

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE raid of Chang Tso-Lin's police on the Soviet embassy in Peking shows to what extremes the imperialists are ready to go to strike at the Nationalist revolution. It is believed in authoritative quarters that the raid was carried out under British instructions. The Manchurian bandit would not have dared commit such an unprecedented act without the sanction of the powers. The dean of the diplomatic corps gave Chang's brigands permission to enter the foreign legation quarters of the city.

AS the fortunes of the imperialists in China are waning the prospects of intervention loom larger on the political horizon. Those birds of prey hoped that they could split the Kuomintang Party and thus block the onward march of the emancipation movement. It seems that the expectation that Chang Kai-Shek would be able to deliver the goods for them is no longer considered a probability. England is evidently ready to make a bargain with Chang Tso-Lin and pay that brigand's price for again selling his country.

THE raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking and the threatening attitude of imperialist police in the international settlement in Shanghai towards the Soviet consulate indicates that a supreme effort is about to be made by England to involve the Soviet Union militarily in the China civil war. England was never faced with a more serious crisis than confronts her today. Her rule in India is sitting on a volcano that seems to be about to resume activity. Her Sikh troops in China are disaffected and several of them have been executed for anti-British propaganda. The whole of the Orient is liable to go up in a revolutionary blaze at any moment. This would indeed mean the beginning of the end for British imperialism and to a lesser degree for world imperialism.

DAMSAY MACDONALD, right wing leader of the British Labor Party, has shown his true imperialist colors in the crisis over the Chinese situation. Like the notorious charlatan, Lloyd George, Macdonald exonerated the Tory government of wrong doing in dispatching thousands of troops to China. The Presbyterian socialist, or socialist Presbyterian, prates about the necessity for defending British subjects who he knows quite well that the question at issue is not the protection of the lives of British subjects in China but the protection of British pounds invested there.

ACCORDING to London dispatches John Wheatley is a candidate for the leadership of the parliamentary labor party, a position which Macdonald is liable to lose as a result of his repeated acts of treachery to the workers. Wheatley speaks in the language of a left winger, but his words must be taken with a pinch of salt. He is a catholic. He was one of the first to take up the Communist suggestion that British labor should organize workers' defense corps for the protection of the trade unions against the attacks of the fascists and other extra-legal arms of the government he was rather silent during the general strike, while Macdonald, Thomas and Snowden were busy selling out the workers. Nevertheless his candidacy indicates that the opposition to Macdonaldism is assuming concrete form. This is good.

THE avalanche of bills pouring into Albany, aimed ostensibly at obscenity in the press and in the theatre are certain to be used against the working class. It was to be expected that Governor Smith would sign the bill permitting the padlocking of theatres convicted of having staged plays considered lecherous, obscene and lascivious by a New York policeman. This law can be stretched to padlock any working class club or hall that will meet with the disapproval of the authorities.

CALVIN COOLIDGE hates to see the Filipinos suffer the torture of being forced to submit to a referendum on the question of independence from the United States. The Filipino legislature passed a referendum bill and Governor-General Wood promptly vetoed it. The legislature just as promptly passed it over "Ivory Soap's" veto. Then the ex-bill collector from Vermont turned down his thumb on it. Yes, the United States is determined to save the Filipinos from themselves. Perhaps the Filipinos may soon look to Hankow rather than to Washington for help.

HAD John Thompson of Phoenix, Arizona the good fortune to live a few hundred years ago he would not only become famous suddenly but he would also have an opportunity of becoming fabulously wealthy. The lad actually set a lake on fire. What a splendid opportunity to pose as a miracle worker, even as a god? This

(Continued on Page Two)

VANZETTI PROVES CLASS BIAS OF JUDGE

SACCO AND VANZETTI, HEADS HIGH, SPIRIT UNBROKEN BY SEVEN YEARS OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TORTURE, MEET THE DEATH SENTENCE WITH WORDS OF FIRE THAT MAKE A GLORIOUS PAGE IN HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S WORKERS

They Shall Not Die! They Shall Be Freed!

Wall Street government, Lee, Higginson and Company—Massachusetts rulers—the textile barons, the shipping interests and the decadent and vicious Back Bay aristocracy, were stripped bare before the whole world Saturday by two workingmen whose figures, worn thin by seven years of imprisonment and medieval torture, were darkened by the shadow of the electric chair to which Judge Thayer sentenced them in the dingy courtroom which has become a symbol of the brutality and arrogance of American plutocracy.

Weak in body but with minds like fire flashing thru crystal, Sacco and Vanzetti, with words that etched themselves as vitriol eats copper, into phalanxes of workers' battalions forming for struggle, gave blow for blow, tho their hands were manacled, to the Massachusetts murderers, to American capitalism and all its agents.

Sacco and Vanzetti spoke quietly and calmly but the whole world heard. Thru the windows of the court room, over the heads of the hangmen assembled there, past the mercenaries who guarded its portals, the words of Sacco and Vanzetti, magnified a billion times by the gigantic microphone of the class struggle, were transmitted to the hundreds of millions of workers and farmers of all lands.

The masses heard and understood. The Chinese toilers heard the indictment and appeal above the battle clamor. All thru the European continent, echoing and re-echoing from pillared facades of the capitals, the words of Sacco and Vanzetti were heard by the workers and the workers answered.

In Latin America also the answer has been given. In the Soviet Union it needed no further appeal to bring the Russian masses to their assistance. From Great Britain where the class struggle is fiercest comes protest solidly backed by the labor movement.

The Workers of the United States cannot lag behind the workers of other countries in support of the worker victims of American justice.

It remains for the labor movement of the United States to take the burning words of Sacco and Vanzetti as their battle cry in the fight for their freedom.

No differences shall stand in the way of unity in this struggle. The labor movement has been challenged. Its enemies intend to make the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti, blackened and charred by lightning harnessed for murder, the symbol of American labor turned into a burnt offering on the altar of Wall Street government.

There must be no more such sacrifices. Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die. One solid front of American labor to free these workers!

Let the world of capitalism know that this time at least American labor fights for its own and is determined to strike the manacles from their hands and return them to the ranks of the working class.—W. F. D.

DEDHAM, Mass., April 10.—Sacco and Vanzetti, who were sentenced to death by Judge Webster Thayer yesterday morning, both proclaimed their innocence in impassioned speeches and analyzed the social factors mobilized against them. Vanzetti's speech follows:

Introduce Measure To Compel United States Open the Vanzetti Files

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—The letter written by Congressman Emanuel Celler, of New York, in which he plans to introduce a measure at the next session of congress to compel the U. S. attorney-general to open his files on the Sacco-Vanzetti case to the Massachusetts courts, was received today.

Arrest 7 Pickets At Kulock's Shop; Two Held for Trial

Seven workers were arrested yesterday morning when picketing Kulock's shop, Eldridge and Canal streets.

When brot to the first district magistrates court, five were released with suspended sentences, the other two being held in \$500 bail for trial Friday, April 15, being charged with disorderly conduct. They are Rose Nevin and Amilia Stiska. Isaac Shorr of the International Labor Defense appeared as attorney.

The strike at Kulock's is a protest against Beckermanism in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Vanzetti—Yes. What I say is that I am innocent, not only of the Braintree case, but also of the Bridgewater crime. That I am not only innocent of these two crimes, but in all my life I have never stole and I have never killed and I have never spilled blood. That is what I want to say. And it is not all. Not only am I innocent of these two crimes, not only in all my life I have never stole, never killed, never spilled blood, but I have struggled all my life, since I began to reason, to eliminate crime from the earth.

Everybody that knows these two arms knows very well that I did not need to go in between the street and kill a man to take the money. I can live with my two arms and live well. But besides that, I can live even without work with my arm for other people. I have plenty of chances to live independently and to live what the world conceives to be a higher life than not to gain our bread with the sweat of our brow.

Could Have Escaped.

My father in Italy is in a good condition. I could have come back in Italy and he would have welcomed me every time with open arms. Even if I come back there with not a cent in my pocket, my father could have given me a position not to work but to make business, or to oversee upon the land that he owns. He has wrote me many letters in that sense, and other well-to-do relatives have wrote me many letters in that sense that I can produce.

Well, it may be a boast. My father and my uncle can boast themselves and say things that people may not be compelled to believe. People may say they may be poor when they are to consider to give me a position every time that I want to settle down and

(Continued on Page Three)

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Demonstration at Union Square, This Saturday

A Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstration will be held Saturday, April 16th, one p. m. at Union Square. The list of speakers will be announced later.

Fascists Conduct a Bloody Riot On Paterson Streets

PATERSON, N. J., April 10.—Several busloads of fascist male and female hoodlums, armed with loaded canes, whips and clubs arrived here this afternoon and started a melee outside the Alexander Hamilton Hotel. One man was stabbed during the disorder and a number beaten. The local police made six arrests.

The fascists, dressed in black shirts and the other grotesque regalia of their kind, drove up in busses and a number of them were shouting fascist slogans in Italian. An Italian working man on the street replied to a remark made to him by one of the occupants of a bus, whereupon a number of other hoodlums piled out and began beating him with their weapons.

Workers Storm Fascists. A group of workers who were on the street to watch the detested blackguards who were scheduled to hold some sort of meeting in the pluto-

(Continued on Page Two)

"Big Four" Swindle 40 Million

U. S. S. R. RECALLS AMBASSADOR AT PEKING; NO WAR

Chinese Nationalists Rush Troops North

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Officials in the war department said here today that if the northern Chinese troops fail to hold their own, U. S. regular army divisions will be moved to China on privately owned merchant ships now standing by for that service. There are no more marines not occupied elsewhere. There are two divisions of the regular army in the Philippines.

MOSCOW, April 10.—The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics virtually broke off diplomatic relations with the Peking government last night and recalled its entire embassy staff at Peking. Despite the unparalleled provocation of the raid on the Soviet compound, the Soviet government will take no military action.

"Any imperialist government," says the note of protest delivered to Chang Yen-si, Peking charge d'affaires, here, "would resort to cruel reprisals, but the Soviet government, while possessing the technical means for repressive measures, nevertheless declares it definitely rejects such a step."

Asks Release of Officials. The note, signed by Max Litvinoff, assistant commissar for foreign affairs, makes the following demands without fixing any time limit or making any threats against the Peking government:

"1.—Immediate withdrawal of Peking troops who are occupying the buildings in the Soviet Embassy compound."
"2.—Release of all Soviet officials arrested in the raid."
"3.—Immediate return of all documents."

(Continued on Page Three)

PLAN VANZETTI, SACCO PROTEST NATIONAL SCALE

New York Workers to Strike for One Hour

The first mass demonstration in the renewed campaign to free Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti from death in the electric chair will be held this Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock in Union Square.

Plans are now also under way for one-hour work stoppages in all the trades of the city.

The Saturday open-air demonstration is planned as a preliminary to hundreds of similar meetings in every large city of the United States.

Defense Plans.

DEDHAM, Mass., April 10.—Following Judge Webster Thayer's death sentence yesterday of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti defense forces were today considering all possible resources to save them.

Thus far these two Italian workers, framed on a charge of a payroll robbery and murder as a sure method of disposing of them as radicals, have been kept from death by the unceasing agitation on their behalf by millions of workers throughout the world for over six years.

Never did a modern Pontius Pilate listen to such a contemptuous, searing, and loftily ironic speech as that which Bartholomeo Vanzetti, "unlettered" Italian immigrant laborer, addressed to the marble-faced, frightened little judge who sentenced him and Sacco to die.

