman's new Chinese Theatre in Hollywood.

Special benefit performances for the relief of the Mississippi River flood sufferers will be given tonight at the Warner and Colony Theatres. John Barrymore in "When A Man Loves," with Dolores Costello is at the former and Syd Chaplin in "The Missing Link," at the latter house. The special showings begin at midnight.

A first showing of the new film "Irish Hearts," featuring May McAvoy will take place at the Moss Broadway theatre beginning Monday. Melville Crossman is the author.

Beginning today the Cameo theatre will revive "The Dark Angel." Vilma Banky and Ronald Colman play the principal roles.

Another Russian picture "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," the story of a nobleman afflicted with bearphobia, due to prenatal causes, is due here at the end of this month. The film adaptation of this legend, made by Amkino, the producers of "Potemkin," will have its American premiere at the opening of the Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, a new little play-house.

THE NEW OPEN SHOP DRIVE

(Continued from page 3)

up their complaints, group insurance and sick benefit schemes, bonus and profit-sharing schemes and many other forms of subtle bribery to divert them from real unionism. The workers for lack of anything better, and in face of the inactivity of the A. F. of L., took what they could get. Thus, instead of the growth of unionism during this prosperity period, the bosses gave the workers company unions, while Woll & Company were busy in banking, insurance and fighting the reds.

Is it not a tragedy to have a labor movement of three million living thru a prosperity period and the only notable effort of organizing the unorganized was Passaic, and that was started in spite of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and was fought by them in true strike-breaking style. To organize the unorganized at this time would however more than ever jeopardize most seriously the imperialistic program to which the A. F. of L. leadership is committed. The orientation of the A. F. of L. leadership is not on the basis of the great masses of workers skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, working in industries unfavorably situated, affected by imperialist prosperity, but on the basis of those favorably affected. The prosperity of the building and printing trades was due to the enormous surplus the bosses had which they preferred to hand out to the workers instead of risking the struggle. In these trades class-collaboration can be made to look like a success to politically backward workers. It is quite some time

since the A. F. of L. orientation has moved from the miners' union, its original base, to the building trades. The unions unfavorably affected by the imperialistic drive against organized labor are thus allowed to dwindle into mere shadows.

It is not to be expected, however, that strongly organized building trades employers will not take due advantage of the next chance they will get in the oncoming open shop drive. There is too much

STUDY IN REVENGE

Do a Chink an injury and he'll kill himself at your door when the sun sets.

Harm an Indian and he'll camp on your trail and poison the springs you drink from— (Or tomahawk you two hours before sunrise!)

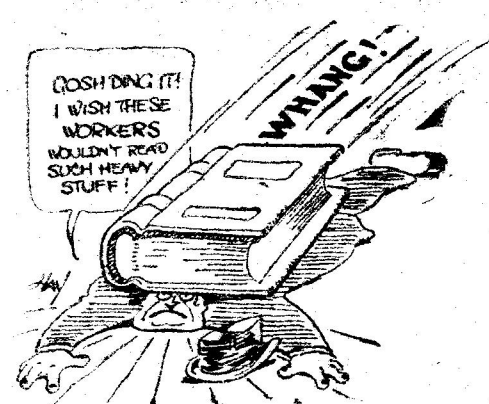
But make an enemy of a Capitalist, and he'll ruin your credit at the bank— Blacklist you, fire you, —Or make you join the "Company Union!"

Take your pick.

—LEBARBE.

potential radicalism for them even amongst the masses in the building industry. How much of the A. F. of L. will be left after the oncoming is hard to calculate. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy by its past indications continues to move to the right and will seek to protect its own interests and investments despoiling the union treasuries. How to save as much as possible from the present labor and gradually reconstitute it on a basis that follows the evolution of capitalism, this is the problem.

There is a great future of progress and mass influence in the offing. For our party the basis of which lies in the main in the masses of unorganized workers and the proper utilization of all our influence inside the existing labor organizations and the investment of all our strength for that purpose. How to do it is the problem!



The COMRADE

Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

INT'L. CHILDREN'S WEEK!

The week of May 14 to May 22 is celebrated all over the world as International Children's Week. During this week the workers' and poor farmers' children get together in big meetings to show the capitalists and the big boss farmers that the children are a part of the workingclass and stand "Always Ready" to fight for the workingclass and for their own demands.

The Young Pioneers of America is the only real, fighting workers' children's organization in America. They are going to take a very active part during this week. You must help them by coming to their meetings.

Below are some of the things that the Pioneers are fight for. If you are a worker's child, you too should fight for these demands. And the best way to fight is not alone, but as a part of an organization that has many members. Therefore YOU SHOULD JOIN THE YOUNG PIONEERS OF AMERICA. Anyway, read these demands carefully and write to us what you think about them.