Vanzetti did not dwell long on his innocence. That has too long been taken for granted by millions of workers throughout the world; by humanitarians who have been revolted by the flagrant injustice and class persecution which the trial displayed; and by numerous distinguished and disinterested lawyers.

Fought Official Crime.

He said, simply, that he never committed a crime in his life. He has struggled ever to eliminate crime from the earth—not merely the crimes "that the official law and the official moral condemn, but also the

(Continued on Page Two)

THE TWO BILLION DOLLAR INSURANCE FRAUD EXPOSE STARTS TODAY

Daily Worker Bares Cold Facts of "Big Four" Fraud Hidden Twenty Years

Twenty years ago the country was startled by the now famous Armstrong Insurance Investigation. The investigation committee consisted of eleven members headed by Charles Evans Hughes. The life insurance business was rotten with graft and corruption. But the most corrupt and odorous branch of the business was what is known as "industrial" or weekly payment life insurance. There are 40 million workers in the United States who are covered by this form of petty larceny insurance.

The day before the "industrial" companies were to come up for investigation it was moved that the committee adjourn to draft its report. "Industrial"-weekly payment insurance was never investigated.

"The Big Four" industrial life insurance companies were and are the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Prudential Life Insurance Company, the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Colonial Life Insurance Company. These companies are still running rampant. We know that capitalistic looters do not reform of their own free will.

After the hullabaloo died down and the smoke cleared this is what happened. Charles Evans Hughes, the counsel for the committee, was made counsel for the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

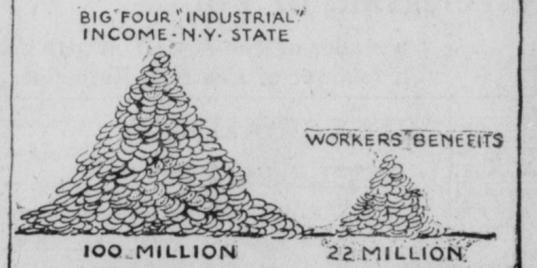
James McKeen, the assistant counsel, was afterwards made general counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company with a salary of \$20,000 per year for life.

Senator William J. Tully of the committee was made solicitor (whatever that may be) for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at a salary of \$20,000 for life. It is now twenty years since the notorious investigation. Since then Tully has had his "pay" raised to \$30,000 per year. This good and faithful servant of the "Big Four" has now drawn upwards of a half a million dollars for his loyal work on the committee. The Metropolitan is a "mutual" company, that is to say that its policyholders are supposed to participate in the earnings of the company. We wonder how this \$500,000 should be debited to the "mutual" policyholders.

Assemblyman Robert Lynn Cox, also a member of the committee, was made counsel and general manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, a novel lobbying device. Mr. Cox's salary was set at \$20,000 per year. Apparently \$20,000 was the union scale.

Twenty years is a long time, much water has flown under the Brooklyn Bridge, much working class money has flown into the coffers of the "Big Four"—the time is ripe for an investigation into the activities of these companies. Demand it!

Heads I Win: Tails You Lose



For every dollar spent on industrial insurance the insuring public only receives 22 cents in benefits, claims, losses, etc. What happens to the other 78 cents? These figures are abstracted from the official N. Y. Insurance Report, pp xli.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Every week six million workers in the sovereign state of New York pay two millions of dollars in premiums on what is called "industrial" life insurance, more commonly known as "weekly payment" life insurance. When the year has rolled around, they have paid One Hundred Million Dollars into the coffers of the four gigantic insurance companies which specialize in the sale of this form of life insurance.

At the end of the same year this vast army of workers have received in return for this enormous premium payment only twenty-two million dollars in death claims, losses, etc., etc. Or in simpler terms the industrial life insurer only receives in value about 22 cents for every hard-earned dollar he spends on his family's life insurance.

Above are the official figures for 1925 recently published by the New York State Department of Insurance. They are true to a varying extent for the past twenty years. There are no bad years in the life insurance business. The even death rate takes care of that.

Life insurance may be divided into two groups. These groups are technically known as "industrial" and "ordinary" life insurance. "Ordinary" insurance premium payments are paid weekly at the home of the insured to the company's collecting agent.

"Industrial" life insurance is so called because it was designed for the industrial classes—people who lack the nice conveniences of the capitalist and middle class, banking facilities for instance, and money to bank, and therefore cannot make their premium payments quarterly or even monthly. So the insurance companies argue. This type of petty larceny insurance is sold to that unfortunate portion of the public which buys many of its necessities on what is sometimes humorously called the "easy"-payment plan.

The four companies referred to above are namely, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Prudential Life Insurance Company, the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Colonial Life Insurance Company. For purposes of easy identification we propose to refer to this valiant little band as the "Big Four."

The rich have their tradespeople (Continued on Page Two)

BIG FOUR SWINDLE FORTY MILLION

(Continued from Page One)
 ly visit is a costly one—to the worker.
 The idea of industrial life insurance is an English one. The British industrial life insurance companies were organized about 1840, and were originally nothing more than burial societies. In 1875 the Prudential Life Insurance Company sent representatives to England to study this novel and highly profitable method of working class pilferage and shortly afterwards it was inaugurated in this country.
 There are sixteen companies writing this sort of insurance in the United States today but the "Big Four" control more than 95 per cent of all the business.
 Last year the "Big Four" put two billion six hundred million of new industrial life insurance on their books, during the same year one billion, three hundred million of "Big Four" industrial life insurance lapsed, an amount equal to half of the new business. It must be remembered that an industrial lapse means a total loss to the worker-insurer. Conservatively estimated these lapsed policies represent 50 million dollars in forfeited working class money.
 Weekly payment life insurance policies do not have a cash surrender value until they have been in force on the company's books for ten years. Ten long years before the insured can draw a cent on his policy. Think of it! And the average life of a weekly payment policy is less than five years.
 The following table shows how the millions of industrial life insurance policies terminate every year:

Death Claims9%
Maturity (endowments)1%
Surrender (cash value)9%
Other Causes6%
LAPSE (total loss)75%

Lewis S. Gannett, associate editor of The Nation in a letter to me on this series of articles said, "If you do plan to publish it . . . my personal advice to you would be to lead with the percentage of lapses among industrial policies. That point, I think, is unassailable and is your strongest point of attack."
 The tens of millions of dollars which is realized by the "Big Four" on these terrific forfeited monies are piled into the "assets" and manipulated to the benefit of the finance committees who are also directors in the various railroads, banks and public utilities in which these legally prescribed "assets" are invested. All of which shall be proven in due course of time. (To Be Continued).

It will be shown during this expose that these allegedly "altruistic" companies carry on their business with a complete contempt of even common commercial decency. It will be further shown that the "mutual" insuring of American workers' lives is carried on with a more than goodly sprinkling of commercial chicanery, swindle and deception.
 The "Big Four" have total assets amounting to THREE BILLION SIX HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. When it is recalled that the world famous allied Ford enterprises are capitalized at a little over One Billion dollars, the tremendous reality and power implied in these figures becomes apparent.
 These assets legally belong to the American workers, but the possession and manipulation of them are so hogged by the railroad, bank and steel barons who sit on top of the heap that in actuality this enormous sum of money is being used for the further exploitation of the worker here and abroad.
 And so the vicious circle is completed. Underpaid in the factory, mine and mill, and no sooner is the small store brought home than it is raided and looted by "mutual" life insurance companies—back it goes into the "assets" to begin the merry circle again.
 These insurance statistics make interesting reading. There are 77 billions of life insurance in force in the United States covering 60 million lives. Of this amount 11 billions of dollars is on the "industrial" or weekly payment plan, covering over 40 million workers' lives.
 The average cost per thousand dollars for "ordinary" (yearly payment) insurance is \$17. The average cost per thousand on "industrial" (weekly payment) plan is \$40. There is no sound reason for this wide discrepancy. The difference between the two rates costs the American worker 253 million dollars every year. The week-

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LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 10.—Under the auspices of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, an International Workers and Peasants concert and entertainment will be held at Foresters' Hall, 951 South Olive St. (cor. 10th and Olive Sts.), Saturday, April 16th, at 8:00 p. m.
 Artists in their national costumes. Music of different nations. Workers' and peasants' songs under the directions of Rudolph Liebich and Douglas Robson.

A Telegram to You as a reader of The DAILY WORKER, a follower of Comrade Ruthenberg

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

TO: _____

FROM: _____

MESSAGE: _____

CLASS OF SERVICE: _____

TIME: _____

STATION: _____

NO. _____

CLASS OF SERVICE: _____

TIME: _____

STATION: _____

NO. _____

URGENT
 No time for letters.
 Our answer to the attack is:
"Let's Fight On!"

RUSH YOUR FUNDS TODAY

Inclosed is my contribution of _____ dollars _____ cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER and for the defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Attach check or money order.

Organize the Traction Workers!

ARTICLE XVI.—THE 1926 STRIKE—VICTORY FROM DEFEAT

By ROBERT MITCHELL

Every means was exhausted by the Interborough to divide the men and prevent the strike from spreading. The Transit Commission was likewise playing a part, still a neutral one at this stage of the game. The strikers were willing to arbitrate but as we have seen, Hedley refused the offer on the ground that the "Brotherhood" would not permit the dealing with an "outlaw" group.
 When the Transit Commission asked to meet with the Brotherhood, Hedley was forced to concede the request. The Commission had asked to meet the General Committee. Instead Quackenbush sent Connolly, Mangan and Kelly with the instructions to say that they represented the whole Brotherhood in an agreed upon plan. Thus was the Transit Commission also hoodwinked.
 The strike began as per schedule on Tuesday, 1 A. M., July 6th. The walkout of the subway motormen was practically 100%. But the efforts and deception resorted to on the part of the Company and the intimidation carried on by the Company Union and its delegates prevented the other workers from joining their brothers. Nevertheless, the strike practically shut down service.
 Fighting a most heroic battle against the most overwhelming odds Ed. Lavin early recognized that the help of the Labor Movement was essential to victory. His appeals to the officials of organized labor remained practically unheeded. A committee sent to the Central Trades and Labor Council was advised not to speak on the floor. Hugh Frayne, now making himself infamous for his association with the vicious attacks on the militant unions, openly spoke against the strike, giving the opinion that it was but a move to increase fares.
 The first help which the Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York received was in the form of a telegram of sympathy from Passaic signed by Albert Weisbord. The second help was an unsolicited letter from the Joint Board of the Furriers Union, enclosing a check for \$200. The letter said in part: "The fur workers have always been animated

by a profound feeling of solidarity toward all workers struggling with their employers. . . . We pledge our moral and financial support to your courageous strikers. . . ."
 The letter was signed, Ben Gold, Manager.
 But the Tammany labor officials remained quiet. Even the organizers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees who were then in conference with Lavin and his committee made no definite attempt to take over the situation.
 One of the outstanding events in the early conduct of the strike was the walkout of the powerhouse men under the leadership of James F. Walsh. For a moment it seemed as if the blow would cripple the Interborough, but the Company Union stepped into the breach, working the men 18 and 20 hours a day and managed to maintain some semblance of service.
 Walsh by this act, however, showed himself to be the honest, fearless fighter which he has since proven himself.
 The New York Press began its expected attack on the strike. Daily its propaganda increased in viciousness and misrepresentation. But the lines of the motormen and switchmen held firm. When the Interborough saw that it could not break the strike as easily as it had thought by means of finks and the Company Union, it resorted to "diplomacy."
 Into the limelight stepped one Herman A. Metz, former city comptroller and now one of the Interborough Directors, with an offer of mediation. This offer had of course to be accepted by the men but it was revealed very quickly in its true light as "an increased fare dodge."
 There was one outstanding difference between the conduct of the 1926 strike and the conduct of those which preceded it. The workers will be very careful to observe this difference because upon it depends the whole strategy and victory of the outcome.
 The leadership of the 1926 strike, recognizing that the walkout had been premature, sought at all times so to maneuver forces so as to obtain an advantage in the fight to send

back its army unbroken. Hedley had previously "fired" all the strikers. But such was the success of the conduct of the strike that by Thursday, July 22nd, the Company agreed to take back all the strikers.
 Previously a mass parade was held downtown to give the strike a more dramatic touch. The mayor was forced to see the strikers and made some pretense of being on their side although later as may be expected, he completely repudiated his early "sympathy" and left the strikers "cold."
 A mass picketing demonstration was organized, this too as a move to secure better terms from the Company. These forces had the desired effect. The Company agreed to take back all the workers. On Friday they marched back to work in a body.
 But the Interborough's long habit of double-crossing reasserted itself. When the men appeared before the 148th St. barns, Keegan, Vice President of the Interborough thought he saw an opportunity, and sought to discriminate against some of them.
 Keegan, however, had overstepped the mark. The men, in a rage, turned about to renew the strike. Thereafter it was conducted with redoubled energy.
 The same tactics was employed as before: the attempt to secure such terms as would best enable the men to renew the struggle at a more fitting time when the whole body of the strikers would come out together.
 That night, while the strikers were peacefully dispersing from their meeting, they were set upon by the armed gangsters of the Police Industrial Squad and unmercifully beaten up. It was openly charged that for this deed the members of the squad received one thousand dollars. Quackenbush bears the responsibility for the crime quite as much as if he himself had done it. The city did nothing to correct the injustice. The governor of the state was appealed to but likewise remained silent.
 From these facts the workers were quick to draw the lesson that in the existing capitalist society no justice or law is a guarantee of the workers' rights.
 (To Be Continued).

NON-UNION BERWIND-WHITE MINERS DEMAND CHECKWEIGHMAN, PAY RAISE

Form United Front Committee; May Strike All Of Somerset County; Meetings Held

WINDBER, Pa., April 10.—Strike sentiment in the non-union fields of Somerset County is again active. A preliminary meeting in Windber that took the Berwind-White Coal Co. unaware, brought demand for an immediate walkout from 500 miners who had hastily assembled. Speakers restrained them until a committee could be elected to present demands to the corporation. The meeting was called by the United Front Committee of Windber Miners and addressed by Powers Hapgood and Tony Mimerich.
Don't Trust Company
 As with all revolting miners their first demand was for checkweighmen to prevent the company from cheating the men on coal. They also demand union wages, retroactive to February 15.
 Somerset County walked out in the great 1922 strike, along with non union Westmorland County and the non union coking coal fields of Fayette and Greene counties, adding a total of 70,000 workers temporarily to the United Mine Workers. The men of the four counties were not included in the national settlement of that year but Somerset continued its strike into 1923.
Men Blacklisted
 Since then wages have been considerably reduced, the guards' system remains oppressive and men are blacklisted if they complain at robbery by the company weighbos. The 1922 Somerset strike, it is pointed out, started after a preliminary meeting of several hundred Windber men, that led to the walkout of 4,000 Berwind-White men, the strike then sweeping over all Somerset County, embracing the (Rockefeller) Consolidation coal companies and the rest.

pany the union is watching is the National Mining Co., a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, which has not yet announced what it will do.
 Since April 1 the union has been concentrating its fight against Pittsburgh Coal Co., the biggest commercial coal company in America. It went open shop a year and a half ago, breaking the Jacksonville contract but never was able to get half of its fifty-odd mines in operation. The union is now fighting to shut down the remainder.
 Sheriffs of Allegheny and Washington counties continue attempt to stop picketing. Sheriff Braum of Allegheny says that only two pickets may be placed in front of any mine at one time. He forbids the assembly of more than three persons in the vicinity of scab operations. Guards and scabs are not included in the order.
 Bethlehem Steel Co. has high iron fences around its Washington County properties, with many guards. Searchlights play over the countryside.

Scotts Run Strikes
 MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—The Scotts Run section of the Fairmont field is again on strike with the United Mine Workers. Several thousand Scotts Run miners were working under the union scale until the operators in 1925 and 1926 repudiated the Jacksonville agreement.

Will Fight Vesta
 PITTSBURGH, April 10.—Declaration of war against the miners' union was made by General Superintendent Joseph Edwards of the Vesta Coal Co. which operates the steel company's mines. Boasting that they had enough fuel in storage or under contract to keep their mills going a long time he said that he would not deal with the union when the mines re-opened.
 The union will stage a bitter fight. For 25 years it has had an agreement with the corporation. Thirty-five hundred union men were employed in its mines, along the Monongahela River, south of Pittsburgh, before the suspension of April 1st. But the union smelled trouble last summer when the corporation began to dig a new mine in non union Green county. The new mine was bigger than any of its others and the company refused to say whether it would come under the agreement or not. Early this spring it opened nonunion and the superintendent soon followed with its Open Shop announcement for the other mines.
 Vesta Coal is following in the footsteps of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, normally employing 4,000 men. This concern broke with the union April 1, but has not yet been able to get scabs. A third coal com-

Akron Sky Pilots Crawl When Rubber Band Snaps at 'Em
 AKRON, O. (FP).—Two liberal preachers, a safety-first liberal attorney and a liberal clubwoman of Akron are no longer quite so openly and publicly liberal since they felt the rude pressure of the all powerful rubber trust.
 "We, the undersigned citizens of Akron," reads the recantation dictated by the rubber influences, "whose names have appeared on stationary or programs or been used in public as supporting the mass protest meeting called by the Akron council for the protection of foreign born workers and endorsed by the Akron Council of Labor, wish publicly to announce our withdrawal from any support of this movement as at present constituted in the city of Akron. Any use of our names to endorse the meeting or to solicit funds for the movement is from now on unauthorized.—Rev. Stephen E. Keeler, Rev. William H. Huber, Atty. Wendell Wilkie, Mrs. George D. Crouse."
 They withdrew from the movement which they had sponsored because it had received the indorsement of organized labor. In the open shop, stool-pigeoned, company gunman town of Akron, organized labor is not a respectable associate for careful people who must sacrifice their liberal intentions when it indorses the same things they do.

CURRENT EVENTS
 (Continued from Page One)
 is how it happened. De Pinedo, the fascist aviator who is adding to Mussolini's glory by flying around the world saw his hydroplane burned down on a lake when a lighted match cast on the waters ignited the oil coating on the surface, reducing the number of fascist planes by one.

United Protest on U. S. China Policy At Boston Meeting

BOSTON, April 10.—Fifteen hundred people jammed the Tremont Temple Friday night to protest against American intervention in China. Airplanes flying over the city distributed a hundred thousand leaflets demanding that America withdraw her troops and marines from China.
 Protesting against the bombardment of Nanking and the recognition of the Nationalist government as well as the withdrawal of troops from China, the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution voicing its demands.
 All shades of political opinion were represented at the meeting. Alice Stone Blackwell, Henry W. L. Dana, Charles Fong of the Boston Kuomintang, Bertrand D. Wolfe of the Workers' (Communist) Party, Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the Socialist Party, Y. C. Ho, student at Harvard and John A. Van Varenwyck, president of the States Branch of the Federation of Labor, Harold F. Gray, a missionary in China, A. Regan, catholic priest and A. W. Manning of the Society for the Prevention of Capital Punishment were among the speakers. Fred T. Douglas, member of the Kuomintang and the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, was chairman.

M'MURRAY REPORT SHOWS HE JOINED RAID ON EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The raid on the Soviet Russian embassy in Peking the other day and the ambiguous report by American Minister McMurray on the affair discloses an astounding bit of treachery.
 Despite the refusal of State Department officials to discuss the matter it is now unquestionable that the representatives of the powers in Peking authorized the raid without advising the U. S. S. R. embassy that such action would be taken. It is an almost unbelievable affair.
 The embassy, a duly accredited representation to the Peking government, is located in the same area as are the other embassies. In fact its grounds adjoin the British and American legations. The Ambassador of the Soviet Union is one of the ranking diplomats in the foreign group.
 Yet despite all these facts, these representatives, without calling him into conference, without even notifying him of their action, violated the Boxer international agreement on the sanctity of foreign legations and told Marshal Chang Tso-lin, northern bandit war lord, that he could attack.
 Use All Means.
 The alibi was alleged "subversive Soviet agitation."
 The whole affair is a vivid example of what lengths the reactionary powers are willing to go to attack Russia. The whole issue in China from the point of view of the powers is that the Chinese are jeopardizing foreign life and property, yet they are perfectly willing to order just that against foreigners they hate.
 Of course the whole affair is an English plot. To mask Great Britain's hand, the English and McMurray, the American interventionist minister, prevailed upon the petty Dutch minister to issue the order permitting the raid. No one can read the official report published by the state department as coming from McMurray without seeing through the whole affair.
 Perfect Hypocrisy.
 This report is a beautiful specimen of official documents covering treachery and criminality. (It has been published in full in previous issues.—Ed.)
 Anglo-American Scheme.
 The raid was executed by the banditti of Chang Tso-lin, but it was actually an Anglo-American attack upon the Soviet Union. The latter's powerful position in China has aroused

Milwaukee Workers to Hold Protest Meeting For Nanking Victims

Milwaukee, April 10.—A protest meeting against the wanton murder of unarmed Chinese women and children by English and American gunboats in Nanking will be held on Sunday, April 17th, 2 P. M., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St.
 Tun yuan Hu, a student of political science in the University of Madison, will speak in English for the Kuomintang.
 Other prominent speakers will be secured for this occasion. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Christianity and Negro Progress to Be Discussed Soon

"Does Orthodox Christianity Handicap Negro Progress?" will be topic of a debate between V. F. Calverton, editor of the Modern Quarterly, in the affirmative, and Kelly Miller of Howard University in the negative. Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity, will preside. It will be held Sunday, April 24, 2:30 p. m., at the Community Church Auditorium, 34th St. and Park Ave.
 ed the ferocious bitterness of the powers.
 England particularly has seen its prestige lost to the U. S. S. R. and the Tory government is becoming hysterical. Besides desiring to injure Russia the affair is part of the scheme of Great Britain to entangle America and whatever other nations it can in its policy.
 If the United States won't openly go hand in hand, the British are determined to make it clear to the Chinese people that there is no difference between the attitude of the two nations.
 Another factor emphasized by the affair is the danger of having such a man as McMurray representing the United States in China. McMurray is one of the so-called "career men" of the State Department. He is supposed to be a professional diplomat.
 He is a thoroughgoing reactionary, an aper of British thought and methods and a strong advocate of intervention. He participated in the Peking raid on his own authority.
 Thus whatever may be the intention of Coolidge or even Kellogg, bit by bit he is forcing their hand to the British policy. In this he is following Page's practice as ambassador to London before and during the world war when he cooperated so closely with the British in their efforts to force the United States into the war on their side as to advise them when they wrote notes to Wilson and the ways and means of violating American neutrality.