- 1.—AGAINST child labor and child misery.
- 2.—AGAINST the teachings of religion and war.
- 3.—AGAINST the false teachings about labor and strikes.
- 4.—AGAINST the rotten school conditions.
- 5.—AGAINST the Boy Scouts, which trains workers' children to be soldiers and fight against their own class, as in China, etc.
- 6.—FOR free lunches in schools, free school supplies. Free lunches and clothing for children of strikers and unemployed workers.
- 7.—FOR hands off China and Soviet Russia.
- 8.—FOR the Young Comrade, the only workers' children's newspaper that tells the truth about the workers and children and also fights for them.

Our Letter Box

Catholic Schools are Not So Good

By STEVE MARCHALL.

Dear Comrades: I have a boy friend who has four sisters and one brother. He cannot talk or hear very good. He talks like a small child. When he talks with some children they laugh at him. We are the best of friends. He is seventeen years old.

He used to go to the Catholic School with his brother and sisters. When he couldn't understand anything he would get a licking. Then he wanted to quit going to school because he got many lickings. But his parents said no. He begged his parents to let him quit school. Then he quit. The neighbors said that he should go to the public school. Now he goes to the public school where I go and he is nearly the best one in the school. He can talk much better since he goes with me. But his brother and sisters go to the Catholic School.

EUROPE LIKE HERE

By STANLEY DANYLUK.

Dear Comrades: I read the weekly paper, Young Comrade Corner, and I like it very much. It is not very long since I came from Europe. It was in the war time. I saw how poor soldiers were treated and have nothing to eat. But they had to fight for the rich. I was hungry, too, and the rich chased us from our homes. I came to America and I thought it was better here and we could live in peace. But I see now my father is treated at work. The boss acts just like he was the owner of the workers. The poor workers work hard but do not get enough to buy eats for the family. In Europe it's hard to get bread, and the same is here.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Whatsamatter comrades, with those Young Comrade Subs. Don't keep them home. Send them to the Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

Get into deep water and catch that sub.
½ year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c

Name

Address

City

State

Age

(Issued Every Month).

DUMPING THE TRAITOR!



This picture shows the Chinese workers taking Chiang Kai-shek to the dump where he belongs.

OUR LEADER

By ANNA SENKUS.

In our world we have a Henry Ford. Who has millions many, Would he help a poor worker By giving a red penny?

We also have a John D. Rockefeller. With numerous bags of gold, I wish he'd act once as Santa Claus Before he gets too old.

But the worthiest man to workers all Is Comrade Ruthenberg, sincere, Who knew what he was working for, And fought without any fear.

Comrade Ruthenberg has passed away, We sure do miss him, And has bade us carry on our work, For years until we win.

NOTICE!!!

Have you sent for your free copy of the Young Comrade? If not, why not? Grab that pencil and write to the Young Comrade, 33 First Street, New York City, for a free sample copy of the Young Comrade.

YOUNG PIONEERS

By HENRY SAMPOLINSKY.

Come on Comrades! Let's give some cheers, Some cheers for whom? The Pioneers. Yeah Pioneers! the cheer rings out once more; In the streets and halls, The comrades know no fear, The boys and girls, will never fear, We'll fight until the last, And never fear defeat, For we know each is trying his best Then we shall victory greet!

A BOSSES' ANGEL???



The above picture was taken in the bughouse of heaven. It is the only picture in captivity of a bosses' angel. Notice the wings.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 13 is S A C C O. The following have answered correctly: Ruth Yonkelson, New York City; Celia Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ethel Tulchinsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Malgh, New York City; Wm. Rosenbloom, Newark, N. J.; Peter Simchera, Wharton, N. J.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 12

Sylvia Dimow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lily Balcanas, Gardner, Mass.; Madeline Zardisky, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Aanson Marks, Galveston, Texas; Ethel Tulchinsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Becky Raport, Petaluma, Calif.; Bobby Raport, Petaluma, Calif.; Eva Soren, Petaluma, Calif.; Raymond Kozul, So. Chicago, Ill.; Rudolph Bronesky, Chicago, Ill.; Steve Bronesky, Chicago, Ill.; Nellie Lake, Easthampton, Mass.; Mildred Remvid, W. Orange, N. J.

We received the answer to Puzzle No. 11 from Norman Henkin all the way from Los Angeles, Calif.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 14

This week's puzzle is a word puzzle. The rules are as usual, 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, 2 stands for B, 3 for C, etc.

1	12	12	18	5	1	4	5	18	19	15	6	20	8	5									
25	15	21	14	7	2	15	13	18	1	4	5	3	15	18	14	5	18	19					
19	8	15	21	12	4	7	5	20	1	20	12	5	1	19	20	15	14	5					
19	21	5	19	21	2	6	15	18	20	8	5	25	15	21	14	7	3	15	13	18	1	4	5

Send all answers to the Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

OUR SCRANTON REPORTER

HOPES THEY WIN THE STRIKE.

Dear Comrades: On February 12, 1927 the moving picture, "The Passaic Strike," was shown here in Scranton. It was very sad to see the struggles of the strikers. I learned many things from this show. The auditorium where the pictures were shown was crowded. That shows that the strikers have a great deal of sympathizers here in Scranton. We hope they win the strike.—MILDRED MEDELIS.

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(From Fairy Tales for Workers' Children).

(Continued.)