Fascists Stage Bloody Riot at Paterson

(Continued from Page One)
 cratic Alexander Hamilton Hotel came to the rescue of their comrade and forced the fascists to flee into the hotel.
 Meanwhile Chief Tracey's police force, noted for their labor hating activities in Paterson strikes, arrived on the scene to the number of a hundred or more and began mauling the citizens of Paterson who resented the invasion by the fascists.
 As other buses arrived the police formed a cordon around the invaders and escorted them safely through the lines of the people who gathered to voice their objections to the tactics of the disciples of the criminal monster, Mussolini.
 The crowd was incensed at the police aiding such creatures and showed its displeasure by a chorus of shouts and cat-calls as the "visitors" entered the hotel.
 A heavy police guard was thrown about the hotel while the fascists conducted their business on the inside.
 Preparations are being made for a public meeting to protest against the invasion of Paterson by the fascists and their protection by the police.

Ambassadors in China Violate Own Theories

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
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Judicial Vengeance in New Jersey

The frightful sentences meted out to active workers in the Passaic strike again brings before the working class the necessity of continuing the fight against the textile tyranny that dominates every branch of state government, from the bullying constable to the judges upon the bench and even reaches into the senate, at Washington where Edwards and Edge represent the scab shop gang in that august assembly.

Adolph Wissenski was sentenced to serve from five to twenty years in the penitentiary and Paul Kovac and Nicholas Schillie were sentenced to serve from one to five years. The charges against them was the notorious "bomb" fake that was invented to be used against the strike as it was drawing to a close. Ten other workers are already serving terms of three years on charges of being implicated in the same case. On the same day the three men were sentenced, two small Italian women were given three months each on charges of "assaulting Passaic policemen." Heavy fines were also imposed upon 19 other men who were accused of "disorderly conduct" for picketing.

This judicial savagery is a part of the campaign of vengeance that has been waged for more than a year in Passaic against the workers for daring to organize themselves into a union and challenge the power of the mill owners to enslave them.

Passaic workers have learned how to fight on the picket lines against the industrial tyranny of the bosses. Those who are permitted to vote now have an opportunity to rebuke the political defenders of the mill owners by rallying to the support of the labor candidates running on a labor platform in the coming municipal elections in that city. Passaic has the "non-partisan" commission form of government, hence the candidates run as "individuals," but they all have a common platform. Five city commissioners are to be elected. Three labor candidates are already in the field. They are Albert Weisbord, leader of the strike; Simon E. Bambach and Simon Smelkinson.

Passaic has set the pace for industrial organization of the unorganized masses in the industries of New Jersey. It is to be hoped the present election campaign will establish as firmly a local labor party and thus lay the basis for a state labor party, and give impetus to the growing demand for a national labor party.

Meanwhile no stone must be left unturned to aid the victims of the judicial marionettes who, at the behest of the mill owners, are bent upon jailing as many workers as can be brought into their clutches.

Only the power of the working class, fighting on all fronts, can finally wipe out the blot upon the face of the earth that is the mill owners' Passaic.

Kellogg's Bluff Called by Calles

The state department at Washington maintains a discreet silence on the latest developments in Mexico in relation to the alleged stolen and forged documents containing military plans against Mexico.

Those familiar with the wiles of what passes for diplomacy at Washington will not be deceived by the claims of Kellogg. The documents were neither stolen nor forged. While we do not know precisely what occurred it is nevertheless possible to reconstruct the crime through familiarity with the methods of the criminal—in this case the state department.

For a long time Washington has been trying to bluff the Calles government into abandoning its antagonism to certain American interests, particularly the oil interests. Failing to achieve the desired results through ordinary channels, it is plain that the plans of the government toward Mexico were revealed to Calles in order to frighten him into yielding to the demands of Wall Street. Evidently Calles called the bluff and demanded explanations from American Ambassador James R. Sheffield. Confronted with its own duplicity the state department at Washington now tries to conceal its perfidy with the crude invention that the documents were stolen from the American embassy and then forged in order to arouse distrust on the part of Mexico against the United States.

The only thing that is now required of the miserable corporation lawyer in the state department is his resignation and his return to private life to take his place with Dougherty, Denby, Fall, young Roosevelt, and the other heroes of Elk Hill and Teapot Dome.

His resignation, however, will not remove the menace of a predatory war against Mexico in the interest of American oil, mining and land interests. But the expose of his policy ought to reveal the sinister machinations of American imperialism in Mexico and help create a determination on the part of the American masses to energetically fight against any move toward conquest of that territory.

All Is Grist That Comes to the Fascist Mill.

John Thomason, a 17-year-old youth of Phoenix, inadvertently threw a match on oil-coated waters at Canyon Lake, Arizona, causing a fire which resulted in the destruction of the Italian seaplane commanded by the fascist aviator, Francesco de Pinedo, which was resting on the lake.

Always alert to find an excuse for fresh outbreaks of violence against those courageous elements in Italy that still fight against the black reaction of fascism, the brigands who supported Mussolini immediately denounced the destruction of the plane as an anti-fascist plot and began a series of "reprisals" against its enemies.

The bloodthirsty fascist papers that demanded more blood-letting in Italy were ably assisted by the asinine American ambassador to Rome, Henry P. Fletcher, who referred to the affair as "an act of criminal folly" without having the slightest information on which to base his opinion.

The serious fighters against fascism in the United States and throughout the world do not have to resort to incendiary

Coolidge Philippine Veto

By H. M. WICKS

THE history of the Philippine policy of the present administration is an odious record of systematic suppression of the native legislature, which unquestionably reflects, though sometimes inadequately, the overwhelming sentiment of the Filipinos for independence from the ravages of the imperialist plunderers of the United States.

Every act and every utterance in relation to the Philippine problem on the part of the Coolidge administration has indicated a vicious suppression of the will of the people of those islands. The veto of the independence plebiscite bill is the climax of a whole series of acts of despotism against the legislature of the islands. Coolidge, in his message to congress last year declared:

"There are indications that more authority should be given to the governor-general, so that he will not be so dependent upon the local legislative body to render effective our efforts."

The swash-buckling military despot, Major General Leonard H. Wood, wanted a free hand to enable him further to increase his autocratic rule. Even Col. Carmi H. Thompson, who went on a roving expedition to the Philippines in the interests of imperialistic America, reported that the Wood regime was a blunder and urged that the governor-general's office be demilitarized by substitution of capable civil officers for soldiers. Of course, Thompson is not in favor of independence, but thought that a softer policy would better serve the interests of the American investors than the policy of violence carried out by Wood. But the Coolidge government would not even consider the Thompson recommendations. Its policy is the iron fist.

THE next move in the Philippines came when the legislature passed a bill demanding the right of the people to vote on the question of independence. Wood vetoed it. It was re-passed by a two-thirds vote of the legislature in spite of the fact that Wood and the low renegade and traitor, Aguinaldo, tried to mobilize all available forces against it and even went so far as to try to terrorize the legislature. After being passed over the veto of General Wood it then went, under the provisions of the Jones act, to the President of the United States. Coolidge also vetoed it and that veto is final as far as the confines of legality are concerned.

LIKE Torquemado, the dungeon builder of the Holy Roman inquisition, who assured his victims at the stake that their bodies were being burned that their souls might be cleansed, Coolidge tells the Filipinos that it is his sacred duty to force them to abandon all hope of independence for their own good. Their manifest destiny, if they are to be saved from themselves, is to abjure agitation against their benefactors in the United States and grow rubber for Americans, raise sugar cane for the sugar trust and tobacco for the American tobacco trust, besides guaranteeing

dividends to the American investors in public utilities.

Says Coolidge in his message that vetoed the independence bill:

"In the calendar year 1926, 761,000,000 pounds of sugar were imported into the United States from the Philippine Islands. The duty waived on this sugar was slightly less than \$17,000,000. Of this \$3,000,000, approximately accrued to the producers of sugar in the Philippine Islands in the increased price thereof. The large producers of sugar appreciate this."

Indeed they do! But how about the slaves who produce the sugar? Of what interest is it to them that the banking and industrial capitalists who invested money in order to enslave the workers of the Islands benefited because the duty was waived on this commodity? In the first place the duty was waived by the United States government not for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Islands but in order to benefit the capitalist exploiters whose money is invested in sugar plantations. That there is a small strata of native capitalists who profit from sugar and other industries, goes without saying. It is a well-known phase of imperialist policy to bribe, through distribution of stock, certain favored natives, who can thereby be relied upon to support the policy of the predatory nation.

The same is true of tobacco which is shipped duty free into the United States, and the motive is the same. In the same vein the president re-gales the Filipinos with the matchless benefits derived from the absence of duty on coconut products, cotton and other commodities, concluding with the observation:

"Briefly there was waived on Philippine products entering the United States duty amounting to \$42,000,000."

He does not mention the fact that most of these commodities are held by the great American trusts. Nor does he draw the logical conclusion that even though independence were granted the Islands these trusts would not permit their government of the United States to force them to pay heavy duty for the entrance of their Philippine products into the American market.

IT is not the present holdings alone that the government at Washington is concerned about, but the fact that the Philippine Islands are still capable of absorbing enormous amounts of investment capital and the American bank capitalists want the exclusive privilege of exploiting the rich natural resources of that territory. A native Philippine government might permit the investment of other foreign capital, or even develop its own resources for the benefit of the Filipino masses, which would be unthinkable from the standpoint of the American plunderbund.

IN summing up his reasons for the veto Coolidge states that such a vote, if taken, would be unconvincing. George III of Britain said identically

the same thing about the demand for independence on the part of the American colonists of 150 years ago. But the colonists began organizing secret, conspiratorial revolutionary "committees of correspondence," which eventually penetrated every part of the Atlantic seaboard and "convinced" his Britannic majesty in a most salutary manner.

Coolidge further reveals his notions of independence and its effect upon suppressed peoples by the observation:

"To submit to a man the question whether he desired to be independent, or not, is really trifling with the sacred feelings innate in humankind."

What would a former president of the United States who more than a hundred and fifty years ago sat down and penned that document that began "When in the course of human events" say about this miserable apology for despotism from the pen of the puppet in the White House at Washington today?

But we have travelled a long way since the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson and the revolutionists who wrote that document were the leaders of the struggle against the reaction of their day. Hence their proclamations were virile, dynamic with the indignation of a rising class entering the conflict against its oppressor. Today Coolidge personifies the reactionary tendencies of a class that no longer serves the forces of progress but is trying, with all means at hand, to maintain itself against the course of history.

THE veto of the demand of the legislature of the Islands for a vote of the people upon the question of independence is also dictated by the general policy of the United States in the Pacific. Certainly American imperialism now endeavoring, with other powers, to crush the national liberation movement in China, is not going peacefully to surrender control of the Philippines. If useful for no other purpose the Islands would serve as they do serve for a naval and military base for operations in the Far East.

Furthermore, independence for the Philippines would give the natives a free hand against their own exploiters and the probability is not remote that they would follow the lead of the nationalist movement in China, that, in the course of the struggle, is developing toward a workers' and peasants' government.

Coolidge has said that mere demands from legislative bodies are "unconvincing." Such demands on the part of the nationalists in China were equally unconvincing. Today, their arguments, fortified by the organized might of the Kouminching, are decisively convincing.

It is to be hoped that the Filipino masses soon generate that accumulation of force and energy necessary to convince even Calvin Coolidge that they mean what they say when they demand independence. In this they will have the loyal support of the vanguard of the working class in this and every other country.

divided into two groups, although it must be understood that these groups are not divided due to a difference in policy, but as we have stated on numerous occasions, it is the old story of the "ins" and "outs."

One group consists of the administration slate formerly headed by Bill Johnston and now by Wharton with the same old reactionary policy of surrender, only more brazenly pursued.

Wharton is ably assisted by the present secretary-treasurer, E. C. Davison, who is well known for his role in the ballot stealing during the last election, and the new addition to the grand lodge machine in the person of Vic Gauthier, expulsion expert from Toledo who had to get the militant fighters expelled in order to protect a few reactionary grand lodge pets in office. The additional "yes-men" Pete Conlon, Nicholson, Thorpe, Brown et al. add no prestige to the administration slate. This administration has pursued a policy which can in the long run lead to the complete ruin of the union. It is more militant in fighting the progressive members of the union than in fighting the bosses.

Spoils System.

The B. & O. plan after having been proved a failure to accomplish anything substantial for the workers in the railroad shops is now being introduced into the contract shops with the aid of the bosses. Instead of appointing capable organizers; the Wharton administration appoints such "pensioners" as Bill Johnson and Reilly as additions to the already long list of lame ducks parading as organizers.

Instead of taking the initiative to organize the auto workers after the last convention of the A. F. of L. our officials pursued a policy of "do nothing" thereby proving to the rank and file that only hot air was furnished by them in Detroit together with Green & Co.

For Arbitration.

The Wharton administration supports the Watson Parker law and have not done anything to stimulate the rank and file demand for restoration of the 1920 wage scale in spite of the fabulous profits of the railroad corporations.

Although our union is committed in favor of amalgamation, the present administration launches war against any member who insists upon this policy being put into effect.

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

The Theatre Guild will present Pirandello's "Right You Are If You Think You Are," at the Garrick Theatre for evening performances beginning tonight.

"What Anne Brought Home" at Wallack's Theatre will give a special Easter week matinee on Tuesday, April 19th.

This week's repertory at the 14th Street Theatre is as follows: tonight, Wednesday matinee and Thursday and Saturday night, "The Cradle Song"; Tuesday and Friday night, "Inheritors"; Wednesday night, "The Master Builders"; Saturday matinee, "Twelfth Night."

The schedule at the American Laboratory Theatre for the week will be as follows: Monday, Tuesday and evenings, "Big Lake"; Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and Saturday matinee, "The Sea Woman's Cloak."

The new Theatre Guild production, "The Second Man" opens at the Guild Theatre this evening.

Music Notes

A concert of American music will be given at Carnegie Hall, Friday afternoon, April 22, under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Ernest Schelling, pianist, Francis Macmillen, violinist, and Mme. Francesca Peralta and The American Orchestral Society, under the leadership of Chalmers Clifton, will take part.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, Georges Zaslavsky, conductor, gives its second concert at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, April 29. For

ALFRED LUNT



In the cast of "The Second Man," the new Theatre Guild production opening at the Guild Theatre tonight, this performance, Mr. Zaslavsky has chosen an all-Russian program.

Robert Goldsand, Viennese pianist, will give his second recital at Town Hall, Tuesday evening, April 19th.

Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists, are making an extensive concert tour in Europe appearing in Berlin, Paris, London, Amsterdam and The Hague.

Dusolina Giannini, soprano, will give an all-Italian program in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 24th. She will sing a group of old Italian arias, a group of modern Italian and a group of Italian folk songs.

Paul Althouse has been engaged to sing three performances on the Steel Pier, Atlantic City. The first will take place this Sunday.

Arthur Middleton, baritone, has been engaged for the Pittsburg, Kansas, Music Festival on April 27, 28 and 29.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING COMPANY IN THE SECOND MAN
Week Apr. 18—Pygmalion
WED. 8:30, THURS. 8:15, FRI. 8:15, SAT. 2:15

RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
Week Apr. 18—Mr. Pin Passes By
GARRICK 65 W. 35 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

THE SILVER CORD
Week Apr. 18—Ned McCobb's Daughter
John Golden Th. 8:30, F. 8:15, S. 8:15
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 5:15

TIMES SQ.
Th. 8:30, F. 8:15, S. 8:15
Wed. & Sat. 2:30
with James Rennie & Chester Morris.

CRIME
Thea. W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
with James Rennie & Chester Morris.

The LADDER
NOW IN ITS 6TH MONTH
WALDOPE, 50th St., East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat.
JED HARRIS Presents

'SPREAD EAGLE'
By George S. Brooks & Walter B. Lister
EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea., 7th Ave. & 50th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

In spite of the fact that our programme clearly "that the I. A. of M. favors independent political action of the workers" the administration continues to support the old bankrupt policy of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies" and carries on a unceasing warfare against those members who dare belong to a working class political party while the reactionary elements of the republican and democratic bosses' parties are putting their policies into effect with the blessings of our so-called "leaders."

Convention decisions and established policies do not amount to anything to the present administration and it is due time for the rank and file to refuse to vote them into office.

Other Candidates.

While the administration has a complete slate the rest of the candidates—with the exception of the progressives—are composed of a number of individuals who have no policy and who are only carrying on a communication campaign in which not a word is said about the needs of the union and which contain no criticism of the present administration.

It is more striking when among these candidates we find such outstanding figures as Anderson who led the opposition to Johnston during the last election and who at least at that time claimed to be in opposition to some of the surrender policies of the Johnston administration.

Fry With Wharton.

The former Anderson group in Chicago, led by Fry, has practically gone over to the Wharton machine and are pursuing a more reactionary policy than ever carried out by the Johnston group in District No. 8, although for a while they professed to stand for certain progressive measures during the last election campaign.

The progressive group has made

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WHAT PRICE GLORY
Ma's. (exc. Sat.) 50c-91. Eves. 50c-92.

several attempts to force these candidates of the former Anderson group to express themselves on policy before the membership and help build one united opposition movement against the reactionary administration, but have not been able to get any satisfaction which makes it impossible for the membership to see the difference between these candidates except for those who stand for a militant policy as enunciated by the program of the progressive group.

During all elections the progressive group has refused to carry on its agitation on any other basis than for a definite and fundamental policy as against personal polemics. We shall continue to carry on our campaign to acquaint the membership with our program and carry on this struggle to make the I. A. of M., an effective instrument in the service of the class struggle—Machinists Progressive Group.

The "Party Organizer" To Keep You Informed

CHICAGO, April 10.—The National Office has issued an interesting and instructive pamphlet for the Party membership—"The Party Organizer." "The Party Organizer" sells for ten cents and is to be issued monthly. The first issue contains the following articles and material:

"Why the Ruthenberg Enrollment," by Jay Lovestone.

"Resolution On the Results of the Reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party of America," issued by the Communist International.

The Ford Worker, by Ford Shop Nucleus Organizer.

Problems of the Trade Union Fractions, by Jack Johnstone.

New Jersey—One Year After Reorganization, by Jack Stachel.
Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

PROGRESSIVE MACHINISTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON ELECTIONS COMING UP IN THEIR UNION

With the approach of the elections in the International Association of Machinists, the progressive and militant members have begun to consider candidates in opposition to the two slates of misleaders already in the field. The Progressive Machinists' Group has issued the following statement:

The Machinists Election.

The progressive machinists group representing the militant and progressive forces in our union throughout the country calls upon the membership of the I. A. of M. to support the candidates who stand for a militant policy of struggle as against the ruinous policy of surrender to the bosses pursued by the present administration.

Only those candidates who have shown in action that they stand for progressive policies should receive support from the progressive forces in our union.

For executive council, United States, Peter Jensen, Lodge 492, Chicago; for executive council, United States, A. T. McNamara, No. 1341, Baltimore, Md.; for executive council, Canada, J. E. McGovern, No. 111, Montreal; for delegate to the A. F. of L., J. Weudert, No. 390, Chicago; for delegate to the A. F. of L., W. Waterworth, No. 113, Chicago; for law committee, U. S. A., J. Friedrich, No. 66, Milwaukee.

The progressive group make no recommendations on the other 4 candidates. We take the same position relative to the delegates to the A. F. of L. and the law committee. We support only the candidates as stated above, who are the only ones who have expressed themselves on any progressive issues facing our union and the labor movement in general.

A Fighting Policy.

The policies proposed by the progressive group are well known to all militant and progressive members of the I. A. of M. The program we con-

sider of utmost importance at this time for our union can be briefly stated in the following points:

- 1.—A general wage increase of wages in the entire industry, on the railroads by restoration of the 1920 wage scale.
- 2.—Immediate organization campaign to organize the unorganized based upon a united drive of all the crafts both on the railroads and in the machine shops generally, the union to pay more attention to the unskilled and semi-skilled specialists and also take the initiative to organize the auto industry.
- 3.—Amalgamation of all the craft unions in the metal industry.
- 4.—Militant struggle against company unions and the B. & O. plan, Watson-Parker Law and other forms of class-collaboration.
- 5.—Removal of racial bars on account of race, color, etc.
- 6.—Freedom of political expression in the union.
- 7.—Bi-annual conventions.
- 8.—Militant struggle against injunctions by the union supporting and participating in the movement for a labor party.

The above mentioned candidates have expressed themselves at numerous occasions for most of points in this program and have carried on a consistent struggle for its realization in our union. We will call upon the rank and file to actively support these candidates in order to be able to give expression to a real progressive policy in the leadership of the I. A. of M.

Administration Policy and Candidates

The rest of the candidates can be

to voice their protests against the monstrous regime in Italy. Its crimes are known to every enlightened worker. Serious fighters are too busy organizing mass sentiment against the black shirt tyrants and mobilizing the workers to give aid to a mass movement in Italy that will eventually sweep from power a regime despised by the vast majority of Italian workers and which only exists through frightfulness, to stoop to the level of the fascists even in fighting against them.

TOWN MANAGED BY WOMEN



Winslow, Ark., population 2,000, is completely in the hands of women, as far as its government is concerned. Mrs. Maude Duncan, mayor, is on the left, with a group of other officials to her right.

CO-OPERATIVES

SUCCESS OF CO-OPERATIVES EVEN IN THIS COUNTRY IS DISCLOSED BY THE REPORT OF UNITED STATES LABOR DEPARTMENT

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

The vitality of the consumers' co-operative movement in the United States is revealed in a U. S. department of labor report on co-operation in 1920 and 1925. According to the report those co-operatives which survived the 1921-22 depression have more than held their own. Compared with 1920 they show a 39% gain in membership and a 22% increase in the real value of sales per member.

The 479 co-operative societies reporting in 1925 showed sales aggregating \$49,710,788. They numbered almost 150,000 members. The average sales per member were \$334.

The typical American co-operative is the retail general merchandise store. There were 324 of this type in 1925. In addition there were 49 retail groceries, 83 combination retail groceries and meat markets, 11 student supply stores and a considerable miscellaneous group including co-opera-

tive bakeries, laundries, boarding houses, restaurants, etc.

Minnesota leads in the number of co-operative societies and in membership. It reports 120 societies with 23,889 members. Other outstanding states are Massachusetts with 32 societies and 21,676 members, Ohio with 16 societies and 13,494 members and Illinois with 28 societies and 9,559 members. California, Wisconsin, New York and Kansas report more than 5,000 co-operators apiece.