The alligator shook his pointed head thoughtfully and said: "People are peculiar creatures. No alligator would torment a little alligator, neither do we know the difference between rich and poor, and still it is said that we are evil animals. It is true that I would like to eat your little friend for breakfast, yet I will be merciful to him. I will also show you a safe hiding place. Do you see that little island? The servants of the rich man will not find you there."

"We thank you, mighty animal; but how can we reach the island? The water is rough and deep, and my little friend can't swim."

"I will carry you over on my back," answered the alligator. Benjamin and the dog seated themselves on the scaly back of the animal, and it began to swim. What a strange journey that was! The waves played over the back of the alligator and the dog was afraid that the alligator might change his mind and eat both of them for breakfast. For that reason he spoke continuously to the alligator, flattered him, praised his goodness and declared solemnly that the alligators are the best noble animals in the world. This trick did not fail in its purpose. When they landed on the island, the alligator called twelve of the strongest alligators to him, instructing them that they must not harm a hair on the boy or the dog, that they were his guests. He also commanded them to swim along the bank of the river and stand guard, keeping the people from coming to the island. This was well done, for when the sun was high in the heavens, five men appeared, sent by the rich man to look for Benjamin. One pointed to the island, started to go into the water, when an immense alligator pushed his head out of the water and the man crept back. "He can't be here," said the man to his companions. "The alligators here must have eaten him."

Benjamin and the dog rested all day on the island. The little boy ate the sweet berries that grew there, drank from a well, and at evening the alligator carried them back again to the bank and bade them a friendly farewell.

(To Be Continued.)

A Sermon by William Gropper



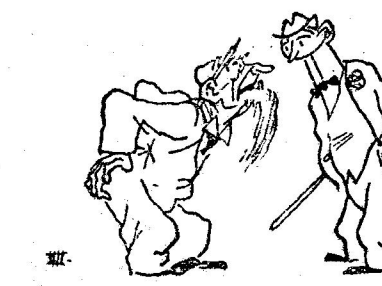
You lazy good-for-nothing!



When I was your age, I worked eighteen hours a day—



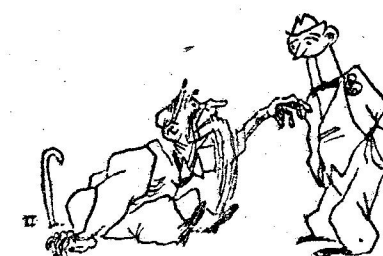
And ate pompernickle, bread and water!



Young man, I supported a whole family!



The boss was proud of me—I did all the work in the place!



And now, I've saved up enough money to—



—Rest up—



—!

The New Open Shop Drive

By JOSEPH ZACK

150,000 miners are out on strike against wage reductions. The avowed view of the interests in control of that industry is to smash the Miners' Union.

In the needle trades in New York, open shop conditions are being established by the employers with the cooperation of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. led by the president of the Civic Federation, Matthew Woll. The Master Plumbers' Association of New York under the direction of the organized building trades bosses, break their agreement with the Plumbers' Union and make a lock-out of 10,000 men in order to stop any new upward wage movements in this industry. In New England the textile industry for the last six months has seen an intensive drive to establish the 54-hour week in which McMahon, president of the U. T. W. A., A. F. of L. textile union cooperated.

The production record in a number of important industries shows a definite downward trend. These are a few of the weather signs indicating what is to come. Are we in for a period of industrial depression beginning right after the 1928 presidential elections? What is behind the present attack against labor? What is the most likely action of the A. F. of L. leadership? What can the left wing do in such a situation? These are a few of the questions our movement must have an answer for before long. We can already quite clearly perceive a few outstanding facts in this situation.

In the open shop drive of 1919-22 the capitalists took advantage of the depression in industry, consequent to post-war stabilization on a peace basis, to rob the workers of whatever advantages they gained during the war and to drive the workers' standards in several important industries even below the pre-war level. The A. F. of L. lost all its war gains, that is, over a million members in this drive. American capital succeeded in reducing standards sufficiently to be able to get ahead of the other imperialist powers who weakened as a result of the world war and captured many of their markets.

These were the days of the great organization movement, Labor Party, LaPollette 3rd Party movement, etc. These were also days when the A. F. of L. leadership instead of heading this tremendous forward movement on the political and industrial fields, surrendered to the trusts and financial combines, who were tremendously strengthened during the war, and with the coming in of imperialist prosperity, the A. F. of L. bureaucracy having executed its first great post-war swing to the right, took the offensive against the militants by outlawing the leaders of these forward movements that dared to continue in their progressive activities.

It was not sufficient however for American capital to drive labor backward to its pre-war standard and strength in order to maintain its position over the other imperialist powers whose production system was being re-established and stabilized at the expense of the workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie and the middle classes. Production had to be driven upward at an enormous pace thru speed-up methods, labor saving machinery, etc. The A. F. of L. leadership cooperated in this and announced its new role of efficiency foremen officially in its so-called New Wage Theory resolution adopted at the Atlantic City convention and forcefully demonstrated in what is known as the B. & O. plan.

Thus the employers succeeded in obtaining a 48 per cent increase in production at but 8 per cent additional expense incurred in wage increases and

bonus systems granted to skilled mechanics in industries especially favored by imperialist prosperity. To put such a policy across on the organized workers inside of the A. F. of L. was possible by the suppression, persecution and expulsion of progressive opponents. Thus we had the continual war inside the A. F. of L., a war in which the A. F. of L. bureaucracy had the whole support of the employers, the capitalist press and their government, a war which could be carried thru by arbitrary rule and the abolition of democracy inside the unions. The effect of this policy upon the unions prevented their growth and reduced the A. F. of L. membership far below the pre-war figure, present estimates being as about 2½ million as against 3 million when the U. S. entered the war.

It is the first time in the history of the American labor movement that a prosperity period is passing by without tremendous growth in membership organization, drives to organize the unorganized and big forward movements in general. The fact that in the midst of such prosperity there could even be a tremendous loss in membership shows that the A. F. of L. is rapidly deteriorating under the present leadership, that the policies of this leadership are diametrically opposed to the very evolution of capitalist production and industry and that if continued along these lines it may succumb to the fate that befell two great labor federations prior to the advent of the A. F. of L. in the United States. The capitalists of the U. S. have learned something since the days of the National Labor Union and the Knights of Labor. They have learned how to use advantageously a degenerated labor bureaucracy to obtain control over the very unions the workers build to defend themselves against their exploiters, and the bosses having the country's means and resources more under command than ever may decide to maintain a degenerated A. F. of L. as a shield and strike-breaking agency against the growth of revolutionary unionism. These are the prospects the workers are faced with on the eve of this new open shop drive.

That such a drive is coming there is no doubt in my mind. The Dawes plan has put in its work. American capital invested in the weakened capitalist empires of Europe has re-established their production and hence their competitive power on the world market. With the standard of living of millions of European workers reduced far below pre-war, re-established European industry, largely under American control is now competing with American industry controlled by the same interests, and this powerful club of European competition American capital is about to use again to drive the standards of the American workers further down. Lower wages, longer hours, more child labor, more women in industry into territories with cheaper labor power which is industrializing the agricultural area of the south, and west, more speed, more efficiency, more labor saving machinery, double up, this has been going on at a rapid pace since the war. But European capitalism has had a restoration for the time being. A precarious one, it is true, but there it is and the same drive has to be doubled up. American production has to be reestablished on a lower level of prices and at the expense of the workers; otherwise there will be a tremendous crash. Hence the new drive against labor.

What role the A. F. of L. bureaucracy will play in this, can be easily seen by anyone who wants to see it. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy has so heavily invested in capitalist industry directly and indirectly that its interests are inextricably inter-woven in the

fate of a possible crash. It will therefore continue to cooperate with imperialist capital, as a part of the exploiting class, to beat its competitors in the world market. The fact that nothing is being done to support the miners to save the Miners' Union while all energies are being put forward to smash the opposition to such a policy as exemplified by the war on the left wing and the wholesale expulsion shows that the A. F. of L. bureaucracy is ready not only to fail in with this line, but to even pave the way of capital in the downward revision of the standard of living for workers.

The edge of the oncoming depression may be taken off by American success in the Far East, by recognition of Soviet Russia and the granting of credits; by imperialist success in general. This accounts for the extraordinary imperialist activity of the U. S. of late. But even off such a success cheaper products are a pre-requisite and we can expect in any event that the benefits of such a prosperity of which only a part of the population was beneficiary will be considerably curtailed even under the most favorable circumstances. But even as it is the ballyhoo the capitalist press made about the workers getting prosperous, buying homes and automobiles, etc., was considerably exaggerated, and, but for the fact that even many of our own comrades became infected by this propaganda, I would not even mention it.

Analogies have been made on the affects of imperialist prosperity corrupting the labor movement between Britain and the U. S. It is true that we can profit by the experience in Britain to some extent, but there is a fundamental difference in this case between the effects of British imperialist prosperity and the one we have. Britain conquered politically the territories in which to dump the industrial products of the British Islands. It had a virtual monopoly of these markets. Britain at the height of its imperialist development had no important industrial rival, the other European states being in the main under feudal regimes based on agriculture. While the U. S. industries have outstripped great industrial giants with American capital playing both ends against the middle.

The effect of this is that whereas in Great Britain in its heyday of imperialism, the advantages the workers derived from it were pretty evenly divided among the industrial proletariat, particularly the organized skilled workers in the U. S., imperialist progress has under-mined even below pre-war level the conditions of millions of workers in industries subject to the international competition. How much did the bituminous miners, textile workers, needle workers, marine workers, etc., profit by this prosperity. Even the highly skilled in these industries were, in the main, adversely affected. What about the farmers who were bankrupted by the tens of thousands? The only ones that really profited were the skilled workers, particularly those that are organized and work in sheltered domestic industries like building construction, printing, railroads, etc.