The department has complete data covering 204 co-operatives. These did a business of \$28,544,465 in 1925, of \$21,592,079 at the low point of the 1921-22 depression and a business of \$27,003,735 in 1920. The total sales, average sales per store and average per member in 1925 for the various types of co-operative in this group were:

Crops in 1925	Total sales	Per Store	Per member
Retail stores			
General merchandise.....	\$16,090,343	\$119,188	\$528
Groceries.....	1,691,073	73,525	305
Groceries and meats.....	2,702,242	142,223	198
Student supplies.....	819,454	103,887	87
Other commodities.....	274,221	91,407	372
Total.....	\$21,577,313	\$116,634	\$334
Wholesale societies.....	2,459,521	819,840	—
Bakeries.....	464,993	92,999	246
Laundries.....	25,306	25,306	144
Boarding houses.....	86,479	28,826	—
Restaurants.....	230,296	76,765	243
Water-supply societies.....	729	729	21
Miscellaneous.....	3,599,828	1,233,276	572
Grand total.....	\$28,544,465	\$139,924	\$352

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HELP WANTED
Volunteers to help with clerical
work are needed constantly at the
office of the Joint Defense and
Relief Committee, 41 Union Sq.
Room 714.

Workers Vow Aid To Militants In Union Struggle

Unconditional support to the Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers' union was assured in a resolution adopted at a meeting of Locals 48 and 89, held at 10 E. 22nd St.

"We will back it to the limit in its struggle against the corrupt and union-splitting policy of the old administration, and thus pave the way for the building of a new and powerful organization which will represent the will of the members and will stand for their interests."

Anthony Ramuglia, and Francesco Cocco of the Italian Progressive Center, addressed the membership.

Nicoli and Bosses Act Together.
Charges that Luigi Antonini, of Local 89, who assisted in engineering an injunction against the Joint Board by the Dress Contractors' Association, is working hand in hand with the bosses in their efforts to beat down the demands of the workers, were made by S. Amica of the Joint Board.

The speakers also declared that the corrupt officials, falling in their efforts to battle with the membership in the open, are seeking through framed-up charges to imprison the leaders of the Joint Board, and are attempting to "intimidate and interfere with the work of the Committee of One Hundred" in its defense of the worker.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK DAILY WORKER AGENTS.

An important meeting of DAILY WORKER Agents of District Two will be held on Tuesday evening, April 12, at eight P. M., at 108 East 14th Street. Detailed plans and instructions will be taken up. Every Section, Sub-Section and Unit should be represented.

Skating Mailman



A mail carrier's life is not a happy one, in spite of the grin on this man's face. Edward Tennent, of 8rd Ave. Mich., is happy because the winter is so bad he is able to skate over his route, speeding along icy sidewalks that otherwise he would have to trudge hours to cover.

Sorrenti Will Speak Tomorrow.

Enea Sorrenti will speak tomorrow evening on the latest developments of the Sacco-Vanzetti case at the Harlem Workers' Club, 314 East 104th St.

ORGANIZED LABOR

FAMILIES OF SEVEN IN ONE ROOM ON CULLEN'S INSANITARY BARGES

Small Room at That; Sleep on Shelves on Walls; Place Reeks With Vile Odors

Utterly vile living conditions and low pay on the barges of Jim Cullen were what drove that Tammany politician's employes to strike. Cullen used his influence at the city hall to make the docks swarm with blue coats, and told his workers that if they did not get right back to work, he would pull political wires and have them all deported to Europe. But none of his power is used to clean up his barges.

The reporter has just had opportunity to talk with the men who work on the boats of Burns Bros., Darby, Monks, Tracy, Cullen, and others.

He can attest to the fact that nowhere in any industry do such squalid, filthy and uncivilized conditions of living exist as those on barges and boats that work for these contractors. The average barge carries coal or other cargoes of a similar nature. The instructions which the bargemen receive (and especially is this true in the case of Cullen's) is to load the barges and boats to the very height of capacity and if possible exceed that. In view of this fact the cabins on the boats are made of as small a size as can possibly be compatible with the overloading of the barge. The cabins as a rule are single rooms of ruder plank construction, unpainted and in many cases unwashed.

The size of the cabins is 8 by 12 feet or a little larger. As a rule they are placed amidships. In the case of the Cullen boats, they are set a little lower, and hatch combing, which is required in most cases by law, is missing. This hatch combing serves the double purpose of protection and keeping the seas out.

The interiors of these cabins are horrors to the sight; especially is this so in the case where entire families comprised of 5 or 6 children, a mother and the "barge captain," as he is called, live in the cabin. In this cabin consequently they must provide for the children, they must have washing facilities, bathing facilities which should include a toilet and proper sleeping facilities. To say the least, there should be the proper cooking facilities for the family.

What are the actual conditions that exist in the barges? Each has a room in whose interior somewhere are five or seven supported planks holding matty and worn mattresses, blankets and whatever else may be thrown together that may serve as a bed. The Times recently dignified these projections by calling them shelves in the wall of the cabin. They are the most horrid sleeping contrivances imaginable and give no protection whatsoever when the boat rocks and rolls. In these sleep the bargemaster, his wife and their children.

There is usually a coal stove which has faulty connections with the roof and gives out an odor of rancid, frying, smoking grease. Around it are clustered the little ones, especially at this time of the year. A rickety chair, or two or four boxes of well advertised canned goods scattered in confusion, an old table or some planks supported on boxes, just about fill in the rest of the picture, except that the odor pervades all. For a slop pail serves the purpose of a family toilet and the Board of Health wonders at the spread of diptheria and other contagious diseases along the waterfront.

Let me cite an actual case of a barge which is at present outside of Hoboken and plying between that port and the New York coal yards. On this barge the cabin is also of the already specified size, the interior conforms with the exception that instead of having many bunks there are only two, one for the captain and his wife and the other for the 5 children. The name of the barge is "Stranger."

The children's ages range from that of a youngster of three months to one of eight years. None of them has ever had any education whatsoever, due to the poverty-stricken situation on the barge.

The mother was a Vermont girl who came to New York with her husband thinking that thru thrift she would be able to build up a comfortable family.

Goretzky Sends Advance Contribution to Daily; Fears Sigman Frame-Up

Dear Comrades:
I am sending you two dollars for the current month and one in advance to meet my DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund pledge. I am making the advance payment because in a month from now I may be behind iron bars as a result of the Sigman frame-up.

I greet The DAILY WORKER as the only daily in the English language that fights the cause of the American workers.

Comradely yours,
Joseph Goretzky,
Manager, Local 35, I. L. G. W. U.

Brooklyn Clerks On Strike Get Help of The Women's Council

The United Council of Working Class Housewives is co-operating with the striking grocery clerks of Brooklyn who are fighting for a reduction of their working hours.

The members of the women's council are picketing the grocery stores and holding indoor and outdoor meetings. In Coney Island, Council 5 is enrolling many housewives to help win the strike.

The storekeepers are hiring gangsters to beat up the strikers and the members of the women's council.

Before the strike started the grocery clerks worked 80 to 100 hours a week with no day off. They are demanding 57 hours a week with one day off out of seven.

NEWSBOYS WANTED

To sell The DAILY WORKER at union meetings. Commission paid. Report to the Local Office, 108 East 14th Street.

Try To Avoid Split.
ALBANY, April 10.—Friends of Governor Smith are hoping to prevent a split in the democratic party ranks on the question of wet and dry that had such a decisive effect on the 1924 national convention of the democratic party.

To Investigate Albana.

BERLIN, April 10.—The German government has agreed to participate in a commission with England and France for an investigation of the differences between Italy and Yugoslavia over Albania, the foreign office announces.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

This May—

You can prepare yourself to be of greater use to the Labor Movement. There is no excuse for not having a workers library. The books listed below are being sold at cost—at a price within the reach of every worker.

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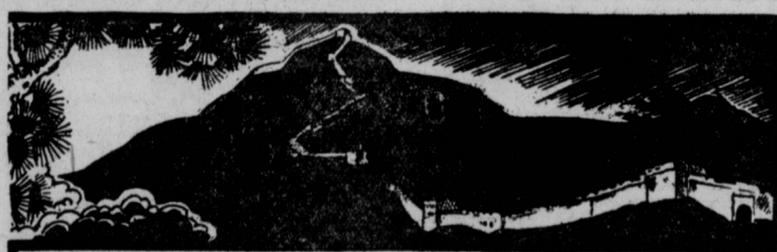
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- GOVERNMENT STRIKE-BREAKER (DRAFT)—I. Lovestone
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FIESTA

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Here's a chance to help The DAILY WORKER and have a good time doing it. From April 18 to April 26 is DAILY WORKER Benefit Week at The New Playwrights Theatre. (Note the new dates.) Remember! If your paper is to benefit, you must buy your tickets well in advance and buy them from a DAILY WORKER representative or thru The DAILY WORKER Office, 108 East 14th Street. (Telephone Stuyvesant 6584.) Also at Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University Place and at 16 West 21st St. All tickets purchased previously will be exchanged for new dates.

THE MOVIES—THEY DON'T SATISFY

PART 2.—THREE OUT OF THOUSANDS.
The readers having already seen the "Thief of Baghdad," I am not going to dwell much upon that picture. I will only say that very little has remained in the film from the wonderful story of Shahrazad and its chimerical fantasy. In vain do we look for the mysterious character of the oriental tale and for the work of the producer.

Good Properties Again.
"The Lost World" is a kind of scientific utopia on the basis of a story by Conan Doyle. Professor Challenger maintains that prehistoric beings have still been preserved in the jungles of South America. Notwithstanding the skepticism of his fellow scientists, he succeeds in equipping a small expedition which reaches the heart of Brazil and finds there cave-men and pre-historic monsters, such as the brontosaurus, the pterodactyl and so on.

He brings one of these animals as an evidence to London, but the animal flees from its cage, walks upon the streets of the city destroying everything in its path, and finally, reaches the sea by way of the Thames.

Everything was given in this picture except the utopia. The jungles, the savages, the monsters, all this was so real that one could not help admiring the mastery art of the producer as an artist. Slavishly, to the smallest details he was carrying out everything that was demanded by the letter of the scenario. And the result was an interesting "genre" play with unrequited love and kisses.

Charlie Acts Well.
Finally "The Gold Rush" Produced by Charlie Chaplin who plays in it the chief part. The idea of the film is more or less silly. A good-for-nothing gold-seeker goes to Alaska, where, after many comic and tragic adventures, he becomes a multimillionaire and wins his beloved girl.

The comedian, Charlie Chaplin, in his unusually gifted acting occasionally shows so much sincere and tragic pathos that it is impossible to look at the screen without trembling for the fate of the hero. The other artists are also executing their parts splendidly. The film was photographed not in decorative pavilions but in Alaska itself. Everything is real and appears lifelike on the screen.

But it is exactly this that spoils the picture. There is no indication of the creative imagination of the producer, nothing is left to the imagination and to the emotions of the spectator. For even when one of the heroes, crazed by hunger suffers hallucinations and in place of his partner sees a turkey whom he wants to kill and to eat, the screen shows a man dressed like a real turkey so that it is possible to count all the feathers of his tail. Well—and the effect was of quite an ordinary live turkey, but by no means suggestive of the hallucination of a half-crazed human being.