Under radical leadership they could have profited much more even in these industries. The bosses assisted by the trade union bureaucracy got double the amount they granted in wage increases out of the workers by man-killing speed-up sectionalizing efficiency schemes, etc. The unorganized workers in general profited but little and that is in the form of steeper employment. And in order to get their moral cooperation and substitute the benefits of unionism, they were given company unions to take

(Continued on page 7)

The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang

THE Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of China has been fixed for April. The congress will meet at a momentous time.

The Seventh Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in its resolution on the Chinese question declared that the Chinese revolution has everything that is objectively needed to skip over the capitalist stage of development. From this point of view the present stage of development of the Chinese revolution must be regarded as critical. The general line of the further development of the Chinese revolution—the question as to whether it will be a capitalist or non-capitalist development—is being decided just at the present moment.

The movement for national freedom has been victorious in half of China. The southern Nationalist government is already the government of a powerful state with a population of 200 millions. The question as to how this state and its government should be organized, on what social forces it should rely, what should be the role of the working class and the Communist Party in the organization of the state, now confronts us in all its magnitude.

In this journal, in an article on the "Regrouping of Forces in the Chinese Revolution" it was stated that since the Seventh Plenum of the E. C. C. I. class friction in the towns and villages had intensified considerably during the further development of the workers' and peasants' movement, particularly in Hunan and Hupeh, owing to the increased pressure of the imperialists and the increasing menace of open intervention. Both these factors drive the right wing of the movement along the lines of concessions to and compromise with the imperialists.

The events in China are developing with a rapidity which is characteristic of a great revolution. In the short period since the publication of the article already mentioned, the events in China have brought forward new facts which bear witness to a further class differentiation within the national movement. The problem of organizing the internal forces of the Chinese revolution thus becomes at the present time one of vast importance.

The problem of problems in the Chinese revolution at the present time is the situation in the Kuomintang, the further development of the Kuomintang as a party at the head of the Southern Chinese State.

The development of the Kuomintang reveals certain symptoms from the point of view of the interests of the Chinese revolution.

The Kuomintang is still a party of leaders. At the time of the Seventh Plenum of the E. C. C. I. the Kuomintang had 300,000 members. This is a considerable number for a political party. But it must be borne in mind that these 300,000 were not drawn into the every-day organization activities of the party. They were heard of only during congresses and conferences, at all of which the representatives of the left tendencies were predominant. The majority of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang also consists of left elements, but the predominant importance of the left elements in the party is not so clearly expressed in the composition and policy of the Nationalist government. In the Nationalist government power is in the hands of the centre and the latter in most cases display decisive right tendencies.

This is even more pronounced in the provincial governments of South China. Prior to the change of government of March 20th, 1926, the left elements in the Kuomintang predominated in the Nationalist government. But in the city of Canton and in Kwangtung province, i. e., the territory which was completely in the hands of the Nationalist government, the government was and actually is at the present time in the hands primarily of the centrist and right elements of the Kuomintang. The Communists did not participate in the government; they were under the absolutely incorrect impression that they could not participate in a government of the Kuomintang.

The Right Wing.

The right elements in the Kuomintang comprise in their ranks prominent statesmen, representatives of the bourgeoisie of China, etc. According to their past, present and their social and political connections, the right elements of the Kuomintang are inclined to compromise with the imperialists; they are opposed to serious social reforms and to a further development of the revolutionary workers' and peasants' movement.

In power the right elements of the Kuomintang hamper the enactment of serious social reforms. It

is characteristic that on March 20th, 1926, there was no law in Canton concerning the rights of workers' organizations, and the Canton trade unions, from the point of view of actual law, were illegal.

The change in the government on March 20th strengthened still more the positions of the right Kuomintang. Soon after March 20th they took definite measures against the workers' and peasants' organizations. This called forth a sharp protest from the masses of workers and peasants. Disturbances among the workers and peasants, dissatisfaction in the best sections of the army due to the elimination of the left Kuomintang and Communist commanding staff created a precarious situation at the front which compelled the new leaders of the Kuomintang to retreat and come to terms with the left and the Communists.

The May Plenum of the C. C. of the Kuomintang was again dominated by left elements. It was decided that Wang-Ching-Wei (the left leader) must return.

The centrist and right elements in the Kuomintang are opposed to workers' and peasants' control over the activities of the Nationalist government and against the government's moving to Hankow; they rely for support on certain sections of the army, etc.

A Strike Law.

Recent reports from China indicate that the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government are seriously concerned about the growth of the labor movement. The newspapers report that according to decisions of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang on this question the Canton government promulgated a new law on January 5th, 1927, concerning strikes. According to that law workers have no right to carry arms in demonstrations, or to arrest merchants and manufacturers or to confiscate their goods. The law forbids the existence of the yellow trade unions and other strike-breaking organizations; but at the same time it enforces, to a large extent, arbitration in the solution of conflicts in military, financial and communal enterprises and also in enterprises of so-called primary necessity (the list of which has not yet been published). This law also prohibits picketing during strikes to some extent.

The dangers of the position are intensified by the international position of the Nationalist government. The struggle against imperialism is now entering on its decisive phase and is becoming exceedingly difficult. The imperialists are doing all in their power to demoralize the Nationalist movement, to find traitors in the camp of the right elements of the Kuomintang. The immediate question before us is in the first place to convert the Kuomintang into a left wing organization, not only on festive occasions such as congresses and conferences, but also in its daily activities, and secondly that the reorganized Kuomintang should acquire a stable leadership (not in resolutions, but in deeds) over the Nationalist government, both at the centre and in the provinces. The adoption of a correct line and the formulation of concrete practical proposals on these two questions is the most important task facing the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of China will in the first place have to revise its decisions of the June Plenum of its Central Committee in respect to its relations with the Kuomintang.

Incorrect Decisions.

The June Plenum of the C. C. of the Communist Party of China decided on the following concerning the inter-relationships between the party and the Kuomintang: (1) To substitute an alliance as separate bodies for the policy of alliance by affiliation; (2) to adopt a definite independent political policy; (3) to endeavor to find a basis for the Kuomintang in the ranks of the urban petty-bourgeois democracy; (4) to suggest that the Kuomintang should not be organized as a centralized party, but that its organizations in the localities should take the form of clubs.

All these decisions must be revised. The first resolution logically pre-supposes the exit of the Communist Party from the Kuomintang, and as such contradicts the decisions of the Seventh Enlarged E. C. of the International which condemned such an action as a gross political error. From this point of view the proposal to organize the left Kuomintang in fractional groups is also wrong. The proposal to organize left Kuomintang fractions is basically a decision to split the Kuomintang and form two Kuomintangs. The possibility of such a split must be foreseen, but we must bear in mind the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the E. C. C. I. that even if a large section of the capitalist big bourgeoisie is eliminated from the National movement, the driving force in the Chinese revolution "will be a bloc of a still more revolutionary character, the bloc of the proletariat, the peasantry and the urban petty-bourgeoisie" and that "some sections of the large bourgeoisie can still for a certain length of time march together with the revo-

lution."

Our task, therefore, does not consist in the organization of a new left Kuomintang, but in directing the entire Kuomintang to the left and in guaranteeing it a stable left policy.

Workers and Kuomintang.

This cannot be accomplished if we regard the Kuomintang merely as an organization of the urban petty-bourgeoisie. What about the peasantry and the working class? Only if the workers and peasants gain predominant influence in the Kuomintang will that organization become a consistent, revolutionary political organization. That is precisely how the question concerning the Kuomintang must be regarded. The view that the workers must be kept from joining the Kuomintang on the ground that they have their Communist Party is absolutely wrong. If that were correct, then the members of the Communist Party should have left the Kuomintang long ago. The surest way of securing a determined revolutionary policy for the Kuomintang is that of bringing into it revolutionary workers and peasants. It is of special importance to permeate it with workers, as they are the most revolutionary elements.

The decision of the June Plenum of the C. C. of the Communist Party of China about the transformation of the Kuomintang local organizations into free organizations in the forms of political clubs is also absolutely wrong. At the present stage in the national struggle it would be a big mistake. All right elements who constitute the minority in the Kuomintang will undoubtedly be in favor of eliminating internal discipline in the Kuomintang, etc. The interests of the further development of the Chinese revolution demand that the Kuomintang should be reorganized as soon as possible into a party with elected committees in the centre and the localities and with organizational discipline for its members. A determined struggle must be carried on in the Kuomintang against political double-dealing—on the one hand the support of a radical program in words and on the other the conduct of a compromising policy in practice. Particularly is this true in regard to Kuomintang members who constitute the government.

In the political report of the C. C. of the Communist Party of China at the Party Conference of December, 1926, one of the Canton comrades declared: "The Kuomintang died on the 20th of March and has been decomposing since the 15th of May. Why should we hold on to the corpse?" That comrade apparently had in mind the fact that the Nationalist government, particularly in the provinces, was taking definite steps directed against the development of the revolutionary struggle of the workers and peasants. From this some comrades drew the conclusion at the conference that: "We are on the side of the masses as against the Nationalist government, and in the conflicts between the masses and that government we must see a conflict between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang." This is true in the sense that there is a danger of a split between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. But this danger can be averted if the Kuomintang is not regarded as a corpse. The Kuomintang suffers now from lack of revolutionary worker and peasant blood in its veins. The Communist Party must infuse such blood and thereby radically change the situation.

To Strengthen Nationalism.

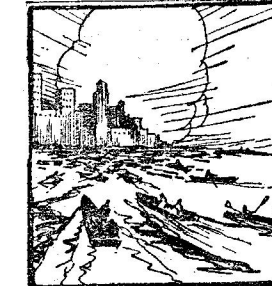
To revive the Kuomintang and to drive the Nationalist government to the left, the Communist Party must radically revise its attitude to the Nationalist government. The Communist Party must try to participate in the government and, relying on the worker and peasant masses, compel the government to consider the program of radical government reforms.

It is about time that the Nationalist government should enact the fundamental democratic laws (on workers' organizations, on the eight-hour working day, etc.), it is about time to abolish the hideous remnants of the old regime which oppress the Chinese peasantry (indentured labor contracts, sale into slavery because of inability to pay debts, high rents, etc.) it is about time to abolish the old corrupt reactionary administration. Communists must endeavor with the greatest energy to get into the provincial government organs. In the villages, based on the peasant organizations, it is about time to raise the question of the creation of revolutionary peasant committees. The decisions of the Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the E. C. C. I. and the supplementary organizational instructions issued since the Plenum give the Communist Party of China exhaustive instructions along these lines. The congress will have to apply them to the concrete conditions which have arisen at the time. There can be no doubt that the Communist Party of China will map out a path commensurate with the great tasks which confront the party at the present time. The splendid past of the Communist Party of China and of the heroic Chinese proletariat serves here as a guarantee.

Notes of a Deportee

By M. VAJTAUER

Comrade Vajtauer, former editor of the Communist Czechoslovak paper, *Spravodnost*, came to this country a few years ago to participate in the revolutionary movement here and particularly among the Czechoslovak workers. He has a long record of service to the labor movement in his own country. Our rulers who are so hospitable to loyal, slavish immigrants spotted Comrade Vajtauer as an enemy and his deportation is the consequence after a long struggle in his behalf waged by the International Labor Defense.



The first night between Monday and Tuesday. Two women comrades with bouquets of flowers in their arms. Three comrades sitting opposite. They are taking me home for a send-off party.

The flowers, suddenly severed from their roots, will die in the homes of these comrades long before I reach the shores of Europe.

The second Taxi. Morning of the following day. Comrade P., my boarding lady, with her half-year-old baby girl Vera in her arms is seeing me off. This bouquet will remain here also. But its roots are set firmly in this home-soil. And some day, perhaps, she will come to meet me—a life in full bloom, a bouquet of laughter, courage and self confidence.

These are the two strongest of my last impressions from America. Are they a symbol? Will that which remained, a thing of beauty but without roots, die? Will that which anchored here grow?

A COURT ROOM in the "Old Post-Office," near the City Hall. In these benches, fronting the clerks' banister and the judge's desk, you feel as tho the life outside were closing on you.

Strong knocks on the door. A bailiff announces the approach of the judge.

All rise. The judge robed in black, with affected dignity emerges from the rear door and seats himself at his desk.

The clerk calls off the contending parties. Brothers Jones vs. Mr. Smith—Mr. Terkin vs. Mr. Clark.

Emanuel Vajtauer vs. The Commissioner of Ellis Island.

The lawyer, an attorney with a brief-case of acts concerning my "case," and I step nearer.

Sunlight Under a Blanket

By WALT CARMON

There are days in Chicago when a foul breath creeps from the south side. It seeps into the Loop. It saturates the west side and fouls the north. The city air hangs heavy-laden with decay.

There are days when the wind lifts the vile blanket from the city. Then men who labor all weary day in the presence of the monster, bring back his breath on themselves in the street cars that run from the Stockyards.

Rose and I waited until mid-winter to visit Don Jose. In mid-winter one should feel more at ease on the south side. At Thirty-fifth Street the conductor gave the signal to the motorman before we had even stepped off the car. Cars move quickly on the south side.

We regained our balance and foulness gripped us. It holds you in all strength at Thirty-fifth Street. Even in mid-winter. That man can live here is a wonder. That man goes live here is a miracle. Hunger drives men to miracles.

"Passen, amigos. . . passen!" boomed Don Jose. " . . . and welcome!"

Dona Maria beamed on us. Conchita took our coats and Pepe ran to advise the others.

"El señor has come. And La Senora!"

Others came and smiled and gripped our hands. Made us welcome.

The warmth of Mexico was tossed into this room in the house that stands in the shadow of the Yards. How fine it was. How welcome we felt.

"We will play a new record for the Senora. . . ."

"But no. . . un momento," Don Jose protested. "Let us just talk for a while. We have never met the Senora before. . . ." and Don Jose bowed.

It was all new to Rose. She felt just a bit self-conscious. A little ashamed at such warmth.

Dona Marie spoke no English. "No importa!"

It does not matter.

"Tell your Senora how pleased we are to have her honor us."

Don Jose extended a gnarled, worker's hand. "A cigarete senor? These are from our soil!"

Miguel is only three years old. Miguel gives some candy to Rose and she brings the chubby youngster to her lap.

Dona Maria beams on Rose. "If the Senora will

They explain: "The party is to be surrendered to Ellis Island."

The judge nods. The clerk takes notes. The Ellis Island representative takes me in custody. The heads of all present turn after me. America's doors slammed on me.

We enter a waiting-room at the Ellis Island ferry. With the watchman at the look-out stands a tall man with the face of a detective.

Where have I seen him before?

We wait for the ferry on a bench behind the bars. Cobwebs hang from a dirty ceiling.

The tall man passes by greeting me.

"Isn't he a reporter from The Daily News?" I ask my companion.

"Yes, it's Mr. Crawford."