Too Exact for Art.
Thus the American film is only performing the task of a living photography, or rather of a moving photography. There is no screen craftsmanship in America, there are no artistic achievements which would compel the imagination of the spectator to ponder over the screen performance.

There are capable screen actors, there are skillful property men, there are magnificent technical facilities, but there are no master producers, there is no screen art.

Beginnings of Art.
I meant to say: there is practically none. For I have already seen on the American screen the first inceptions of artistic productions, of real artistic productions.

True, there were only two of them, or at any rate I know of only two of such films. The first art film, "The Unknown Purple," passed almost unnoticed, and the press did not write much about it. I don't know the name of the producer. Here is the plot: A young scholar gets into prison due to the crime of his wife who had stolen church money that was in his trust. From a fellow prisoner he learns who was the cause of his plight, not having known before that his own wife had committed the theft together with her lover. He swears to avenge himself. Some time passes. His wife had married the other man.

In the meantime a great scholar wins world fame abroad through a number of inventions. He goes to America. After his arrival there starts a series of robberies committed by an elusive and invisible criminal who signs himself "The Unknown Purple." It goes without saying, that the "Unknown Purple," the famous scholar and the recently imprisoned chemist are the same person.

He had discovered rays that make a man invisible—only a spot of purple light can be seen instead. To take revenge he kills,—with the help of his former prison-mate,—the new husband of his former wife, persecutes her with terrible phantoms, and finally, having taken away his children, goes abroad forever.

Restraint.
In this film one is impressed first of all by the decorative effects. In addition to real houses, gardens, etc., there is a wealth of hints and allusions which leave the rest to the imagination of the spectator. When the prison is to be presented, only a dark and heavy outline of the building is shown, as well as two shining grated spots—the doors of the cells—behind which the figures of the two prisoners are dimly visible.

When phantoms are to appear, the spectator does not see real human beings in the air, but hazy outlines of shadows in which sometimes a few details are discernible, such as for instance the eyes and some features of the face, compelling the wife (and the spectator) to ask anxiously: is it or is it not he?

However, the value of that film should not be exaggerated. After all, it is only a mystery story better executed than other pictures of its kind.

The Artist Revolts.
Better than most of these films, but still bourgeois in point of view, is the Beggar on Horseback produced by the gifted James Kruse. This production calls to mind the best films of the new Soviet theatres. True, the same tone was not maintained throughout the picture, maybe because the scenario was written by two authors, and the producer had to reckon with their contradictory wishes.

The film presents both reality and dream. The former is presented in realist colors with occasional exaggerations. The dream was obviously the work of another artist; it is a real dream, a nightmare, and the skill of the producer had ample opportunity to unfold itself. The whole is a satire on capitalist America.

(To Be Continued)

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If you have a bit of news, SEND IT IN!

Or a joke that will amuse, SEND IT IN!

A story that is true, An incident that is new, We want to hear from you, SEND IT IN!

Makes no difference what you send, Or how poorly it is penned, If it's about you and your shopmates, SEND IT IN!

The State Department Under Kellogg

(By Our Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C.
It is related of Senator Borah that at one of the White House breakfasts to which he was invited last winter he urged President Coolidge to take an independent and hands-off stand in his Chinese policy. It is said he bluntly warned the president that if he followed the British he was piling up trouble for himself and the United States.

To these observations Coolidge is declared to have nasaled:

"Well, the British usually know what they are doing in foreign affairs. They use their heads."

"Yes, they may use their heads," Borah is quoted as replying, "But the trouble with the British right now is that those who are running their affairs either have no heads or are letting their Tory prejudices undo their reasoning."

Using "British" Methods.
The story is interesting for the light it throws upon the Coolidge-Kellogg foreign policy, not only in China, but elsewhere. For not only is the United States playing the British game in China, but we are using British methods and administering British policies in Central America. One particular British practice the Coolidge-Kellogg administration has taken over.

That is, conducting what literally amounts to war in various places, particularly against helpless peoples, without the authorization of the national legislature to do so. In two hemispheres United States troops and battleships are today engaged in warfare. Of course it is not called that. Just as the warfare these troops and armament are conducting is modern in the nth degree so too are the subterfuges and lies mouthed by Coolidge and his palsied Secretary of State, Kellogg.

"To protect American lives and property," is the favorite outcry. Second to it, but only by the narrowest of margins is the one about, "Bolshevistic revolt, red danger, world revolution."

In years past it was the complaint of American military and naval officers that the United States of all great powers, alone offered no regular foreign service to its soldiery. Unlike France, Germany, Italy, England, always engaged in putting down revolt or conquering a new colony, the United States offered no such opportunity for adventure. It is true that there were Negroes to massacre in Haiti and natives to shoot-up in Nicaragua, but these were hardly man-sized jobs.

Troops Are Massing.
But today the services are brightened up. There is talk of "going in" in China. Of "taking over" Mexico and "Cubanizing" Nicaragua. Today American newspapers resound with stories and pictures of troop movements. Marines, sailors, doughboys, artillery to China, to Nicaragua, to the Mexican border. Troop trains are massing, the man in uniform is seen on the streets, in the movies. Talk is of war. The business of fighting is picking up.

And all the time, Mr. Coolidge through the sham of his alleged "spokesman" is pontifically proclaiming his good intentions and every time "Nervous Nellie" Kellogg gets ready to order out another batch of soldiers and ships, he orates speciously of peace and settlement.

Certainly the history of the American State Department is not one of many outstanding examples of decency and intelligence, but seldom in the 150 years of its existence has it sunk to the depths it has attained under Kellogg. It is as palsied an agency as its so-called Secretary. No lie is so petty or too bald for Kellogg and his underlings to put forth and solemnly reiterate; no meanness too small for them to engage in.

While Congress was in session, Kellogg curbed to heel if the protesting became too insistent. When he would hear that Borah was getting restless, he would dash out to see him, and craftily tie him up with confidences. But with congress gone, and Borah only languidly interested in calling the Senate Foreign Relations committee into session during the recess in order to consider foreign affairs, Kellogg has in his nervous excitement taken a bolder stand. Denying important facts.

Last week during one of his press conferences he was queried concerning his conference with the returned Mexican Ambassador, Tellez. It had developed he had held a conference with Tellez, though he had denied doing so when asked about the matter the day previous. Kellogg bridled under the questioning after insisting that he had not denied he had seen Tellez, and finally broke off the controversy with the remark:

"Do you think I would lie to you about a small matter like that. Now, if it were an important proposition I might, but about this little thing—why bother?"

Perhaps he was right in his contention about seeing Tellez, but right or wrong, his views about lying were most illuminating.

The internal affairs in the State Department are in as low estate as is its reputation, about which Washington relished an amusing story some weeks ago. During a debate in the Foreign Relations committee on the Norris resolution to investigate the source of the Associated Press story, broadcast by it early in the year about an alleged Mexican Bolshevistic plot to capture control of

all of Central-American, ponderous Senator Willis from Ohio, arch wind-bag and reactionary, offered this objection to favorable action on the measure.

"Everyone knows that the State Department gave the A. P. that story," he was quoted as saying, "but what's the use of putting the State Department and Kellogg more in bad than it is now. It's discredited enough and I for one am opposed to smearing it with more mud."

Apparently this was the way the rest of the Republican majority of the committee felt, because the resolution was reported unfavorably to the senate and was never acted upon.

Morale Is Shattered.
The morale of the Department is badly shattered. The intelligent and hard-working younger men are rapidly leaving. For the most part those running affairs are social climbers, spat wearers and cane carriers. The department is a bureaucracy encompassing other bureaucracies. An insight of what was going on was given recently by the outbreak of Lawrence Dennis, American Charge d'Affaires at Managua, Nicaragua. He flared up when refused promotion and issued a statement charging "a Harvard clique" with control of the department and that promotion and elevation was obtainable only through social prestige and wealth.

Instead of discharging him, he was urged to return to Washington, take an extended leave of absence and assured him that his "suggestions" would receive earnest attention. Dennis issued further fulminations in which he accused the department of "high hating" newspapermen—the expression is the one used by him. However when he returned to Washington, after leaving the ship secretly at New Orleans upon orders from Kellogg, he declined to go further into his allegations, particularly those concerning alleged secret instructions to American consuls throughout Central-America to support the marine-maintained Diaz regime in Nicaragua.

Kellogg a Weakening.
The matter was dropped for the time being. That it developed is of the greatest significance, however. It corroborated what has long been bruited about, that the department was at logger-heads within itself. Kellogg, a weakening, indolent, irascible, without the capacity for comprehension to make up for the abysmal lack of information and experience that characterizes him, has by his countless stupidities disturbed the usual equanimity of the department and demoralized its elan.

Kellogg's policies are those of outsiders. A lawyer representing oil operators in Mexico boasted of his influence with Kellogg. He would hold long conferences with Kellogg, write vicious editorials and news stories for the reactionary Washington Post, to have what he thus published emanate as the department's policy within a few days. In China, Kellogg disregarding completely the great opportunity for taking a courageous, humane position, played second fiddle to Great Britain.

The "Mistake Department."
Everything he has put his palsied hand to, has suffered. In Washington they refer to the department as "Our mistake department" or "Kellogg's fake department." There is talk that he is soon to get out. It has even reached the point of discussing his successor. Ambassador Houghton, to England, and Charles Beecher Warren, former Ambassador to Mexico are most prominently mentioned.

Yet, while this talk is going on, it is known that Kellogg assured Borah very recently, that he had no intention of getting out. Unless he is forced out, it is hardly likely that he will leave voluntarily. If he retires he is nothing. In his home state, Minnesota, he is a discredited politician. Elsewhere he is a laughing stock. His regime as Secretary of State has been distinguished solely by its stupidities, its lack of understanding of the great human streams of progress that are underway, his frightful and pitiful blunders.

Despised in Washington.
During a period in the world's history when he, and Coolidge too, with ringing words of decency and a courageous insistence for fair-playing might have rehabilitated the nation in the eyes of mankind, he has blundered and faltered.

It is really an astonishing fact, that even here in Washington, he is despised and condemned. Even the Washington Post, turned on him, and during the Dennis episode carried amazing articles charging the department with incompetence and Kellogg with lying.

No better comment, on the state of affairs within the State Department as at present managed, is needed than the strange story that became known during the past week concerning the passing off as secret official department documents forgeries that nearly caused a rupture between the United States and Mexico. Certainly in a State Department where such frauds are possible, matters must be very bad.

Coop in Livingston Makes Profit.
LIVINGSTON, Ill. (FP). — The Livingston Co-operative society made \$9,394.67 profit in 1926, its annual report shows. Total assets are \$61,006.70 and total liabilities \$8,600.96, not counting undivided profits.

Ford and Sapiro--Brothers Under the Skin

PART I.

By STIRLING BOWEN.

Facts brought out in the \$1,000,000 suit of Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford are of great interest to workers and farmers.

The Dearborn Independent, a weekly magazine in which is printed "Ford's Own Page," operates with a deficit. Henry Ford makes up the deficit out of his profits as chief stockholder in the Ford Motor Co. All Ford Motor Co. dealers are required at one time or another to participate in the distribution of the Dearborn Independent, which has a circulation of 600,000. By these means Henry Ford, author of the phrase, "history is mostly bunk," is able to influence public opinion.

E. G. Liebhold is secretary to Henry Ford. He is also vice president of the Dearborn Publishing Co., publisher of the Dearborn Independent. Henry Ford is president of the Dearborn Publishing Co.