I remember. After the decision, shortly after New Years, he came to our editorial office. He asked for a photograph and some information. We gave him the photograph, but in place of "information" I wrote him my opinion of the decision:

"The American capitalists are afraid that I might hurt them. That is why they are deporting me. What a silly idea? As if there was a country on the face of the Earth from where one couldn't fight against the American capitalists."

That was at the time when Washington was exerting its greatest energy to start a war with Mexico.

What I wrote didn't suit Mr. Crawford and so he wrote that I have declared that I don't intend to go to Mexico just then, but that Kellogg was right when he says that the communists have a strong position in Mexico, and that I am a man advocating the extermination of all capitalists.

Such are reporters of American capitalist papers!

If any time you mistake them for detectives, you are not far from truth. They are even lower than detectives. More often than not they are mere agents provocateurs.

Nearly all the keepers recognize me. I inquire about the fate of some of those who remained here after my release two years ago. Some of the "bigger game, they remember. Like that one-eyed Canadian, MacLean, who fought here for almost a year for recognition of his American citizenship. He was set free, but is now in a jail in France for forging his passport. Or the "Prince of Kurdistan," who was visited here by a rich "chicken," caught on a title. He is now "serving" in France, also, for fraud. "And how do you know what happened to all of them?" I ask a tall, fat keeper, who tells me all this.—"I work now with the Department of Justice," he informs me, proudly,—and they send men after such fellows. Not one of them gets away."

While they were here, they enjoyed all sorts of privileges, of course, only to make it easier to have their cards looked into.

There are several similar traps set here. Immigrants and other unlucky ones, who get stuck here, are offered a flock of lawyers to choose from, who can find nothing better to do than cheat these unfortunates out of their last pennies. The dining room superintendent, surprised to see me here again and learning that I have lost my case, tells me: "It's a shame to waste any money on lawyers. They're as thick as flies around here. All should do like that Polish woman we have here. She showed a lawyer \$150.00 and said: 'They will be yours, if you win the case. If you don't, you won't get a cent.'"

My case was different, of course, but I did not care to talk to him about it. So I nodded approvingly:

"Yes, that's the way to treat them."

Religious organizations have their own little money-traps here. For instance, they sell you a two-cent envelope for three, at the same time looking at you like sisters of mercy bandaging raw wounds.

In the afternoon the commissioner came to the room. One after the other inquired from him about his fate.

I ask him, how long I'll have to wait here.

He remembers somebody having phoned him about me. "But passport has lapsed!"

I tell him that I have a new one with a German visum a French visum not being required, because a Czechoslovak passport is honored in France.

"And have you an Austrian visum?"

"No, I don't have to go thru Austria. I'll go thru Germany."

Germany won't permit a deportee to pass thru, unless he goes under escort.

I tell him that I intended to pay my way in Europe, and travel like any other ordinary passenger. I didn't tell him, of course, that I'll do this only to be able to stay awhile in France and Germany.

He has no objection, but adds: "Give me this passport and I'll return it to you to-morrow with a French and Austrian visum."

I remind him again that there is no need of a French visum on a Czechoslovak passport.

"This rule doesn't apply to deportees," he says, "they must have a visum."

This, of course, doesn't sound like if I could travel thru Europe, on my own expense, a free passenger. And if I should be sent like "express-goods," then they must stand the charges for this consignment of live-stock.

Lindo" again. Rose and I learn a verse of "La Cucaracha." Don Jose sings "Horses" and we join in the laughter.

How warm it is. How friendly. We sing, we play and then Pepe dances "La Jota." Josefina dances with him. They turn and bend and they stamp their feet. Children they are. Graceful children responding to the strumming guitar like reeds to the breeze. Rose exclaims "It's beautiful!"

"And now if the senor and Senora will honor us at our table?"

"Con much gusto!"

From soup to "Dulces" it is all here. Tortillas, enchiladas, mole de guajolote—peppers aplenty. As warm a meal as the warmth of the welcome. And good!

Restraint is all gone now.

"A glass of wine for la Senora, Pepe. She is not yet accustomed to the peppers."

"Wine—and more 'mole!'" from Rose.

"Bravo!" Don Jose applauds. "And you senor?"

We eat more and we smoke and we talk of the land of Don Jose.

"Quien sabe?—perhaps we will return some day."

"You and your Senora should visit our country. senor. Ah, you would never leave it!"

"But you did Don Jose!" Dona Maria chides him. "Never again will I be so foolish," confesses Don Jose.

Finally it is time for us to leave. We shake hands with everyone. Tiny Miguel must shake hands too. Dona Maria has pressed a bit of lace on Rose as a parting gift.

"Adios! Adios! . . ."

The warmth of Mexico was tossed into this room that stands in the shadow of the Yards. We pressed back to Thirty-fifth Street thru the stench that enveloped the house.

"Step lively!" the conductor urged.

"No sunshine ever creeps in. . . ." I think of Don Jose. "It is always cloudy. . . always cold . . . and work. . . work. . ."

As if in knowing haste the street car bounces and rolls away from the Stockyards.

* This article was in Vol. IV, No. 4 of the English edition, and will be found in No. 8 of the Russian Weekly edition.