Sen. James A. Reed insists that in spite of these facts Henry Ford is in no way responsible for material published in the Dearborn Independent.

Jews form from a half to two-thirds of the spectators at the trial. Most of them are middle class Jews. A few belong to the intelligentsia. And there are a few proletarians every day, men who can't get work at the Ford Motor Co., or any other company. Apparently they sympathize with Sapiro.

Sapiro is as great an enemy of the Jewish worker as Henry Ford. He is a lawyer, an organizer of farmer co-operative associations, a fee grabber, a coupon clipper, a millionaire, a capitalist.

For the purpose of his suit for \$1,000,000, Sapiro in this trial is posing as a misjudged under-dog who is in reality a benefactor to society, a benefactor particularly to the farmer. To this end in his testimony he dwells eloquently on his humble origin, his early years in an orphanage, his struggle to overcome the dual handicap of race and poverty. Actually he is a shrewd trader in the toil of the farmer, a suave profiteer on the labors of the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. The charges in the Dearborn Independent that Sapiro and a ring of Jewish bankers were exploiting the farmer were hurting Sapiro's business more than his pride. This suit is a business proposition and no wage earner, whether he be Jewish, American, Polish or Jamaican, has any business taking sides, unless he believes that Ford is more immediately powerful, more dangerous to the working class, and therefore should be beaten, for the sake of whatever such a beating may be worth.

If Sapiro wins this suit, it will not be a verdict for the Jewish workers.

"Ford's Own Page" is NOT Ford's Own Page. It is written by William J. Cameron, editor of the Dearborn Independent. Ford merely owns Cameron's job.

In the 11 years that have elapsed since he began organizing farmer co-operatives, Sapiro's peak year was 1922, when his income was \$61,531.31, according to his own testimony. It was about that time that articles attacking him as a parasite on agriculture began appearing regularly in the Dearborn Independent, the articles being written by Harry H. Dunn, of California, on assignment from the editorial office. According to Sapiro's testimony, his income decreased after 1922 until it was approximately \$19,000 less in 1926. Sapiro attributes this to the Dearborn Independent stories and seeks to hold Ford and the Dearborn Publishing Co. liable. While on the stand before Judge Fred M. Raymond in the United States district court Sapiro listed his income by years as follows: 1916, \$10,000; 1917, \$16,000; 1918, \$15,839.53; 1919, \$17,278.14; 1920, \$30,237.28; 1921, \$46,301.27; 1922, \$61,531.31; 1923, \$58,369.51; 1924, \$58,068.45; 1925, \$42,357.52; 1926, \$42,939.55. This is an average income of approximately \$36,000 a year and a total income for the 11 years of approximately \$400,000.

Sen. Reed in his opening statement to the jury charged Sapiro's profits from his co-operative marketing activities were about \$1,000,000 in that period.

"Co-operative marketing associations are organizing in which the farmers combine to sell their products through a central office," Sapiro testified in describing organizations of the south, southwest, west and northwest in which he participated, either as organizer, consulting expert or attorney. "I had been making a study for years before being admitted to the bar. And I continued it, with reference to growing and marketing oranges, lemons, grapefruit, raisins, almonds, walnuts, lima beans, potatoes, asparagus, deciduous fruits, olives, wheat, barley, tobacco, hay, eggs and other commodities. I didn't evolve any new ideas but simply pointed out certain things that seemed to be characteristic of previous co-operative enterprises that were successful and certain things that appeared to be characteristic of those that failed. The chief thing was that all the organizations that had failed seemed to be organized on a locality basis, whereas those that had succeeded had been organized on a commodity basis in which the growers of a single commodity had organized geographically as widely as possible.

"The efforts at co-operative marketing heretofore had been virtually all local efforts and virtually all had failed," Sapiro continued.

"Also I introduced a plan whereby the producers sold their eggs or tobacco or cotton to the association without any price named. Under the sale and re-sale plan the association was bound to pay them whatever seemed to be a reasonable and safe advance. The association then pre-rated the net proceeds according to the amount the growers delivered to the pool and according to grade."

In a typical instance under a plan in use before Sapiro's time, in which the producers sold to the association at a fixed price, the witness said, a commodity calling for a 30 cent rate to the grower had once gone down to two cents a pound at Fresno. He implied the association in this case failed.

Sapiro said he was also the author of a "standard co-operative marketing bill" which was eventually adopted in entirety or with some modification in 40 states.

"There is no allegation in the petition that the witness has been injured in character as a lobbyist," Sen. Reed drawled after Sapiro had testified that he had appeared before legislative bodies in several states in behalf of such a law.

"In the case of tobacco," Sapiro went on, "I suggested, first, that the tobacco should not be sold by the individual farmer; second, that it should not be sold without the farmer knowing the grade; third, that all the tobacco should not be dumped on the market within a few days after it was cut; fourth, that sales should be made through a central organization dealing with the big buyers in a merchandizing way—on graded tobacco. I then recommended one organization without capital stock, which would be composed of growers. The growers would be bound by long-term contract to deliver their tobacco and have it graded and sold. I recommended also that separate warehouse corporations be formed in the various districts to receive the tobacco."

The Youth Column Big Business in the Colleges

By a Student.

That big business has a big finger in the pie that passes as college education is a matter of little doubt. If any proof were needed, the recent appointment of Dr. Frederick B. Robinson as the President of the College of the City of New York would be testimony sufficient.

City College—as this so-called institution of higher learning is known—is supported by the proud city of New York. And since big business pays most of the taxes of our fair municipality, big business has a right to know how that money is spent—for so is the law and these are the ethics in capitalistic society (the piper calls the tune, you know). And business men want efficiency in their colleges, even if they have to give professors a living wage. Modern business men demand college graduates with a big business outlook and a practical knowledge of what's what in the gentle art of separating mankind from the products of their toil.

So, it is quite obvious, the man who delivers the goods for the lords of Wall Street will get quite a few sizable crumbs. The aforementioned Freddy Robinson has delivered the goods (learning, truth, science, etc.) up to the counting table of Mammon and now is the white-haired boy and not far from the political arena.

His rise from the position of a fellowship in the college to the comfortable seat of the presidency reads like a Horatio Alger novel.

He was a graduate of City College, later a fellow there, then a tutor, next an associate professor, full professor, head of a department, dean of the business school, and then president. Of course a matter of knowing the right people at the right time is a factor that we will not introduce, being a matter of small consequence. And neither is the proper marriage of so very much importance. Nor does it matter which temple a man goes to, as long as it's a fashionable one. Which all goes to show you how far you can get with an honest face and a willingness to serve.

Dr. Robinson's attitude toward edu-

cation is brazenly indicative of what modern society wants from a college man. Modern society, that is to say, big business, wants practical men, bankers, bookkeepers, accountants, managers, efficiency experts. And Dr. Robinson is going to give big business what it wants. The old type of young man who used to go thru college to learn something will be eliminated. This is the machine age, and men must be Fordized.

"Sure, let them think, but not out loud. I'm a liberal." That is the attitude of the snappy young president. Let nobody make any fuss and let's all be good fellows. We've gotta get our appropriation from Tammany and if we got a bunch of Bolsheviks up here we'll never get a cent. And if we never get a cent then Freddy Robinson won't make a rep for himself. If Freddy don't make a rep for himself then Freddy will never be a candidate for the governor of New York. So boys, not a murmur, not a syllable.

This is a partial description of the president of a college, the students of which are, for the great majority, from working class families. This is the head of an institute in which about ninety per cent of the students work after school in order that they may continue with their education.

Such are the conditions with which the youth must contend.

A Pointed Question



Do you know what the Young Workers and students are doing in factory and schools? If not, jump on the bandwagon by subscribing to the Young Worker. Subscription rates \$1 a year and 50 cents for six months.

Send the subscription to the Young Worker Editorial Committee 33 First St. New York, N. Y.

U. S. WAR DEPT' RAISES RACE ISSUE

By P. FIELD.

When I was in the CMT at Plattsburg, N. Y., in Aug. 1925, I did not see one Negro youth amongst the 2,500 young workers and students there. When I approached a sergeant and asked him why there were no Negro youth present in the camp, he answered: "What in the hell do we want niggers here anyways?" In today's New York Times (Wednesday, April 6) we find an official explanation of the attitude of the U. S. War Dept. towards the Negro youth of America. A young Negro student, by the name of Burnell, made application to attend the CMT in the second corps area. His application was returned with the following letter:

March 11, 1927.

"Marsden V. Burnell, 137 Edgecombe Ave., N. Y. C.

"Dear Sir: Your application is being returned. We are not permitted to accept colored young men in the CMT camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a CMT camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments. There will be camps for colored men in southern states, and, of course, you are eligible to attend altho it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps.

"I suggest that you send your application to the CMT officer, Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

"With kind regards, I am, very truly yours,

H. W. FLEET.

"Lieut. Col., Inf., CMT Officer."

A Mr. Harris, editor of the New York News sent a letter to President Coolidge protesting against the action of the Second Corps Area of the CM



TC in excluding Burnell. In his letter to Coolidge there appears some very strong arguments that may change the policy of the war department regarding the Negro youth and militarism. He states: "The white world is on the verge of war with the colored world. America has not a friend amongst any of the colored races in Africa, Asia, or America, due to this very color line, proscription, and persecution.

Surely the U. S. will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against those colored races in the advent of war with China, or Japan, or Mexico, or Nicaragua, or Hayti to set up the same color line in those foreign countries that it now officially sets up not only in her army and navy, but as well in its Citizen Military Training Camps."

The language of Col. Fleet is blunt.

"We are not permitted to accept colored young men." The Negro youth is not good enough to attend the same camps as the white youth. This is the basis of Negro segregation. This is the basis of Jim Crowism in the south.

The youth of America is being militarized. In the ROTC, in the colleges where military training is compulsory, the Negro students are just as much drawn into the tentacles of militarism, as are the white students. In case of war, the Negro workers will be drafted and shipped to some foreign battlefield just as their white fellow-workers. It does not matter to the imperialists and militarists of America what the color of the cannon-fodder is, just as long as there is enough of it.

The war department has raised the race issue. It is possible that more far-sighted politicians, and defenders of Wall Street investments will reverse this policy and include Negro young workers and students in the CMT. The Negro youth, together with their white fellow-workers and students must not be fooled by the propaganda of the war department. All young workers, regardless of color must boycott the CMT's.

SUNSHINE MINUS SUN

By A Young Worker.

Wherever you go on the elevated, subway or street car, you will see this fine proclamation and well-paid advertisement that the "Sunshine Biscuit Factory makes its biscuits in a thousand-windowed factory." The outside world would think that we workers employed there are bathing all day in sunshine. The truth of the matter is that all the windows are covered with various pipes and machines.

We have to work all day by electric lights, every day in the year. We can't do a thing in the factory with natural daylight, whether it's a sunny or a rainy day. While the bosses spend tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars for advertisements about what "Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Smith says about the biscuits made there, we, the workers, get a starvation wage. Our homes are rotten and we can barely live on the money we make. At the present time they rush us so much and we have to work so hard, that when we come home from work we are so tired that we can hardly eat our suppers, or read a book. We must go immediately to sleep. We are also supposed to work, officially, 48 hours a week, but never has it happened. It's three years already since I work here, and we never work less than 50, and when it is busy we work 54 hours a week.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS