

HANDS OFF CHINA! WITHDRAW TROOPS AND BATTLESHIPS!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE United States government has decided not to join Great Britain and the other powers in sending a joint note to Eugene Chen, threatening reprisals for the Nanking incident, tho it is Chen who should be protesting and not the powers, since for every foreigner killed during the affair it is estimated that one hundred noncombatant Chinese lives were lost. But the mighty will always be righteous if not right.

THE refusal of Washington to take common action with Great Britain is a severe blow to Downing Street's diplomacy. Of course Coolidge may change his mind, but it was apparent from the beginning that there was a serious division among the American ruling classes over the question of Chinese policy. Some held that this country should make common cause with England and crush the revolution, while others were of the opinion that the United States would be ill-advised to pull more of England's chestnuts out of the fire that could be extracted without burning the fingers that expect to handle the dollars that a reborn China can exchange for American goods. Blood may be thicker than water but gold is a consistent metal.

COINCIDENT with the reported decision of Washington's refusal to jump on England's war wagon comes the news that a strong agitation has been opened in extreme tory circles in London for a resumption of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which was ditched at the Washington conference in consideration of concessions of a naval character made by the United States to England. Now the Britons are of the opinion that the wily Yankees are as clever at diplomacy as they are at trade and that in return for their generosity in showing Japan the cold shoulder what they got from the United States cannot be translated into cash, credit or good will.

THE fact is, that despite English-speaking Union orations and professions of undying friendship the outstanding rivals for world commercial supremacy are Great Britain and the United States. Brothers and sisters quarrel over legacies. The instinct of self-preservation makes short work of kinship and tradition and capitalist nations must be always on the alert lest some other "civilized" collection of legalized bandits organized under the glorified name of government, attempt to take away their loot. This is the civilization that the revolutionists are slandered for organizing to get rid off.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK has not yet succeeded in forming a government at Nanking. This renegade is evidently discredited among the masses of the people. He is under the instructions of the imperialists and would throw his pretensions of hostility to imperialism overboard immediately if he did not feel that the day he openly made peace with the robber powers would be the day of his complete repudiation by those who followed him while he was leading the revolutionary armies against the northern militarists.

IT is rather amusing for those who have read the history of the Civil War between North and South in the United States to note the superior air adopted towards the Chinese struggle for independence and national unity by the scribblers of the capitalist press. Those hirelings who get their thinking done for them by their superiors, give the impression that the Chinese are different to all other peoples, that they will never be able to unite, that they fight only with money and propaganda and that the main trouble with China is the Chinese population. Slaughter the Chinese and the rest will be easy.

THE manufacturing elements of our northern states and the planters of the south battled for four years thru the bloodiest war that was then known to modern history and the stake was control of the nation by one ruling class group or the other. Freeing the black slaves was the last cause in the world that a northern capitalist would spend a dollar for. The north won. History and the industrial revolution were on its side. The blacks were freed incidentally, from chattel slavery, and regardless of the fact that they jumped from one form of slavery to another, their condition has improved. But while this war was going on the European nations that happened to be at peace at the time expressed decided opinions that the Yankees were incurably warmad and that peace would never reign between the natives of the then dis-united states.

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Juror Under Fire



Mrs. Cora Hoffman, one of the jurors in the Ford-Sapiro \$1,000,000 libel suit at Detroit, Mich., has denied statements made by Ford's detectives that she talked too freely about the trial. Ford's attorneys sought a mistrial on the basis of the detectives' statements.

INDIANA MINERS UNION OFFICERS MEET OPERATORS

Joint State Conference In Near Future

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 25.—An agreement has been reached for a joint state conference of Indiana miners and operators, Harvey Cartwright, President of District No. 11 of the United Mine Workers of America, announced here today.

The date and place of the meeting will be set later today.

This will be the first joint state conference in the central competitive field since the Miami conference.

Strip Miners Will Pay. The Illinois strip mines have agreed to pay the union scale and operate under a tentative agreement similar to the Jacksonville agreement during the period of the lockout by other companies. Strip mining is immensely profitable even at the basic wage of the Jacksonville agreement, which was calculated for underground work.

One of the complaints of the progressive miners in Illinois has always been that the low wage for strip mining allowed far greater production of coal per dollar paid on the pay roll, than was compatible with the necessity of providing for all of the workers in the industry.

No New Agreements Yet. Aside from the proposed meeting in Indiana, and the secret meetings by which the Illinois strip mine agreement was reached, there is no evidence of any further negotiations at present.

The lock-out continues in force thruout the unionized field, and all along the borders of the field, thru Ohio and Pennsylvania, attempts are made by coal operators to operate non-union.

Picketing Continues. The Pittsburgh region is the scene of picketing under difficulties by the union miners, as the sheriff in each county forbids pickets to go in groups larger than three, but allows the scab miners to flock to work in as large numbers as there are in this region of this sort of "worker." The pickets are at a manifest disadvantage in their attempt to argue the strike-breakers into quitting their jobs.

The strike in West Virginia continues, tho it is difficult to secure exact figures as to the number of men who are out. U. S. government figures show about one third decrease in coal production in this territory.

Soft Coal Output 8,000,000 Tons a Week.

CHICAGO, (FP) April 25.—Non-union bituminous mines and the union mines in outlying districts produced a combined tonnage of over 8,000,000 tons a week in the 2 weeks since the beginning of the lockout April 1, the Natl. Coal Assn. reports. The normal soft coal output averages 10,000,000 tons a week but in the feverish production rush preceding the lockout it ranged to over 13,000,000 tons a week.

WORKERS PARTY OFFICE RAIDED BY BOMB SQUAD; SEARCH WORKERS

American Capitalism's Decision to Invade China Seen as One Reason

Workers Party headquarters at 108 East 14th St. were raided yesterday by the bomb squad. Their action is considered here an indication of the growing tension in labor and international affairs. The regular preparation for May Day, with its regular campaign against workers' organizations by the police on that day, is seen as part of the reason for the raid, and the evident intention of the Coolidge administration to invade and make war upon China, is part of the reason for raiding the party in America that has resolutely opposed such a war.

Does Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren, the new chief of the city cops, approve the raid made upon the district headquarters of the Workers Party yesterday?

This was the formal question placed before the commissioner late yesterday in a letter by Joseph R. Brodsky, local attorney.

"The raid by 11 members of the bomb squad was simply outrageous," Brodsky asserted in an interview with THE DAILY WORKER.

"Those policemen were violating the very law they are supposed to be upholding," he added. "Without legal warrant for entry and search, they unlawfully entered the Workers Party premises at 108 E. 14th St. and searched occupants and files.

"Would members of the bomb squad raid the headquarters of the Republican or Democratic parties without search warrants—or even with them?" Or is the bomb squad, and the forces behind that squad which dictate its activities, interested only in persecuting a party of the working masses?"

The raid, a mere farce, for none of the people at the Workers Party headquarters who were "frisked" carried any weapons larger than penknives, is arousing speculation about Warren's attitude toward the advanced section of the labor movement here. Will he follow a purposely "anti-red" policy of using the police force against the workers on the slightest provocation? Or did the bomb squad act without his orders, carrying out the usual pre-May Day "precautions"?

Chicago Offices Not Raided. The Chicago offices of the Workers Party had not been raided, inquiries by THE DAILY WORKER disclosed. No literature was taken from the New York office. In fact the bomb squadders left when an official began telephoning an attorney.

Special precautionary measures were ordered yesterday by Police Commissioner Warren in anticipation of "possible radical demonstrations on May 1."

Cops For J. P. Morgan. All public buildings will be guarded and plain clothesmen will be increased in the Wall Street district throughout the week. Special guards also will be given the homes of well known financiers like J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller.

This is the usual "red scare" pulled by the police departments of every big city in the country, despite the fact that there have been no political bombings in America since William J. Burns ceased his activities in the Department of Justice.

One well informed business man here, who had formerly been in the Department's service, is authority for the statement that 99 per cent. of the bombings in America were instigated by Burns' agents in order to fatten the coffers of the private detective agencies and make the Department of Justice appropriations larger.

Two Chinese Speakers At May Day Meeting in Cleveland This May 1

CLEVELAND, April 25.—Two Chinese speakers will address the May Day Demonstration arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party, Y. W. L. and Pioneers League. The meeting will be held at the Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut Street, on Sunday, May 1, at 2 p. m. These speakers are J. Y. Jeong, of the Kuomintang, and Miss L. H. Hsieh, of the International Institute.

The other speakers will be James P. Cannon, Libby Sachs of the Young Workers (Communist) League; Vito Koolick of the Pioneers League; I. Amter will act as chairman.

The program will consist of a one-act play, "The Workers Will Decide," given by the Young Workers Dramatic Club, with the cooperation of groups of the dramatic and singing societies, and under the direction of Sadie Amter. The South Slavic and Lithuanian Singing Societies, the Freiheit Singing Society, and Children's Chorus will furnish the music. The Finnish Athletic Club will do some athletic stunts.

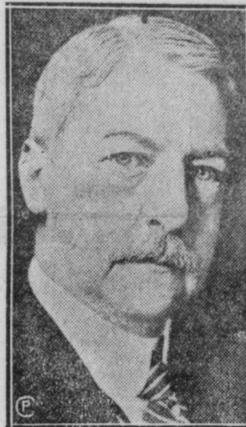
Mexican Ambassador to Washington Is Back



Don Manuel C. Tellez.

When Ambassador Tellez took a hasty trip recently to Mexico City, all Washington rumor factories predicted he was recalled at the behest of the United States for anti-clericalism and propaganda in favor of the American oil companies paying their Mexican taxes. However, he came back smiling, and since then there have been plenty of developments to justify him. The "stolen" letters episode and the clerical massacre of passengers on the Guadalajara train have turned public opinion in favor of Mexico.

Wall Street's Man, Who Lost the Documents



James Rockwell Sheffield.

James Rockwell Sheffield is the American ambassador at Mexico City. He is the fellow letters, which may have been "stolen" from his office, point to as the agent relied upon by Coolidge and Kellogg to support a reactionary uprising against the present Mexican government. As part of this plot, apparently, the United States now permits arms to be smuggled into Mexico, and priest-led bandit gangs using American rifles have used the opportunity to burn, kill and loot.

MACHADO, PUPPET OF SUGAR TRUST, SILENT ON CUBA

WASHINGTON, April 25 (FPY).—Along the two-mile line of parade by which Gerardo Machado, president of Cuba, was escorted from the Washington central station to the Cuban embassy, by way of the temporary White House on Dupont Circle, only eight Cuban flags were displayed. Five of these were shown by embassies and legations.

Police, in raincoats and rain helmets, guarded the doors of the embassy building when the press correspondents, invited to meet Machado, arrived. Military and naval aides, showing yards of gold braid, clanked up the steps with trailing swords. After a wait, the press men were invited up to meet the grand dignitary.

Quiz Machado. The entrance hall of the Cuban embassy is all shining white marble, with a broad marble staircase leading to the upper landing, and deeply carpeted in crimson. Paintings and statuary add to the process of preparing visitors to bow low and think meekly while on the premises. So there was a dumb silence, at first, when the newspaper men had shaken hands with the Cuban ambassador and with Machado. They lined up before him, with the military and naval aides and other staff personages in file behind their backs. The ambassador blandly distributed a prepared statement.

(Continued on Page Two)

POWERS PREPARE HANKOW ATTACK; BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELL CHINESE

Workers Take Swatow as Chiang Outlaws Strikes; Green Blesses Cal's Policy

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

- 1.—British rush warships, Americans land troops as powers plan attack on Hankow.
- 2.—British bombard Chinese batteries near Chinkiang. Chinese losses unknown.
- 3.—Workers' and peasants' unions repulse Chiang's attacks in Swatow and gain control of the city.
- 4.—Chiang Kai Shek outlaws strikes.
- 5.—Warships of northern war lords fly Japanese flags. Nationalist Government sends protest to Japanese Legation.
- 6.—Kellogg denies split among ministers at Peking, admitting that the United States is acting jointly with Great Britain and the other imperialist powers.
- 7.—William Green, president of the Federation of Labor, supports administration's imperialist policy in China.

HANKOW, April 25.—With two more British warships added to the imperialist fleet at Hankow and with the landing of American marines here Thursday an attack on the Nationalist Government looms closer than ever.

That the British are planning to forcibly reannex their old Hankow concession appeared likely yesterday afternoon when the two British cruisers, the Vindictive and the Carlyle, the largest war vessels that ever navigated the Yangtze, steamed into Hankow harbor with flags flying and bands playing.

Enter, Standard Oil. The American marines were landed for the ostensible purpose of defending Standard Oil property in the city. Despite the fact that there are only 114 Britons, 68 Americans, 114 Frenchmen and 46 Italians in the city, more than forty warships are massed in Hankow harbor with their guns trained on the city.

British Bombard Chinese. British warships, the Mantis, Kappel and Wolsey, bombarded Chinese batteries on the south bank of the Yangtze, near Chinkiang yesterday. Their bombardment is said to have been "effective."

Workers and peasants thruout the Yangtze Valley are organizing groups for the purpose of resisting Chiang Kai Shek's raids. Dispatches from Swatow state that a number of Chiang's troops were killed in their attacks on the peasant unions.

Workers Take Swatow. Workers' and peasants' unions are reported to have gained control of the city.

Chiang Outlaws Strike. In an effort to smash the unions, General Chow, subordinate of Chiang Kai Shek, has issued a proclamation outlawing the strike. Chiang is reported to have accepted money from native bankers and industrialists in return for which he is raiding unions and executing labor leaders.

Close observers of the situation believe that Chiang Kai Shek is rapidly drifting towards an open alliance with the northern war lords and is making a bid for the support of the imperialist powers. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is reported to be seriously considering Chiang's offer to make him "Northern Defence Commissioner."

Committees Control Army. The Nationalist Government has issued a mandate announcing that military affairs on all fronts will be directed by military committees. The object of the mandate is to prevent defections like Chiang Kai Shek's. Eugene Chen, foreign minister in the Hankow Government, continues his attempt to induce American firms to continue in business at Hankow.

War Lords Fly Jap Flag. SHANGHAI, April 25.—The United States gunboat Rizal, four Japanese and three British destroyers are anchored off Swatow. The Nationalist government has sent a protest to the Japanese Legation claiming that armed northern ships flew the Japanese flag while on a recent visit to Woosung.

Green Supports Coolidge. WASHINGTON, April 25.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, defends the administration's policy of sending troops and warships to China in a statement made public last night.

"The United States has disavowed any intention of territorial encroachment or the enjoyment of any material advantage in China," the statement says. "It has officially declared its only purpose is to protect American lives and property in China."

Powers Disagree. There is no split among the ministers at Peking, who are holding conversations as to what steps to take next in regard to the Nanking incident, Secretary of State Kellogg declared today. He denied reports that American

Minister MacMurray had withdrawn from the conferences.

The powers are still in disagreement as to what course to follow in replying to the Chinese notes over the Nanking affair, Kellogg added. Two or three are inclined toward the American view, he said, but he refused to state the cause of disagreement.

U. S. Drift Towards War.

The United States is rapidly drifting toward open war with China, declared T. Z. Koo, representative of fifty industrial and commercial organizations, at a meeting of the Young People's Conference at the Waldorf Sunday afternoon.

Making a plea for the support of the Chinese liberation movement, Mr. Koo said:

"My country is going through the throes of tremendous change. The masses, both in city and country, are living in conditions of unparalleled poverty and squalor, fortunate, in thousands of cases, if they can find the food and shelter to sustain life."

"What they seek is not to kill foreigners and loot their possessions. They seek to live on a higher economic plane. They want shorter hours, higher wages and some protection against sickness and accident."

"The charge that Communism is in back of the present upheaval does not represent the true situation. The driving force in back of the tremendous movement in China today is the desire of the masses to place earning capacity above the bare minimum that will sustain life."

"In addition, we want to establish China on a plane of equality with the nations."

FULLER DEBATES MADEIROS' DEATH; GLOOM IN BOSTON

Labor Protests Still Flooding Governor

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER)

BOSTON, April 25.—While telegrams and letters from tens of thousands of workers poured into Governor Fuller's office today, demanding the entire review of the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up, the governor was considering granting another reprieve for Celestino Madeiros.

Madeiros has confessed that he was with the bandits who held up and killed the South Braintree paymasters seven years ago. His confession points to the Morelli gang as the criminals in the case for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been condemned to death. Madeiros however has refused definitely to name the Morelli although his description leaves no shadow of doubt that they were the murderers.

Fuller has twice granted the Portuguese reprieve from the execution of the death penalty for another hold-up and murder. Unless he acts immediately, however, Madeiros will go to the electric chair Thursday, taking with him the real story of the crime for which the two Italian workers are to be legally murdered.

A pall of despair is setting over friends of Sacco and Vanzetti. Fuller's delay in granting another reprieve to Madeiros adds to the impression that he may not appoint a commission to review the entire case and liberate the men.

Labor however remained adamant. (Continued on Page Three)

Globerman Rallies Workers Behind Him For a Labor Party

LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 25.—The Painters' District Council has elected two delegates to the TRADE UNION POLITICAL CONFERENCE to be held here April 25th, and has adopted a resolution calling upon this conference to work for the organization of a Labor Party.

The prospects for the conference are promising, in view of the fact that the Joint Executive Board of the Central Labor Council, Metal Trades Council, Building Trades Council, and Allied Printing Trades Council have officially endorsed the candidacy for Board of Education of Sam Globerman, whose campaign committee has issued the call for the Conference. Many labor officials have banded together to fight both the conference and Globerman's candidacy, and are doing everything they can to defeat the prospects of both.

Bureaucrat Apposes.

It is known that the secretary of the Central Labor Council, has approached one by one the various district councils that have endorsed Globerman, with a view to having them withdraw their endorsement. So far, he has not succeeded, but it is believed another attempt to do this will be made within the next two weeks, just before the primary elections May 3rd.

The fact that the Workers' (Communist) Party immediately came out in support of his candidacy will be used by the labor officials in an attempt to create prejudice against a Communist candidate.

Socialists' Intrigue.

The role of the Socialists in the election campaign is interesting; they have several candidates for Board of Education, and one for City Council, and these have formed an election alliance with a group of reactionary candidates for the purpose of defeating another clique of politicians endorsed by the "Citizens Committee." The Socialist program ignores the unemployment situation; the open-shop; injunctions and anti-labor laws; the 8-hour day and 5-day week; child labor; the Labor Party; they want "cancellation of telephone franchises," "bonds without interest," but not a word about the most important issues before the labor movement of Los Angeles, all of which are clearly outlined in the program issued by the Workers' (Communist) Party.

Milwaukee Council Sees Legal Murder

MILWAUKEE (FP).—If Massachusetts executes Sacco and Vanzetti it will be "considered by the people of the United States and other civilized countries as a prejudicial and fanatical legal murder of two innocent men," declares the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council in a letter to Gov. Fuller.

New Orleans Fights To Avoid Flood From Rising Mississippi

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Urged on by rising water and the prospect of more rain, a heavy-eyed army labored over a hundred mile front today for the salvation of New Orleans.

At Lusher, Onvent and Luling, just above New Orleans, thousands were at work strengthening the revetments of the levees and capping the great dykes with sand and stone.

Armed guards patrolled the section while the workmen labored ready to shoot any stranger who might be suspected of designs to dynamite the levee.

The break at Junion Plantation, 40 miles south of New Orleans, is impossible of repair and engineers have dynamited a back levee to open a way for the flood water to Lake Pontchartrain and the gulf.

The confidence of New Orleans was shaken today by the prospect of a mounting flood in the Quachita and Red Rivers, which will surely swell the Mississippi on its course to the gulf. A rise of nearly four feet was reported from Camden, Ark., on the Quachita.

Flood Sweeps On.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25.—Sweeping over the entire Mississippi delta, flood waters have inundated Glen Allen and Lake Washington, small hamlets near Greenville, it was reported here.

A fleet of seaplanes and motor-boats, which last night moved 500 refugees from Wayside, a nearby town, were searching Glen Allen and Lake Washington for hundreds of persons reported to be marooned on levees.

Fleets of boats were in operation throughout Mississippi today rescuing marooned. Hollindale and Arcola, Ark., were flooded by breaks. Arkansas City was reported surrounded by water.

United Women Council Arranges Mass Meeting For Workers' Defense

The most determined and consistent defense work for the furriers and cloakmakers comes from the United Council of Workingclass Housewives.

Undaunted by their many other burdens and duties, the Bronx General Councils, jointly with the Bronx Cloakmakers and Furriers Councils, have arranged a mass meeting to be held in Hunts Point Palace, 163rd Street and St. Blvd., on Wednesday evening April 27th at 8 P. M.

The speakers will be Louis Hyman, Juliet Stewart Poyntz, Kate Gitlow, Rose Wortis, Fanny Warshafsky and others. Admission is free.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Six Bronx Councils of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

JUST ABOUT READY TO MOVE



The folk in this house at Little Rock, Ark., where the Arkansas river joined the procession of rivers in flood, seem about ready to move. Grocery deliveries were made by skiff.

New York's Water Front News and Views of the Biggest World Port

Sailor Describes Conditions Under Which He Works

I just recently came off the "Ipswich," the Dollar Line, and the "eats" and experience on that hell hole had just about given me a bitter enough taste in the mouth to set me wondering whether or not I should quit the sea forever and hunt some other kind of work for a while. One fling at this trick, however, convinced me that the sea was the only trade that I had been able to pick up.

Looks for Job.

So I set out on Friday the 16th, to look for some kind of an AB's job to tide me over, the proverbial and continuous stone-broke of the seaman. After wandering around for some time, and going into different shipping agencies I got down to the old reliable Shipping Board's office thru which more good seamen pass to disappointment than would be wise for publication. I hung around the office for the better part of the morning. Towards the afternoon they sang out for AB's for the "S. S. George Washington" and they got about eighty to a hundred men to go down.

When we got down to the dock, the boatswain says that he is not responsible for the influx of men, and that he wasn't going to take any one of us on till "signing on time," and to come around on the following Monday. We were pretty hungry lot of men, any way you looked at it, shipping is pretty punk, and most of that gang hadn't seen any kind of steady work for a hell of a long time.

Just the same he gave us the usual come back again stories, and since the average sailor is still for this capitalist scheme of tying the seaman down to the particular interest of the Company, the bunch hung around all afternoon and I hung around with them; there being nothing else to do in the way of finding work, and I half hoped that this time there might be something doing anyway.

Some Recruits.

I came back day by day with the same bunch of men with the addition of a few recruits, and we hung around encouraged by the boatswain to come around again just the same.

Monday morning we came around and the ship got ready to pull out, the commissioners were thru signing up on the articles, when the boatswain sang out that he had all of his men and that all dock jobs were full. That just about knocked out the bunch and there was some pretty high cursing flying around loose and heavy. Queer how the men can curse after the evil is done. If they would think of organizing and sticking together in a body when it comes to getting out any kind of a protest they would get a good deal further.

International Merchant Marine.

The rest of the morning I spent around the I.M.M., Atlantic transport, and the Oceanic Service, looking for an AB's job, but there was nothing doing at these outfits so that I was forced to go down to the Standard Oil Company of N. J. I say "forced," because the reputation which most of the tankers on the Standard Oil of New Jersey have is a pretty shabby reputation, when it comes to speed-up work, eats, etc.

Is Questioned.

I got into the office and the shipping master gave me a pretty tough grilling, asks whether I had ever worked for the Standard Oil Company and the like. After I had convinced him that there was no likelihood of my getting any work on any of the Standard Oil Tankers, he says all right that he had a good job for me as an AB on the Charles Pratt Tanker bound for San Pedro; he gave me a line of bunk about it being a good warm easy trip and so on. Well I fell for the line, hook, sinker and all.

The ship is located down at the Erie Basin at Robins Dry Dock.

Supreme Court Forbids Investigation of Huge National Bread Trust

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The supreme court today dealt what is believed to be a death-blow to the Federal Trade Commission's proposed "bread trust" investigation by refusing to review an adverse decision of lower courts.

The investigation was undertaken upon senatorial authority, after Senator La Follette of Wisconsin proposed the action in a resolution.

After the commission called upon milling companies for the production of records, the Millers' National Federation went into District of Columbia courts and obtained an injunction.

The high court's denial of the writ upheld the lower court rulings that subpoenas can only be issued and enforced by the commission when it is investigating complaints of unfair methods of competition.

In seeking the review, commission attorneys said that the investigation of the "power trust" ordered by the senate depended upon the court's construction of the commission's authority in this case.

It got there and found some pretty strange things about the boat that was supposed to go out to San Pedro on a easy trip.

To begin with, its fore-dastle was completely ripped apart. The mate told me to put my dunnage and clothing in the carpenter's shed which was in a pretty lousy condition, so I flatly refused. I did some investigating on my own hook, and I found out that the focale had been ripped out because it was positively lousy and too filthy and rusty for even the average seaman.

Also the Pratt had been in dry dock for some time and that from all signs she was going to stay here for quite some time to come yet. The boatswain wanted me to start right in working with an air hammer, which is something like a riveting hammer, and works on the same principle, but the difference being that it is used for chipping rust. In this case the men on the job, mostly green hands and kids from the farm who were making their first voyage to sea, were working away at the tops of the oil tanks—working between decks and amidships.

This is pretty hard work, so I asked the boatswain what they were being paid, and he told me that they were getting two dollars a day and eats.

Bum Food.

I stayed long enough to try the eats and they were pretty bad. After speaking to some of the hands I found out that an average of fifty to a hundred men were sent down daily and most of them quit after they worked for some time. Then I got wise to myself and knew quite definitely that all that this was, was a standby or port job. The S. S. Pratt wasn't going to leave for Pedro so soon after all from all signs.

All that the Standard Oil Co., wanted was men whom they could exploit for two dollars a day, and bum eats, and in this way replace more skilled and higher paid workers with kids and green hands, or seaman who were pretty nearly down and out.

Left It Flat.

Well then after this sank in, I just packed up and left the damned hulk. Some of the fellows who were more militant and self respecting, also came along. I got back to Pearl street and I couldn't keep my temper back, so I gave the shipping master particular hell and told him what kind of a dirty deal he was pulling over the men. He got pretty scared when I said this right out loud and he begged me to keep quite saying: "Sh, Sh, the others around might hear you" and "that I was raising a scandal," etc. Well, I told him that that was just what I wanted to do, to tell the other men that they were being tricked into dirty exploitation.

This is why I want this letter to be published so that the men on the job who read this letter in THE DAILY WORKER will start to wake up and realize the conditions under which they are working and begin to organize.

"Big Four" Gives Cushy Jobs to Ex-Investigators

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The following is the fourteenth of a series of thirty articles exposing the fraud of weekly payment (industrial) life insurance. Previous articles have pointed out that there are 40 million weekly payment insurers in the United States and Canada. Mr. Harrison has made specific charges of fraud, misrepresentation, subornation and misuse of public money. Banks, railroads and public utility companies are involved in the swindle. Names prominent in financial and government circles have appeared from time to time. Among those mentioned have been Charles M. Schwab, Haley Fiske, Albert H. Wiggin, Supt. of Insurance James A. Beha and many others.

(Copyrighted by The DAILY WORKER, 1927.)
(By CHARLES YALE HARRISON)
Article XIV.

Thus far, the figures we have been using in this exposure of the "Big Four" have been taken from reports issued by the companies involved, or from the 1926 issue of the New York state department of insurance report. The reader has been spared the agony of going through miles of tabulated statistics.

In this article, however, quotations will be adduced from the published works of Haley Fiske, insurance literature and propagandist. The book under discussion is called, "An epoch in Life Insurance."

Likes The Company.

The book in itself is absolutely unimportant as a contribution to the science of insurance. It is merely a hedge-podge laudatory goo served up as information on insurance matters—particularly Metropolitan insurance matters.

I quote and reply: "Industrial (weekly-payment) insurance is costly owing to the high death rate among the laboring classes and the necessary system of weekly collection of premiums; and no ordinary company had offered its policies to them because of this high mortality . . ."

Let us first deal with the lie that the death rate is higher among weekly-payment policyholders.

On page 100 of the Metropolitan annual report as submitted to the Supt. of Insurance we find that in 1925 death claims in the "ordinary" department totalled \$39,323,978.81. The "ordinary" insurance in force was \$5,737,507,751 exclusive of group insurance.

"Industrial" (weekly payment) death claims were \$39,542,600.27 with an aggregate of \$5,013,423,116 of weekly-payment insurance in force. From these figures it will be seen that the ratio of claim payments are practically the same in both departments.

Middle Classes Caught.

The reason for this is that the sale of weekly-payment life insurance is not confined exclusively to what Mr. Fiske is pleased to call "the laboring classes." The sales pressure upon agents has been so severe that they have penetrated into all classes. Small shopkeepers, white-collar slaves, small executives and small business men carry this form of petty larceny insurance either on their own lives or upon the lives of their children and families.

"The necessary system of weekly collections" of which Mr. Fiske speaks costs 12% of the annual premium.

An ordinary whole life insurance policy in the Metropolitan at age 40 costs \$25 per thousand.

A weekly-payment policy for the same amount of protection costs \$46.80; nearly 100% more costly than ordinary insurance. We still have 88% to account for. Nothing short of a legislative investigation will satisfactorily show what Haley Fiske and his associated high financiers do with the surplus overcharge.

Popular Impression.

On page XV of this same work of art, Mr. Fiske delivers himself of this, "There may be an impression abroad that the Armstrong laws improved and liberalized industrial insurance." This is perfectly true.

The Armstrong insurance investigating committee in 1906 investigated the evils of the insurance business generally. An internal row in the Equitable Life Insurance company between two contending factions precipitated the investigation. When thieves fall out honest men come into their own.

The story of the Armstrong investigation is stale news. But certainly, this much is not generally known: The day before the "Big Four" were to come up for investigation, it was moved that the committee adjourn to draft its report. And as Mr. Fiske says: "The laws scarcely touched industrial insurance."

But industrial insurance touched the lawyers—the lawyers who participated in the investigation and served on the committee.

For example: After the investigation Charles Evans Hughes who acted as counsel for the committee was made general counsel for the Equitable Life, his erstwhile enemy.

Senator William J. Tully, also of the committee, was made solicitor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at a salary of \$20,000 per year. Since then he has had his pay raised to \$30,000. The Metropolitan is a "mutual" company. Its policyholders, officials and employees are all supposed to share alike in the accrued benefits.

All Big Salaries.

Assemblyman Robert Lynn Cox was appointed general manager and counsel to the association of life insurance

8,000 Attend "Trial" Of "Forward"; Early Figures Too Small

An official count made by the Ticket Committee in charge of the "trial" of the Jewish Daily Forward—held in three large halls on Sunday shows that The DAILY WORKER estimate of 5,000 as stated in yesterday's issue was too conservative.

The Committee reports that over 8,000 attended the meetings held in Central Opera House, New Star Casino, and Manhattan Lyceum.

Of this number 7,300 paid admission fees. More than 700 strikers were admitted free.

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

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

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Inclosed find dollars for May Day Greetings.

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Boston Students Rap Chinese Intervention At Education Meeting

BOSTON, April 25.—Resolutions scoring the bombardment of Nanking by British and American warships and demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti featured the fifth annual convention of the workers' education bureau of America, which opened at the Boston Public Library, Friday April 22nd.

Both resolutions were introduced by representatives of the Boston Trade Union College, and were referred to the resolutions committee.

Wants Workers Economics.
Preceding the proposal of the resolution, Professor A. D. Sheffield led a discussion of workers' educational problems. "Workers' economics," declared Scott Nearing, who attended the conference, "should teach workers how to shape a new social order. There is a distinction between workers' economics and capitalist economics," he continued, "and workers education should include workers economics." (Matthew Woll's report on behalf of the executive committee preceded the discussion)

A storm of applause greeted James H. Maurer's statement that the problems of the Chinese labor movement were the problems of the American labor movement. Professor Dana also stressed the international character of labor in his plea for the endorsement of the council for the protection of the foreign born. Professor Dana attacked the Aswell bill as un-American and anti-labor.

Opposes Carnegie Subsidy.
A resolution opposing the acceptance by the workers education bureau of a subsidy from the Carnegie fund or any other source that is opposed to the interest of the working class was introduced by students of the Boston trade union college. The Carnegie fund is the chief support of the bureau.

Prof. Pleads for Peace With Mexico; Says U.S. Stops Reform Program

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The "Mexican problem" is "that of the vested interests of foreigners versus the reform program of a backward people," declared Professor J. Fred Rippey of Duke University, well-known authority on Mexico, yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Declaring that any attempt to coerce Mexico would be both useless and costly, Professor Rippey made a plea for arbitration of the differences between the United States and Mexico as "more in accord with our national ideals" and a procedure "which may prove just as profitable in the end."

Withdrawal of recognition and the lifting of the arms embargo would probably be more destructive to "our interests" than the oil and land laws, Professor Rippey said.



APRIL 23

(1860)

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CHAMBERLAIN AS THE DOVE OF PEACE IN CHINA



"The Government Pursues an Absolutely Neutral Course."

What's What in Washington

Norris Calls Third Term for Coolidge Step to Monarchism

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Speaking out frankly while other anti-administration leaders have whispered and hinted and nudged one another forward, Senator Norris of Nebraska has declared that the Coolidge third term movement is "a long step toward a monarchical form of government." He has opened the way for Borah, Hiram Johnson, Moses, and any others who have plotted to raise the third term issue in a direct challenge to Coolidge, to go at it. Norris has asked a question, but it is not addressed to the man in the White House. It is addressed to the American people.

"Strikes Fundamental Principle."
In a lengthy statement published in the Baltimore Sun, replying to a canvass of republican national committeemen by the Washington Star, Norris ignores the interest and ambition of any candidate, and points to the significance of this attempt to keep one man in power for a long and indefinite period of years.

"This strikes at the very fundamental principle of our form of government," he says. "The president has a power that extends into every community in the land. It is sufficiently powerful, under ordinary circumstances, to control a national convention. When we remember that under our system a nomination is necessary for an election, we begin to realize what a powerful partisan political influence a president has, to obtain his own renomination."

"Admitted To Be Corrupt."
"Already, in the Southern states, the republican machine, which is virtually admitted to be corrupt, is preparing to send Coolidge delegates to the next republican convention. They are doing this as a payment for the federal offices which they now hold and control. The same influence can be extended to every town and hamlet in the United States." When this influence is combined and used for the perpetuation in office of the head of our government, it is a danger to free institutions and strikes at the very root of democracy. Political machines held together by federal patronage constitute the greatest danger to the perpetuity of a free government.

King Coolidge.
"Such a danger leads directly toward a monarchy and takes away from the people themselves the right to select their own chief magistrate. The power of the federal machine at present is almost unlimited. Any other candidate (than Coolidge) has to begin with a solid opposition from the Southern states, controlled, manipulated and handled entirely through federal patronage. Added to this is the activity in every state, every city, every county, of federal appointees who will work day and night for the securing of Coolidge delegates."

Big Trusts for Him.
"When you add to this influence the help of big corporations and monopolistic combinations that always unite with the faction in power, you have an influence that is, for practical purposes, insurmountable. And no particle of this influence anywhere comes from people who are unselfish."

Norris' protest was made in order to awaken the country—if that be possible—to the danger in the present drift toward renomination of

Declare Martial Law In Lithuania; White Terror Fears Revolt

LONDON, April 25.—Declaration of a state of siege in Lithuania, as the result of "Communist agitation," is reported by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent in Copenhagen, who states that Kovno messages indicate that the Lithuanian Government fears disturbances.

Coolidge next year by acclamation in the republican convention. Washington politicians are talking of this as a probability. The anti-administration elements has not dared to laugh at Coolidge—to hold him up to ridicule as perhaps the smallest, most reactionary, and most ignorant of all the long list of standpaters who have sought the presidential office.

Dry School Loses Profs By Presidential Edict

A recent ukase by President Coolidge has resulted in the loss of a large proportion of the "faculty" of the Government Service Institute, a two-room institution that opened at 56 W. 45th St., a couple of weeks ago. Intended to prepare candidates for any of the 2,500 federal prohibition agents' jobs with the aid and guidance of high governmental officials, the school has received what might turn out to be a death blow by the presidential order forbidding U. S. employees from having their names associated with such "colleges."

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

CHINA will be unified into one mighty nation, despite all the efforts of the capitalist powers, whether they war on the revolution by cannons or by the more subtle but hardly less dangerous methods of secret diplomacy and corruption. As Chiang-Kai-Shek has been bought off by money and a promise of a seat among the world's mighty so will his purchasers try to bribe other prominent leaders in the Nationalist cause to desert their followers and bow the knee to Baal. This has been done in all subject countries and by all imperialist powers. "Divide and Conquer" is an old motto but it is still going strong.

AND when our capitalist scribblers tell you that the Soviet Government is responsible for the revolt of the workers and peasants of China against the foreign imperialists and their native agents I would suggest that you read about the working conditions in British, Japanese and Chinese mills, where women, with their children in baskets under the work benches, toil for twelve weary hours for the equivalent of 40 cents a day. This is the kind of benevolence that the Chinese people are struggling against. The Communist International is giving them every possible assistance in organizing themselves so that they can raise their standard of living and better their working conditions. The Soviet Union has extended a friendly hand to the struggling Chinese republic while the imperialist buzzards are shooting doses of christianity and capitalist civilization into the minds and bodies of the oppressed masses.

Buy The Daily Worker Special May Day Issue

Radical Workers Unifying Norway Labor Movement

OSLO, Norway, April (By Mail).—The trade union movement began to develop in Norway more than 40 years ago, in the early 80's. Simultaneously with trade-union organizations political groupings closely bound up with the trade unions began to form themselves among the workers. In 1887 the Norwegian Labor Party was formed from all these organizations, circles and groups—a party in its structure strongly reminiscent of the British Labor Party.

Up till 1920 the Norwegian Labor Party remained the only one. Not long before the war Martin Tranmael, a very talented journalist and political orator (formerly a house-painter), became very prominent in the Party.

The growth of the Left spirit within the Norwegian Labor Party after the war, the October Revolution in Russia and the revolutions in Germany, Austria and Hungary, were taken advantage of by Martin Tranmael and his adherents to seize all the administrative posts in the Norwegian Labor Party in 1918. In 1920 the Party joined the Communist International. This led to the leaving of the party by the Right social-democrats, who set up their own party group.

Had Short Stay

The Norwegian Party, however, remained only for a short time in the ranks of the Comintern. The revolutionary wave that had swept over Western Europe subsided, giving place to the organized counter attack of capital at the stronghold of the working-class. Tranmael and many of his adherents, who were never in reality professed communists, but chocolate-soldier revolutionaries, began to show definite leanings to the right. In the end of 1923 the Norwegian Labor Party broke off relations with the Comintern, and only a small part of it, consisting of workers sincerely devoted to the furtherance of communism, formed a Norwegian Labor Party as a section of the Communist International.

Thus by the end of 1923 there were as many as three parties in Norway, instead of the former single Norwegian Labor Party, struggling to get a hold over the working-class. These were—the Communists, the Tranmaelites, and the Right, social-democrats.

For United Program

Considering disruption within the working class as injurious to its true interests, the Norwegian Communist Party in the end of 1925 came forward with a suggestion for the setting up of such a political centre for the working class which might facilitate its every day struggle. The Communists brought forward a project for the creation in Norway of a labor party on the British model, on the basis of the autonomous affiliation of all its sections.

This suggestion of the Norwegian Communist Party to set up a political Federation on the model of the British Labor Party was met by Tranmael and his adherents with their usual demagogy. They demanded that all political parties should be fused unconditionally, the Social Democrats to leave the Second International and the Communists, the Communist International.

Obviously the Communists could not agree to such a counter suggestion.

That was just what the Tranmaelites wanted. They then appealed solemnly to the Right social-democrats with a proposal to form one party. The latter, with the blessing of Friedrich Adler, Secretary of the Second International, graciously agreed to this proposal. The Tranmaelites, social-democrats and reformist leaders of the Norwegian trade unions set up a committee of 12 persons for the convocation of a congress in the end of 1926 to bring about the fusion of the Tranmaelites and the social-democrats.

The congress was fixed for the 30th January, 1927, and only delegates accepting in advance the draft-programme of the future labor party were allowed to attend it. Such an extraordinary interpretation of unity evoked indignation in working-class circles. Many local trade union and political organizations resolved not to submit to this outrageous demand, but to elect delegates for the coming congress without reference to any programs whatsoever.

Reformers Opposed Unity.

When the congress met in Oslo there turned out to be about 900 delegates elected on the principle of submission in advance to the program, and about 400 freely elected.

The freely elected delegates addressed the reformist Unification Congress with a demand to be allowed to attend the latter. To this the organizers of the congress replied with a categorical refusal. The revolutionary delegates then opened their own congress.

Thus on the 30th and 31st of January two labor congresses were held in different parts of Oslo: one attended by 900 Tranmaelites, social democrats, and trade union members of reformist tendencies, and another attended by 400 delegates of Communist organizations and revolutionary inter-union groupings.

Rights Join Reformists.

The first congress pronounced with the utmost solemnity the fusion of the Norwegian Labor Party (Tran-

maelites) with the infinite amalgamation of the right social democrats, under the gracious patronage of the reformist leaders of the Norwegian trade unions. The other congress published a protest against the non-admission of the revolutionary delegates to the Tranmaelite-social-democratic congress and worked out a program of action for the struggle for the every-day needs of the Norwegian working class. Besides this, this congress of revolutionary organizations set up a party, which, on the basis of the resolute class struggle, united in its ranks all the Communist and revolutionary elements in the working class. This party was called "the Party of working class cohesion." Elias Volan, a Communist and prominent trade-union worker, and chairman of the Norwegian Builders' Union, was elected chairman of the party at the congress.

Thus, instead of the three parties which existed up to the present in Norway, there are now two. The Tranmaelites, who turned down all the Communist attempts to create a real fighting unity among the Norwegian proletariat for the struggle with the bourgeoisie, must be held responsible for the continuation of disruption. Moreover, a threat of disruption in the Norwegian trade union movement is also created by the open adherence of the leaders of the Norwegian trade union leaders to the new reformist party.

The Communists, true advocates of trade-union unity, have made the realization of unity both on a national and on an international scale, the cornerstone of their work. At the congress, where the foundations for the creation of a new revolutionary party in Norway was laid ("the Party of Working Class Cohesion"), it was decided to set up also a Norwegian-Finnish-Soviet-Committee of trade union unity. This committee will set itself the task of carrying out the struggle for international unity of the trade union movement, and for the closer unity between the workers in the Scandinavian countries and the workers of the U. S. S. R.—HALSEN.

Boston Workers to Condemn Frame-up In May Day Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

in its determination that Sacco and Vanzetti must not be murdered, even if Governor Fuller refuses to go through the legal hokus-pocus needed to "review" the case.

BOSTON, April 25.—Representatives of over 17 organizations meeting on the initiative of the Upholsterers' Union have unanimously decided to demonstrate on May Day for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti and in demand for "Hands Off China, Nicaragua and Mexico." The demonstration will be held at Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley Street and Warren Avenue, Sunday, May 1 at 2 o'clock. The committee planned originally to engage Boston Common for this purpose, but the permit was not secured. Among the organizations participating in the conference there are the Upholsterers' Union Local 37, Bakers' Union Local 45, Carpenters' Union Local 157, Capmakers' Union Local 7, The Socialist Party of New England District, The Workers Party of America, District No. 1, The Young Workers League, The Left Paole Zion, and several of the Workmen's Circle Branches, and other fraternal organizations, including the Ukrainian Education Society and the Lithuanian Organization.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—The Evangelical Brotherhood Federation, the largest protestant men's organization in Buffalo, representing the combined men's club of the Evangelical Synod churches, at its regular quarterly meeting held at Christ Evangelical Church, Sunday afternoon April 24th, unanimously adopted a resolution demanding a stay of execution in the Sacco-Vanzetti case and urging Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to pardon both men.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.



They Shall NOT Pass

The test of our Party and the test of our movement is its ability to resist and overcome attack. The present attempt of the various patriotic societies, acting as the agents of the organized employers, to suppress The DAILY WORKER, must be met effectively, if we are worth the name of revolutionists. The workers, the country over, will watch this attempt with interest and concern. If we are to earn their confidence and respect for future struggles, we must meet this test, courageously and with the determination that The DAILY WORKER will be maintained in spite of them.

Speeches and declarations of loyalty will not suffice in this situation. It is necessary that every comrade, who realizes the importance of our valuable organ, and who realizes the lengths to which our enemies will go in order to crush our paper, and the resources at their command, awake at once to their duties and responsibilities. It is necessary that comrades mobilize every dollar they can reach, to build up the defense fund for The DAILY WORKER. Let us show our enemies that we are on the alert. Let us show them that there are thou-

sands of proletarian sentinels on guard throughout the country who will give their dollars and if necessary their lives to save The DAILY WORKER.

The dollars you send in, are the test of your loyalty and devotion to The DAILY WORKER. Act quickly. Act energetically.

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No Support of the Coolidge-Kellogg War Program!

The landing of a force of marines in Hankow last Thursday is another step towards war on the Chinese liberation movement. It is significant that just as at Nanking, where Standard Oil company property figured largely in the news of the wanton bombardment, so in the news from Hankow we discover that Standard Oil property and Standard Oil employes furnish an excuse for the landing of marines.

We are being driven into war in behalf of the biggest robber corporation in the world.

The leadership of the American Federation of Labor follows the policy of the state department—that is, it gives the Chinese masses fair words of friendship, but in the same breath announces that Washington has no evil intentions but is merely "protecting American lives and property." That the property is Standard Oil property and the lives that are falsely claimed to be endangered are the lives of individuals who have been plundering the Chinese masses for years, does not strike President William Green as something that calls for protest.

Green is quoted as follows:

"The United States has disavowed any intention of territorial encroachment or the enjoyment of any material advantage in China. It has officially declared its only purpose is to protect American lives and property in China."

"The laboring people of the United States would be opposed to our Government doing anything more in China than to extend the protection to American lives and property which the Government of the United States is under obligation to give to its citizens when in danger."

Green takes for granted the truth of the hypocritical statements relative to Chinese policy emanating from the White House and the state department. It means nothing to Green that American warships have already taken part in mass slaughter of Chinese men, women and children, that American gunboats are in every Chinese river and sea port, that additional forces are being rushed to China and that troops have been landed in Hankow.

Nor does the head of the American labor movement have a word to say in support of the Chinese trade unions, whose leaders and members are executed wholesale by the militarists operating under the protection of the guns of the imperialist fleets.

The policy of the A. F. of L. officialdom is the policy of the American state department.

The official spokesmen of American labor support American imperialism. They will allow war to be prepared and when it comes they will outdo the imperialists themselves in beating the tom-toms and suppressing all protest. If war on the masses of the Chinese workers and peasants is to be prevented American workers must understand that the Greens, Wolls, Lewises, etc. are in the camp of the imperialist enemy.

Each day brings news of the increase of imperialist forces in China and new depredations and outrages committed by them. Only a formal declaration of war is needed to finish out the picture of armed aggression against the Chinese liberation movement.

Once again, the Communist Party of America warns the American working class that it stands face to face with war. No other conclusion can be drawn from the continual repudiation by deeds of arms the lying statements of the heads of the government relative to peaceful intentions toward the Chinese masses.

The American masses must make their protests heard in Washington. They must go over the heads of the leaders who support the war program of the government.

Emphatic resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from China should be passed by every union, co-operative and workers' fraternal society and forwarded to Washington.

Down with the war plans of Wall Street government. Let Standard Oil do its own fighting.

Hands Off China!

Vandervelde Accuses Baldwin Government

Emil Vandervelde, hero of the socialist international, and foreign minister to his majesty, the king of Belgium, in a recent session of the council of the league of nations, accused the English government of supporting and inciting the terrorist governments in the Balkans. As usual, the league did nothing.

Of more than passing interest, however, is the complaint of the notorious jingo war minister who aided in the great betrayal of the international socialist movement at the outbreak of the world war in 1914 and who to this day is the leading politician in the capitalist government of Belgium and one of the stalwarts in the imperialist conspiracy known as the league of nations. While there are no words in any language sufficiently strong enough to condemn the acts of capitalistic England, the United States and other countries subsidizing the white terror in the Balkans, the last place in the world effectively to protest against highwaymen is in their own headquarters, especially when one is also one of the chief criminals. Particularly ridiculous is the complaint of that socialist renegade to the league of nations for the simple reason he himself sat on the league council when it sanctioned the British steal of Mosul oil from Turkey, when it whitewashed the French government for its frightfulness in Syria and the imperialist conquest of Morocco by France and Spain and today sanctions the international banditry in China, one of the allies in the world war for democracy and self-determination of nations and who for its pains was blackjacked at the Versailles "peace conference" with the connivance of that same Vandervelde.

The way to fight imperialist rapacity is not within the league of nations, but against the league and the imperialist power outside the league, the United States of America.

But Vandervelde, MacDonald, Frederick Adler and the rest of the social traitors at the head of the second international are servants of imperialism and cannot be expected to fight for the

A Reply to Robert Julius Kenton

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

In our issue of Friday, April 22, Robert Julius Kenton expressed disagreement with the editorial comment made by me on the defection of Chiang-Kai-Shek from the Koumintang Party and his desertion from the Nationalist Revolutionary movement. I declared that Chiang-Kai-Shek dealt a serious blow to the revolution. Comrade Kenton is of the opinion that I was unduly pessimistic, that in fact Chiang's treachery was a good stroke for Chinese emancipation movement, since it is now clear that Chiang had always intended to stage this coup "since he is in the middle class and a product of his class." With all due respect to Comrade Kenton, this is the bunk.

The Koumintang Party is composed of all elements of the population that could be united for a struggle against foreign imperialism and for the unification of China. In this alliance there were many clashing interests and the strategy of the imperialists from the start was to split the Koumintang Party before the spirit of revolt sunk so deep into the masses that it would be impossible to stop its onward march.

The counter-revolutionary elements are composed of the militarist cliques and the contractors and big traders. Those elements have the support of the foreign imperialists, but the latter have also aimed at splitting the Koumintang by catering to the right wing represented by the industrial bourgeoisie still comparatively weak in China to oust the left wing and the Communists.

In view of the gigantic task confronting all honest revolutionary elements in China it is quite obvious that a forced split with these shaky "allies" would only play into the hands of the foreign imperialists. The movement was gathering force and the propaganda of revolution was being carried on the wings of victory to the most remote corners in China. The foreign imperialists were shaking in their shoes. Great Britain in particular saw the handwriting on the wall. She had more interests at stake in China than any other country had and she left no stone unturned to line up all the other powers for joint action against the revolution before it developed invincible power. She succeeded partially but not decisively. Then came Chiang-Kai-Shek's desertion and treachery, a severe blow to the Nationalist movement, but not a fatal one.

Comrade Kenton is of the opinion that it would be worse had Chiang waited until after the capture of Peking, when he would have all the militarist mercenaries incorporated into the Nationalist armies, when the southern troops would be outnumbered and swamped and Chiang's power increased.

This is too simple a hypothesis. Granting that Chang-Tso-Lin instead of fighting, took to poetry or opium-eating as a permanent recreation, the question might be well asked how would the exchange of Chiang-Kai-Shek for Chang-Tso-Lin strengthen the cause of the northern militarists and their imperialist allies? It should be understood that the Chinese people were not following Chiang's personality but the cause for which he stood, and if he refrained from consummating his act of treachery until he had planted the Nationalist standard in Peking, he would find it much more difficult to betray the cause than now, since the masses would have been better organized, educated and steeled in the fires of revolution and the foreign imperialists would be less able to assist him than they are now.

Comrade Kenton's attitude is not a unique or isolated one. A section of the Communist Party and the Russian Party opposition of China were infected with the diseased idea that since there were in the Koumintang elements that the proletariat must eventually fight, it is better to fight them now than later on. But time works on the side of the hegemony of the proletariat, something the Chinese workers haven't secured yet over the Chinese revolution. And it must not be forgotten that the Chinese Communists and the revolutionary left wing are steadily increasing their power and their hold on the Chinese masses while the right wing, being fundamentally pro-imperialist, is losing out. Naturally an early split is to the advantage of the latter, while unity, as long as no fundamental principle of policy or aim is compromised thereby works to the advantage of the revolutionary elements.

A SMALL section of the Chinese Communist Party favored withdrawing from the Koumintang declaring that it was a moral corpse and should be destroyed. This attitude was condemned by the executive committee of the Communist International.

working class and against the ravaging of small and colonial nations any more than their satellites in the United States, Hillquit, Berger, Abe Cahan, James Oneal and the other yellow socialists can be expected to fight for the rank and file of trade unionists against the bosses, the Woll-Civic Federation combination, the police and the courts. Agents of the capitalist class they are and will remain as long as there is a capitalist class for them to serve.

tional. The C. I. pointed out that the Koumintang is the political organ thru which the Nationalist revolution is being pushed forward and that the Communists must stay inside it, strengthen it and struggle to increase their influence within its ranks. In this world people are obliged to associate with all kinds of undesirables but since it is inconvenient to get rid of them, people must make the best of the situation. Likewise, in the revolutionary movement it is not feasible to turn a mental X-ray on all those who happen to unite for a time as allies in a common struggle in order to divine what they may do or turn out to be ten years from now.

Those who think that the Nationalist revolution in China is similar to the October revolution in Russia are away ahead of the developments. That stage will come; when, it is not safe to predict. But it can only come when the proletariat has the hegemony of the revolution.

The Communist International, organ of the C. I., in its issue of December 30, 1926, says:

"The Chinese proletariat has already become a factor in the Chinese revolution. We must harbor no illusions about this fact, however; we must realize that the proletariat has not yet the hegemony in the revolution."

THIS implies the necessity for the continuation of the alliance with even the Nationalist revolutionary elements who would be quite satisfied with a petty-bourgeois republic, but which they cannot have because the foreign imperialists will not let them have it, at least not yet. Many of those who stayed with the Hankow government, the legal government, and have denounced Chiang for his treachery may possibly follow in Chiang's footsteps later on, but it would be the policy of insanity to invite them to take a walk for themselves now, since they are liable to desert a few years from now. This would suit the imperialists who are keenly disappointed because Chiang was unable to bring any appreciable number of his former governmental colleagues with him. But to minimize the severity of the blow inflicted on the revolution by his desertion would be like whistling to keep up one's courage passing a graveyard. The possession of Shanghai is a tremendous strategic and financial advantage to this traitor. Besides providing him with one million dollars a month in import taxes it is the base of operations of foreign imperialism. Its reconquest by the revolutionary government will cost time and thousands of lives. But the job will be done.

THE character of the Chinese revolution is thus described in the Communist International, official organ of the C. I., in its issue of December 30, 1926:

"The Chinese revolution is a national revolution in every sense of the word. In the first place its aim is to unite the country in the fight against the semi-feudal and semi-capitalist predatory militarist cliques, dominating several provinces of the country with the aid of mercenary armies. Secondly, its aim is to emancipate the Chinese nation from the state of a semi-colony and from the oppression of the imperialist powers."

The same organ goes on to say that this task is far from being completed, hence calling for the organization of a government along Soviet lines and breaking with the heterogeneous Koumintang Party is considered premature. According to dispatches from Moscow that have appeared in the press yesterday the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union decided, against some opposition, that the Communists must continue to fight side by side with those who are fighting for a reborn China, but would fight against the right wing elements that are flirting with the militarists.

UNITY of all the revolutionary forces in China for the struggle against foreign imperialism and the unification of that mighty country is the need of the hour. The correct policy for the Koumintang Party to follow is one of alliance between the petty bourgeoisie, the proletariat and the peasantry. Since the "petty-bourgeoisie" is another name for "middle-classes" and since the Communist International is in favor of keeping the middle classes in the revolutionary alliance, Comrade Kenton's explanation of Chiang-Kai-Shek's defection falls to the ground with a thud. In attempting to explain the general's desertion it would be wise not to ignore the general's personal ambitions. To claim that a man's social origin is an infallible and all-sufficient explanation of his conduct is to fly in the face of thousands of facts to the contrary.

Ruthenberg Film in Chicago May First; Also Olgin Speaks

CHICAGO, April 25.—The film taken at the Chicago Ruthenberg Memorial meeting showing the huge hall filled with workers to the last inch, portraying the various speakers and citing certain parts of their messages is now ready and will be presented for the first time at the Chicago May Day meeting, which will be held at the Ashland Auditorium, on Sunday evening May First.

To those who participated in the Ruthenberg Memorial meeting, the presentation of this film should be an added attraction on, and a valuable addition to the celebration of the International Labor holiday.

Anti-Imperialist.
The most important feature of this meeting, however, will become its definite character of an anti-imperialist demonstration. With the powers preparing for war in China, the workers will gather to voice their protest against war and their solidarity with the Chinese revolution.

A message from the Chinese workers will be presented by C. T. Chi, a member of the Koumintang Party, who has just returned from Europe, where he participated in the Brussels congress of oppresses people against world imperialism.

Started in America.
Although a symbol of international working class solidarity and determination to struggle, May Day has particular significance in America, as it grew out of the great strikes for the eight hour day in 1886.

The militancy of the workers of that period will never be forgotten, and while the official trade union leadership today is endeavoring to turn the attention of the workers in the opposite direction, there are nevertheless from time to time, signs of revival of the militancy of the great strikes of the eight hour day. This will naturally form one important part of the May Day demonstration, and become a subject to be dealt with by such nationally known speakers as Wm. Z. Foster, M. J. Olgin, Max Shachtman, and others.

Olgin to Speak.
M. J. Olgin, has become a recent addition to the program for the Chicago May Day meeting and will pay particular attention to the despicable role played by the Jewish Daily Forward as a leader of the united attacks upon trade union workers by the combined manufacturers and trade union bureaucrats. The Jewish Daily Forward is celebrating its 30th anniversary of treason to the workers.

There are many additional valuable features of the program, which will make it very much worth while to workers to attend this year's Chicago May Day demonstration, on Sunday evening May First at the Ashland Auditorium. Admission will be 50 cents.

Districts Hold Picnic.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 25.—The annual picnic of District 5 of the Workers Party will be held on July 4th at the F. Gajda Farm Chewick, Pa. It is the same farm where the picnic was held last year and which attracted nearly 3000 people.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A May Day vecherinka, concert and dance will be given by the Russian branch of the International Labor Defense Saturday, April 30, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., beginning at 8 P. M. Admission 40 cents.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

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

Name
Address
Occupation
Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

Moral Bankruptcy

"Gods of Vengeance" Is Slap at Jewish Religious Bourgeoisie

Reviewed by A. B. Magill.
It is perhaps unfortunate that plays, like ordinary material objects, sometimes outlive their usefulness. This is an ancient chapter in the history of the drama, literature and, in fact, of many of the agitations of the human mind. Present-day dramatic critics like to refer to Sir Arthur Wing Pinero as a case in point. (It still is fashionable to "consider the moth-eaten liberal, Galsworthy, revolutionary.") "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which the respectable English bourgeoisie of the nineties found so shocking, now seems stale and hysterical, a pretty bad imitation of Ibsen.

Several years ago "The God of Vengeance," a play by Sholom Ash, a distinguished Yiddish writer, was given in English translation on Broadway. But the smotherings of the law, pulp and press raised such a howl that the play was dragged off the boards after one of those epic struggles in the courts which causes the sensitive conscience of the New York World to burst with righteous front-page indignation.

Epitaph to the Dead.
Now "The God of Vengeance" has been revived in the original Yiddish at the Yiddish-Art Theatre, under the direction of Ossip Dymow, and it has fallen to my lot to write a sort of epitaph or prayer for the dead for this terribly immoral work.

"The God of Vengeance" still has some fire smoldering in its lines, but it is a wizened, gasping fire. The story is in a tawdry simplicity and is in the best traditions of the Jewish Daily Forward, to which Ash has been an honored contributor for many years.

A respected member of the Jewish community happens to make his living by running a whorehouse. This pious, bearded Jew, Yankel Shapshovitch by name, having united himself in holy matrimony with an alumni of his jolly finishing school, begets a daughter, who when the play opens is a smirking girl of marriageable age. Brought up in the most abject innocence, with a mind of such deplorable immaculateness as to be almost imbecille, she becomes rather pathologically attached to one of her father's star performers and is led by this woman upon the path to seduction. When the father learns what has happened, he goes half mad and even the assurances of Reb Eliech, the garrulous matchmaker, that his slightly soiled daughter is as marketable as ever cannot console him.

Moral Bankruptcy.
The story is cheap, sentimental

MARGARET LAWRENCE



Star of "Mixed Doubles" a new comedy of Frank Stayton, opening at the Bijou Theatre tonight.

and, on the whole, rather absurd. Yet the author's honesty and serious purpose cannot, I feel, be doubted. "The God of Vengeance" was intended as an indictment of the smug Jewish bourgeoisie, the economic and religious tradesmen. But the indictment is prosy and pedantic, without eloquence or real perception. And Ash fails to make full use of the possibilities of even his cheap plot. The holy Scroll of the law which Yankel Shapshovitch gives to his daughter as worthy of her great purity, is little more than a piece of sentimental stage furniture, when it might have become the grotesque and ironic symbol of the moral bankruptcy of the entire Jewish religious bourgeoisie.

Yankel Shapshovitch and his struggle for respectability constitutes a tragic figure. But I feel that most of the tragic quality is due to the magnificent acting of Ben Zwi Barastoff, one of the truly great actors on the contemporary Yiddish stage.

Broadway Briefs

"Mixed Doubles," the new Frank Stayton's comedy starring Margaret Lawrence will have its initial showing tonight at the Bijou Theatre.

Among the early productions planned by David Belasco for next season will be Franc Molnar's "The Red Mill." Edwin Ludwig is writing the incidental music.

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| | | L. E. Katterfield; N. Y. C. | 32.25 |

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Building Trades Have Won in Brooklyn and New Jersey Battles

(By Federated Press.)

Building trades strikers are hardening their lines, as they press on for higher wage demands. The strike of 3,000 plumbers and plumbers' helpers in Brooklyn, has so far resulted in victory for 400, the others continuing their struggle, and now the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York threatens to lock out its journeymen and helpers in Manhattan, unless the Brooklyn strikes are called off.

The solidarity that unites the helpers and journeymen is the significant feature of the Brooklyn strike. Till recently the helpers were unorganized. But now they are out a hundred per cent with the craftsmen. They demand union recognition, the 5-day week, and the \$9 day. Journeymen ask an increase of \$2 over the \$12 scale, and the 5-day week.

Painters Win Despite Injunction.
Painters in Brooklyn are not covered by Supreme Court Justice Cropsey's injunction. Most of the employers have settled at the \$14 scale demanded, but 28 of the 30 bosses who swore out the writ are still standing pat. The union's official position is that the strike order has been recalled, as Cropsey required, but that individual workers have the right to continue idle until their wage requests are met.

The union is encouraged by the victory of Passaic, Paterson and Rutherford, N. J. painters who struck for a \$12 scale. And they point out that \$14 in Brooklyn is no more than \$12 in New Jersey, because of the difference in the cost of living.

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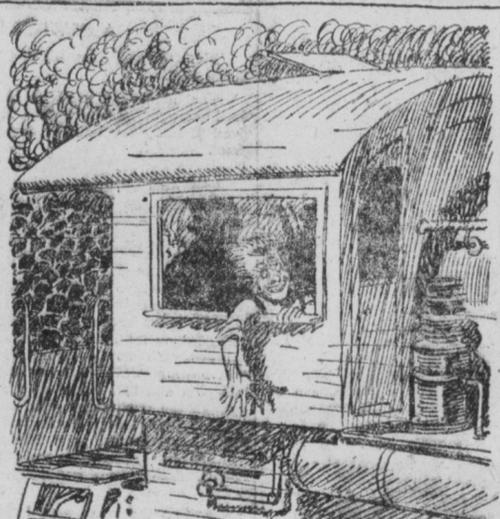
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Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

Churches Invite A. F. L. To Take Over Churches in Los Angeles Sunday

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.

LOS ANGELES, April 25.—In connection with the approaching A. F. of L. convention to be held in this city next October, the churches of this city have invited the officials of the American Federation of Labor to take over the churches on the Sunday before the convention opens.

The terms upon which they make this generous offer are quite interesting. Most of the churches are linked up with the radio broadcasting station of the Los Angeles Times, notorious anti-labor paper, and the churches urge our labor leaders to be gentle and kind in their speeches if they do not wish the privilege of broadcasting their talks taken away from them.

Gentle As Lambs.

Wm. Green's representatives have assured the churches that they will be gentle as lambs, that they will preach only brotherly love and will not hurt the sensibilities of the kind bosses of Los Angeles and vicinity.

But this pound of flesh is not sufficient for the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, who entered a furious protest against allowing labor officials to preach even "brotherly love." The church federation was in a quandary, as they did not like to incur the displeasure of their meek-ticket, even to stage such a publicity stunt as they had in mind, so they invited speakers from the M. & M. and the Central Labor Council to debate before them the question "whether labor should be allowed to discuss unionism in the churches."

The answer of officials of the Central Labor Council is quite interesting, and no doubt satisfactory to even the most rabid labor-hater in the City of Angels. It is that "we do not intend to violate the hospitality of the churches by preaching unionism from the pulpit." What they will preach, then, will undoubtedly satisfy even the Chamber of Commerce. "The lion and the lamb shall lie down together."

Public Relief for Half Orphans in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 25 (FP).—

In its first six months of application, the new law providing "mothers' pensions" in the District of Columbia has given regular financial support to 350 children in 99 families. Two-thirds of these families are white. More than two-thirds of the total population of the district is white, but the colored are as a rule far lower in the economic scale than are the white wage workers. This fact is reflected in the fact that twice as many colored persons as whites are on the books of the various charities and public-aid agencies of the district.

Death of the bread-winner is the chief cause of application by mothers for this public allowance for home-keeping of their children. The payment is made for the child, to the mother as agent of the public in caring for the child's maintenance. In each case the investigator for the Board of Public Welfare, a government body, recommends to the board a detailed budget for the family, based on its individual needs. All such allowance are reviewed at intervals of six months or less.

Geo. C. Wilson, secretary of the board, favors the further enactment of sick and accident insurance laws for the district, by congress, in order that the causes for child dependency may be further reduced. Many bread-winners are sick for long periods before they die, and their savings of many years as wage workers are consumed by the expense of their final illness.

Express Workers Sign With Company After a Year of Negotiations

WASHINGTON, April 25 (FP).—

J. J. Forrester, president and R. L. Walters, general chairman, of the American Federation of Express Workers, announce the signing by their committee with the officials of the American Railway Express Co., of a settlement of the disputes as to working conditions which has been in negotiation between them for more than a year. The working agreement between the company and its organized employees affects 65,000 men.

The American Federation of Express Workers split off from the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Express and Station Employees some years ago. The Brotherhood has also adjusted its difference with the company.

Colorado Labor Meets June 6. GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., (FP)—April 25.—The 32 annual convention, Colorado State Federation of Labor, opens at Grand Junction June 6.

I. L. D. Protests Any Sabotage of Work for Sacco and Vanzetti

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—As

a result of the Socialist and right wing labor union sabotage of the Sacco Vanzetti conference in this city, the local branch of the International Labor Defense, thru its secretary, sends the following letter to Sam Rudow, Manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers:

I. L. D. Letter.

Dear Brother Rudow: Having read in the newspapers various conflicting reports regarding the outcome of the Sacco, Vanzetti Conference held at the Labor Institute on Wednesday, April 20th, I hereby take the opportunity of expressing our view on the matter.

You will remember that the credential committee took exception to the delegations from a number of branches of the International Labor Defense. We wish to state that the delegates from the various branches went to the conference with the earnest desire and hope to be able to contribute in the campaign to help save the lives of our brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Followed Conference Call.

I, as Secretary of the International Labor Defense, wrote to my branches asking them to send delegates, basing myself on that section in the call to the conference which says: "Please be sure to attend. If your organization is not in session, call on your special officers—two delegates are requested from every local or branch."

We therefore believe that the branches of the International Labor Defense should have been seated. However, the great necessity to develop a national protest movement against the attempts to execute Sacco and Vanzetti must place in the background any consideration of the seating or unseating of any delegates from any organization.

I. L. D. Active.

The activity of our National Organization on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti must be known to you. We have helped to conduct their defense, and we have during the last two years carried on intensive propaganda work for their release.

We therefore state categorically, that the whole labor movement of Philadelphia must stand united as one man in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. We, as part of the conference, will continue in our efforts for Sacco and Vanzetti as tirelessly as ever.

A number of organizations were not seated at the last conference, such as branches of the Independent Workers' Circle, Workers Clubs, Young Workers League, etc., etc. We believe that a wrong impression will be left in the minds of the membership that these delegates represented that their efforts in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti are not wanted. This would be unfortunate. We therefore propose that the International Labor Defense attract these organizations around itself and have them work in coordination with the decisions and policies of the general conference. We believe that in this manner all organizations willing to help will be drawn into this movement.

As far as we are concerned, we shall work with the conference, be guided by its decisions and do all in our power to intensify the movement to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Lock Out Printers In Chicago; Change Name; Now Open Shop

CHICAGO, April 25.—The printing

trade unions here have sent out a notice calling the attention of union men to the fact that the Regan Printing House, 523 Plymouth Court, has changed its name to the White Printing House, locked out its union workers and decided to run as an open shop. The union effected are Typographical Union 16, Pressmen's Union 3, Franklin Union 4, Bookbinders' Union 8 and Binders' Union 30.

Sidelights on Passaic Campaign

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK

Terrified at the support that the labor candidates are receiving in the present election campaign in Passaic, N. J., the henchmen of the capitalist candidates are desperately attempting to disorganize the meetings where Albert Weisbord and the other working class representatives speak. They attend meetings in the hope of precipitating a fight. That is the manner in which the attempt to beat the workers is being carried out.

Not Successful.

But all the moves to provoke fights are futile. The workers have passed the stage where they can be fooled as they were in the past. After more than a year of strike, battling on the picket line against the combined forces of the bosses and the same men who are now opposing Weisbord for city commissioner, they have learned a great deal.

The workers now realize that their interests as workers make it necessary for them to carry out a collective struggle against their enemies.

Workers Aroused.

The entire working class of Passaic is aroused, excited as it has not been since the strike. The capitalist candidates are also excited, for to them Weisbord is an unknown quantity who will interfere with their well calculated plans of how the vote is to go.

For example—Abram Preiskel, commissioner of public safety, one of the five commissioners, is a candidate for reelection. Running with him are George Hoffman, a deputy sheriff and a Thomas P. Case.

Now this little group feels uncomfortable with three labor candidates in the field. There are only five to be elected, and in addition to the six just mentioned there are many others running—such as the "liberal" Judge Cabell, who runs an open shop.

Try To Disorganize.

So they carry on their move of disorganization, women being used to start the noise at campaign meetings. They hope that if the laborites attempt to stop women, that would be an excuse for the gangsters to break up the meetings and attack the working class candidates.

The plot will fail. The workers have learned too much to stand for any such trifling with the attempt to advance the labor movement. Any move to terrorize or suppress the labor campaign will be vigorously met by the legions of labor. They say, "We have fought on the picket line. Now we will fight some more to gain the fruits of our struggle. During the strike Preiskel and the rest had us arrested and beaten on the picket line. Now we will support our own working class candidates."

Women In Fight.

One of the most significant features of the campaign is the interest it has stirred among the women. Especially among the working women. The enthusiastic labor campaign meetings have women as half of their audiences. Not mere spectators but the most interested and active people among those present.

Anyone who feels that the American working class is hopeless should turn their eyes towards Passaic. Before January 24, 1926, the thousands of workers who now are campaigning

and working for the election of Weisbord, Bambach and Smolkinson (not as individuals but as labor representatives) had no conception with few exceptions of the class struggle.

On Picket-Line.
True they had low wages, long hours and unsanitary conditions but they could not understand their relations to the world about them. The strike came. Picket lines. Tear gas bombs. Water hose. Beatings. Arrests. Martial law. And all this time they attended their daily strike meeting, where Weisbord and other speakers, many of them Communists, analyzed the happenings of the day and explained their relationship to the class government that was responsible for it.

Have Learned.
Today they know more. They understand that their interests as workers means independent working class action and that is what they are practicing today with Communists as their standard bearers.

The Passaic strike was an important step in the advancement of the American labor movement. The election campaign now taking place there shows that the policy followed was a correct one. It was a step forward for the workers of that city; another move towards a clearer understanding of the goal of the working class—a workers' and farmers' government.

American Home Grows More and More of an Apartment, Says Gov't.

WASHINGTON, (FP).—

Americans are becoming not merely a nation of town dwellers but of cliff dwellers, since the new construction of living quarters is mostly in apartments, says the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It presents building permit summaries for 294 cities having an estimated population, July 1, 1926, of 42,700,000 to prove the case.

In 1921 these cities had new construction which included 130,873 one-family dwellings, 38,858 two-family dwellings, and 54,814 dwellings for three or more families, including stores. In 1926 there were constructed 188,074 one-family houses, 64,298 two-family dwellings and 209,742 dwellings occupied by three or more families each. A table is presented showing the change, year by year.

"These figures," says the bureau, "would tend to show that we are becoming a race of cliff-dwellers. The year 1926 was the first year that apartment houses have provided more new family accommodations than have one-family dwellings."

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ARNE SWABECK—Chairman.

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COMMERCIAL CHEMISTRY CREATES GOLD FOR INVESTORS; BUT NEEDS MONOPOLY AND LABOR

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

The rich profits opened up for the investing class by the development of applied chemistry is revealed in the 1926 report of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. This big combine, which grabbed German business and patents as a result of the war, reports a net income of \$24,072,820. Common stockholders get a return of \$9.78 a share.

The statement, however, conceals the real return on the actual investment by owners of common stock. The books show the value of this stock at \$5 a share, so the stockholders in Allied Chemical & Dye got about 195 per cent of their investment.

In the 5 years 1921 to 1926 this company has taken profits totaling over \$105,000,000. For the common stockholders this means a return of \$40.69 on each \$5 share, or more than 800 per cent in 5 years.

Texas Sulphur's Monopoly.

Texas Gulf Sulphur shows how control of a limited natural resource enables New York millionaires to levy hidden tribute on consumers. The 1926 profits of this concern amounted to \$9,383,313 or more than half the value of the goods it sold to industry. The gross income of the company was only \$18,152,030.

The report shows the profits as a return of \$3.69 a share on the common stock. But this is no-par stock of which 4 shares were issued to the owners for each \$10 share held prior to 1926. Thus the owners got a return of \$14.76 on each \$10 invested, a profit of more than 147%.

In the 7 full years of operation, 1920 to 1926, Texas Gulf Sulphur has made a total profit of \$33,753,681, equivalent to \$53.14 on each \$10 invested. This 7-year return of 531% was possible because the owners share with Freeport Sulphur a monopoly of the market. Texas Gulf has such rich and easily worked deposits that it stands practically alone in the field.

Powder's Profitable.

Hercules Powder Co., formed as an offshoot of the Dupont powder trust when the U. S. supreme court ordered its dissolution, classes with the very profitable chemical concerns. Its 1926 profit of \$3,483,919 meant a return of \$18.18 on each share of common stock. In view of the 100% stock dividend declared in 1922, this represents a real return of 36.4% on the investment.

In the last 5 years Hercules Powder has taken profits totaling \$13,368,754, giving common stockholders a 5-year return of 136.5% on their investment. All the stock of this concern was distributed to the owners of Dupont stock when the court ordered the dissolution of the trust. Hercules Powder makes, among other things, the black blasting powder and dynamite which the U. S. bureau of mines brands as an unnecessary menace to the lives of coal miners.

Dupont Gets Rich.

The giant Dupont trust, itself reported a 1926 profit of \$41,969,574, equivalent to \$18.98 on each share of common stock. But as a result of stock dividends Dupont stockholders now hold 4 1/2 shares for every share originally purchased so that their 1926 return was really about 63% on their investment in the industry.

Bill Posters Locked Out in Union-Smashing Campaign in Milwaukee

(By Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—Bill posters and billers, local No. 12, reported to the Federated Trades Council here that "posters" working at the Cream City Bill Posting Company had been locked out by the company and that the company had advertised for and had placed scabs upon the job.

Union pickets are busy and the lockout is being treated by the company as a strike. The company is out to smash the union—and it practically controls the city.

Force Doll Makers To Sign Contracts Not to Join the Union

By CLARINA MICHELSON.

"Sign on the dotted line, or you're fired."

The 5,000 doll makers in New York City are being given "contracts" by their bosses, and told to get out, if they don't sign up. The bosses know their stuff. They call one or two workers at a time into the office, hand them the pledges, and tell them if they don't want their jobs, they know they can lose them. In signing, the workers agree:

- 1.—Never to join a union.
- 2.—Never to go out on strike.
- 3.—To give the boss 30 days notice, before quitting the job. (The boss to give the worker a 5 day notice).
- 4.—To let the boss take 5 per cent off his weekly pay, to be returned later as a "bonus."

Four hundred doll makers in the last few weeks have refused to sign. Nine shops are now locked out. The bosses are organized. The workers are not.

The doll making industry is new. Before the war Germany provided the dolls and toys for American children. But now there are probably 50,000 toy makers—unorganized—in New York City. Of these about 5,000 are doll makers, half of them women who earn at the most \$16 and \$17 a week. They start at 712 and \$13. They make the dresses and hats for the dolls, put on the hair, and pack them in boxes. The men average \$95 a week, a few getting as high as \$60. They make the composition, paint the dolls, cut the bodies and dresses, and set the eyes. The work is almost entirely piece work.

Most of the shops employ from 50 or 60 up to 200 workers. The large majority are in the downtown district. Louis Amberg, with a factory at 155 Spring Street, is president of the Manufacturers' Association.

Former Socialist Heads Speakers On Americanization

George R. Lunn, a few years ago one of the bright and shining lights of the socialist party, former preacher, later a Tammanyite lieutenant-governor of New York and after his defeat for that office appointed by Al Smith as public service commissioner, is one of the list of patriotic speakers who will address "Americanization" meetings the coming week. The week is devoted by the political lackeys of Wall Street to an endeavor to arouse patriotic frenzy among the youth of the state in order that Morgan may have willing dupes to furnish cannon fodder for his various imperialist ventures, especially in China at the present time.

Among others who will engage in this drive with the former socialist are Brig. General George A. Wingate, Major General James McRae, Col. William A. Dawkins and Capt. Walter I. Joyce. From beginning to end the campaign will be a glorification of imperialist wars and the usual patriotic perversion of history.

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History of Coal Miners' Union Proves Necessity of Action on National Scale

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

AT SEA. Aboard United States Liner President Roosevelt, Thursday, April 7. (By Mail from Plymouth, England.)—There is a daily morning newspaper published on this ship, in common with all the steamers of the United States Lines. It is called the "Chicago Tribune Ocean Times." It has many pages of features and advertisements, 15 pages in the first issue distributed on this trip. These are all made up on shore. Only the 16th page is printed aboard ship and this is devoted to news calculated to be of the greatest interest to the passengers. It is clearly to be seen that the editor who decides what news is to appear in these Ocean Dailies, has a definite yardstick to guide him. Scandals, big court trials like the Sapiro case in Detroit, famous divorce cases, even baseball and other sport news is reduced to paragraphs. Each day, however, there is featured the news story that strikes hardest at the dominant social order, the news that affects all humanity alike. Thus today China gets the double-column spread with this headline: "Soviet Threatens to Quit Peking as Reprisal for Raid on Consulate; Guns of Foreign Powers Trained on City of Hankow; Situation Becomes More Tense; Premier Wellington Koo Resigns."

But nowhere, as in the New York capitalist dailies of yesterday, is there to be found even a paragraph about the crucial struggle being waged between the mine owners and mine workers around the American coal pits. An Indiana mine owner is aboard this ship, bound for a holiday in Europe, typical of the unconcern with which American capitalism views the present effort of the coal miners to lift their standard of living, under the leadership of the reaction that rules in the union. Capitalists and capitalist press alike, realize to the full, that the mine workers have been hamstrung by the policies of the regime in the United Mine Workers' Union of President John L. Lewis, and that they are not in a position at this time to wage an effective struggle. The British coal miners' strike, for months, was news, the world around. The American coal miners' struggle will engage similar attention when it develops similar unity of purpose and militancy in action. To accomplish this end is the task of the left wing.

It is nearly four-score years since the first local union of American coal miners was organized by John Bates in the anthracite field in Pennsylvania in 1849. That is the earliest effort at organization known in the American coal industry. This was more than half a century after Robert Fulton astonished the world with his steamboat, that fired with wood, in 1793, and exactly 50 years after Evans invented his high-pressure steam engine. But it was also 20 years before the first great recorded coal mine disaster, that took place Sept. 6, 1869, at Plymouth, Pa., claiming the lives of 179 miners, the greatest loss of life until the Scofield, Utah, mine disaster on May 1, 1900, that took a toll of 200 lives.

This pioneer effort at organization in 1849 did not bear much fruit. From this date and on thru the decade leading up to the Civil War little is known, according to the historians of the miners' union, of the efforts of the miners to organize local unions in either the anthracite or the bituminous fields. Evans "History of the United Mine Workers of America" records that toward the close of 1860 a call was sent out by union leaders in Illinois appealing to the miners to unite and to form an organization national in scope. It was pointed out then, as now, that only thru organized effort could the miners obtain their rights and ameliorate their unbearable conditions.

Thus the American Miners' Association came into existence as the result of a convention held January 28, 1861. This was the first national union of mine workers in America. It might be looked upon as an ambitious undertaking. The Weekly Miner, the propaganda and news publication of the union, was established and the organization launched upon a campaign to form locals in both the anthracite and bituminous fields. The years of depression following the Civil War proved too much for this first effort, however, and by 1868 it had lost its hold and "gradually dwindled away."

Overproduction is not a new evil in the industry. It is estimated that the yearly demand for soft coal today totals 560 million tons, while the mines in operation with their present labor force could produce approximately 900 million tons.

From the beginning, therefore, there has been considerable under-employment in the industry. The bituminous mines averaged only 215 days per year in the 30-year period from 1892-1921. The shorter workday has, therefore, been one of the big demands of the miners' union since its inception, more important even than the demand for an increasing wage rate and improved conditions.

With extreme competition prevailing in the industry, the mine owner has fought just as hard for decreasing wage rates, the long workday and conditions of labor that have been the cause of developing and growing unrest among the mine workers. Brief mention of the abuses suffered by the coal miners show that these have not changed to any very great extent since the beginning. They are: shortweighing of coal and excessive dockage, resulting in the demand for check weighmen employed by themselves; the payment of wage rates based on the amount of coal which would pass over screens of a certain mesh and area was subject of abuse, and it was pointed out that this abuse could only be remedied by requiring payment according to the weight of the coal as it came from the mine; the non-payment for "deadwork," the company store with its high prices, monthly payment of wages and the company houses with their high rents.

These conditions forced the coal miners to make demands upon their employers, not as individuals, but thru their organized power. Even Arthur E. Sufferin in his book, "The Coal Miners' Struggle for Industrial Status," the result of an investigation made under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation of New York admits that:

"The history of the development of miners' unions is replete with evidence of the ineffectiveness of local and district organizations as compared to national organization."

Yet President John L. Lewis is trying to fly in the face of all the experiences of the mine workers, during the 80 years since the first miners' union local was organized, putting into force a policy permitting district and local agreements in the present struggle. These policies of the Lewis administration in the miners' union cannot help but have the effect of deep cutting daggers driven into the back of the United Mine Workers of America. The history of the long struggle of the miners' union has proved this to be true. When the coal miners learn this lesson to the full they will effectively repudiate such traitor policies.

Next Article.—The next milestone. The organization of the Miners' National Association of the United States of America in 1873.

Nine Furriers Must Be Freed

"Remember, it is no concern of yours whom your verdict pleases.—It is no concern of yours what happens to the defendants after you have rendered your verdict."

So the judge admonished the jury as these twelve citizens of Nassau county left the court room to decide the fate of eleven fur workers, brought to trial because of their devotion to the interests of the furriers' union.

Armed Sheriffs.

Following the jury out of the court room went the 11 prisoners guarded by sheriffs, conspicuously armed. Then came the spectators—fur workers, cloakmakers, dressmakers, other workers who had sat all day watching their comrades and offering silent sympathy and courage. Wives, sweethearts, sisters who had sat day after day listening to defense and denunciation of their loved ones.

It was 5:15, and for hours the crowd wandered up and down the court house; out for something to eat; back to the vigil at the foot of the stairs leading to the jury room.

Many Rumors.

"The longer they're out, the better for the workers." This was the theory used to cheer each other. Rumors spread. "One man is sticking out for complete acquittal." "Every one is acquitted except Malkin and Franklin." "Only Gold is freed."

More recruits arrived from New York. They could not stand the strain of waiting for a message at the Joint Board, or Local 22, where hundreds sat listening for the ring of the telephone. Everyone asked word about New York in order to forget the drama of Mineola.

They Come!

"Stand back, stand back all of you. Way back to the end of the hall."

The crowd is breathless. The jury is coming. With white faces and trembling knees the workers file into the court room. The prisoners are led in; the jurors file back; the judge mounts to his rostrum. There is strained silence.

To Hear The Scab.

"I understand you want to hear the testimony of Mary Farkas" (the scab from Barnett's shop), says the judge. This means there is no verdict yet. The crowd relaxes a little and listens to a monotonous reading of question and answer, question and answer, in the even-toned voice of the court stenographer.

Then the Paid Spy.

Then the testimony of Detective Greeve is read; then the words of Miss May C. Gresser, secretary to John Coughlan of the central trades and labor council.

At 10:45 the jury files back to its room; the prisoners are led out; the crowd goes back to its patrol of the hall, with a dozen detectives and policemen watching every move. More workers arrive from New York. A girl falls asleep on the marble stairs—"one of them damn Bolsheviks," as the cop calls her.

They Wait.

The last train goes at 11:43 but no one leaves his post. They can get buses, or taxis, or walk. They would not desert the workers and let them face that verdict alone.

At 1:15 comes another signal, and the crowd surges back to the court room—tired, depressed, trying to appear calm and unmoved.

The prisoners file back, looking hollow-eyed and exhausted. The jury come in, with their hats and coats. So it is a verdict.

Many Police.

Half a dozen detectives and sheriffs line up around the prisoners; a dozen policemen surround the spectators; a dozen more wait in the hall. Five attorneys sit on the edges of chairs at the counsel table. Half a dozen reporters sit with pens poised. The judge walks in. The clerk says:

Threaten The Crowd.

"There will be absolutely no demonstration allowed in this court room." The judge tells the jury to rise.

"Gentlemen of the jury have you reached a verdict?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is it?"

The foreman reads from a slip of white paper.

"We find the defendants Malkin, Franklin, Lenhardt, Schneider, Rosenberg, Mileaf, Katz, Weiss and Menger guilty of assault in the 2nd degree."

"We find the defendants Gold and Shapiro not guilty."

A Silent Crowd.

There is not a sound. Not a word from the crowd. Not a word when they leave the court room. Scarcely a word as they walk out of the building to the waiting buses. No comment. A strained silence. A few questions in trembling voices. That is an army accustomed to blows. Even the wives weep only quietly. Their courage is remarkable.

At the headquarters of the Furriers' Joint Board hundreds of workers received the news in the same stunned fashion. They had thought they would burst into rejoicing if Gold were released. They could not feel much joy now that they learned nine of their comrades were still behind prison bars.

Would Not Let Him Go.

When Gold arrived at headquarters about 3 a. m., he was surrounded by an excited throng, all wanting to embrace him at once, all asking questions. Gold was almost grey-faced with weariness and emotion. He was

WHERE SIGMAN GETS HIS INSPIRATION



SIXTY DAYS IN WORKHOUSE

By JULIUS MAILMAN
(As Told To Alex Jackson)
(Continued From Monday)

carried downstairs to the meeting hall and sat upon the platform. The room was packed to overflowing, and he, who had been a prisoner two hours before, stood and told them news of the jail and of the other workers left behind.

Then Shapiro.

Shapiro came in and he must be stood up beside Gold and questioned. The crowd came in from Mineola, and they could not let Gold go. Someone tried to rescue him. It was impossible. He was packed around with a solid mass of devoted workers. They wanted to touch him, to watch him and be sure no arm of the law reached out to snatch him away.

They Must Be Free!

But at four o'clock someone demanded the meeting be closed and just as dawn was breaking the crowd surged out to the street, home after the night of waiting. Each one was filled with happiness that Gold and Shapiro had escaped; but each one was sorrowful at the thought of those nine brave fellow-workers who are still in Mineola jail.

Letters From Our Readers

Communists, Socialists and Hero-Worship.

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:
I am a reader of your paper, a Communist—but not a Party member, who has come in constant contact with many in the same category. Our unanimous opinion is that you are not doing much good to your paper, the Party for which it speaks or the cause for which it stands by your continual glorification of Ruthenberg. It would be all right for sub-sisters, a religious sect, Messiah peddlers and the like—but for grown-up scientifically-minded people, for non-hero worshipping revolutionists, it is absolutely the bunk. It's like the Socialist Party slob about Debs—"Though jailed he speaketh." The Socialist Party has lost its heart and soul and is forced to sustain itself with legends about the purity, etc., of the Messiah Debs.

This sort of thing has not helped the Socialist Party. It will not help our cause. Childish hero-worshipping antics amuse outsiders. They don't attract them to our cause. Are they the stuff of which revolutionary parties are made?

This letter is not meant to detract from the services that Comrade Ruthenberg rendered to the movement. He played his part gallantly and loyally. But is THE DAILY WORKER so poverty-stricken ideologically that it must work itself into a religious frenzy over his death?

S. Richards.

A Letter From A Bystander.

Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Gentlemen:
Enclosed please find check for one dollar toward your fund. I am not a working man and never belonged to any trade union, but seeing what is going on in the needle trades: how the International and then the A. F. of L. trampled on the rights of the union men, by overthrowing the officers which were legally elected, I contribute to your fund to express my sympathy with you and my protest against the International and the A. F. of L.

Wishing you success in your struggle for right and democracy, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,—A. Zirman.

BE SURE TO GET THE SPECIAL ISSUE, MAY FIRST

BOOKS

A POWERFUL IRISH NOVELIST

Mr. Gilhooly, by Liam O'Flaherty. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1927.

The history of the Irish literary renaissance is perhaps as tragic as the history of Ireland itself. It is the tragedy of a dream that has survived pitifully the light of day, of a body that keeps watch over its own ghost.

The literary awakening in Ireland began in the early nineties as a direct expression of the incipient Irish nationalist movement. It was also meant to be a protest against the intellectual expropriation of Irish men of letters by the always beneficent mother country. A creative fever seemed to seize the young Irish writers of that day, and under the leadership of Dr. Douglas Hyde, William Butler Yeats and "A. E." (George Russell), they rallied to the holy cause of ceasing to be Englishmen and expressing themselves and Ireland as Irishmen.

Much has happened since that time, much that has been cruel to its enthusiasms, its ideals. And looking back, the Irish literary scene seems crowded with unreal figures, gestures, legends, absurdities. Yeats, lost in a nostalgic mysticism, seeking solace for an unrequited love among the folk-gods and folk-myths of early Ireland; "A. E.," another mystic, riding through the Irish countryside on his bicycle, with wild eyes and long, dark beard flying; George Moore and his malicious enmities; Lady Gregory and the Abbey Theatre; John Millington Synge, one of the great masters of the modern drama; the eerie law clerk, James Stephens; the militarist, Lord Dunsany; gods, goddesses, sacred fires, mystic roses.

And as the years went by, slowly the Irish literary movement became a tragic thing. Tragic because it was rooted in an inflated dream whose dreamers chose to remain isolated. And suddenly the World War and the desperate realities of the struggle for Irish freedom thrust a great cruel light on the Celtic Renaissance and revealed it as old and weary and full of twilight. Pious Irishmen striving laboriously to write in ancient Gaelic, Yeats and "A. E." wandering among their decrepit gods, the camphor-hall symbolism of Dunsany, the garrulities of George Moore—that had these to do with the Irish masses? What had these to do with the rising of the exploited workers and peasants under Jim Connolly in 1916, the bitterness of the civil wars, the martyrdom of Terence MacSwiney, the betrayals of De Valera and other fake radicals, and the establishment of the Irish "Free" State on the necks of the peasants and workers with the great Yeats himself as a respectable senator?

And so the Celtic Renaissance died of pernicious anemia and its leaders went into spiritual exile to nurse their hurts, their memories.

But out of the ashes, the sentimentalism and perfumed wistfulness of the Celtic Renaissance, a new literature is slowly thrusting its hard, uncouth head, a literature that has been suckled by the civil wars and in whose veins there flows a black, bitter blood. Footloose of putrescent dreams, the dust of dead idols, there emerges with silence and unshakable strength the novelist of a new Ireland, Liam O'Flaherty.

Liam O'Flaherty is twenty-nine years old. He has grown up with the masses of his country, has struggled and suffered with them, toiled and starved. He has been a member of the I. W. W. and the English Communist Party and has wandered through Canada and the United States, where he was associated with his "big" brother, T. J. O'Flaherty, and contributed to "The Voice of Labor," Chicago, an organ of the Workers (Communist) Party.

"Mr. Gilhooly" is O'Flaherty's sixth novel. (It may be of interest to note that three others have recently been translated into Russian.) It is a remarkable study of the psychological disintegration of a middle-aged voluptuary who, in the full possession of his physical powers, finds that the life-urge has died in him. Into this picture is thrust a strange, weird girl whom he picks up from the streets and who proceeds to toy half passionately, half treacherously with his strength and his overwhelming tiredness.

The story is told simply, almost imperceptibly, with a progressive intensity that inevitably creates the book's crises and its tragedy. And the tragedy of "Mr. Gilhooly" is of an almost Elizabethan starkness, ending with the violent deaths of the two chief protagonists.

Liam O'Flaherty has little of what is known as style. He marks, in fact, a definite break with the highly stylized writing of the modern Irish classics. The effectiveness of "Mr. Gilhooly" lies in its sheer creative impact, its tremendous grasp of life. Those expecting any self-conscious "proletarianism" will be disappointed. Liam O'Flaherty is faithful to his artistic vision. But by being faithful to that vision, he presents, like so many of the genuine artists of our day, a relentlessly articulate picture of decadence in capitalist society. And such work, whatever its intent, becomes, by implication, prophecy—the handwriting on the wall.

—A. B. MAGILL.

THE SURRENDER OF RAILROAD OFFICIAL UNIONISM

The Watson-Parker Law, by William Z. Foster. Trade Union Educational League, 15 cents.

Here is a booklet which every railroad unionist should read if he wants to know why the Watson-Parker law is the most complete surrender in the history of the labor movement. The claimed as a victory by union officials, this law actually "registers a long step backward for railroad trade unionism. It legalizes and stimulates company unionism; it virtually fastens compulsory arbitration upon the necks of the railroad workers; it outlaws strikes; it introduces the poisonous idea of the industrial court into the railroad industry; it intensifies the tendency toward class collaboration. . . ." Foster follows up these generalizations by a forceful array of facts and a keen analysis of the past history, of the past and present policies and problems of the railroad unions, and of the implications of the Watson-Parker law.

He traces very vividly the militant policy of the railroad workers in the period 1914-1920 when their membership grew to 1,800,000, and when their aggressive policy found expression in the Plumb Plan for the nationalization of the railroads, the organization of the C. P. P. A., and the systems of federations which culminated in a joint national demand on conditions and wages, and the establishment of a general national agreement covering all railroad workers.

The retreat of the railroad unions, begun in the face of the companies' attacks in 1920, resulted in a complete abandonment of the militant policy for a policy of class collaboration of which the Watson-Parker law is the inevitable result. "This infamous piece of legislation," says Foster, "is a logical and inevitable cap-stone to the whole structure of class collaboration which precedes it. It follows naturally as a result of the same policy which produced the failure of the four brotherhoods to support the striking shopmen, the dissolution of the railroad federations, the rejection of amalgamation and the refusal to organize the unorganized, the killing of the Plumb Plan and the retreat back to the two capitalist parties, the inauguration of the B. & O. Plan and trade union capitalism."

The author makes a very clear analysis of the Watson-Parker law telling why it is a surrender, and how it inevitably will operate against the railroad workers in major issues. "It establishes in the railroad industry some of the worst features of the struggle between the workers and the employers. . . . From the beginning it is stacked against the workers. By the very working out of the law the Board of Arbitration will be controlled by the employers. . . . The conservative railroad union leaders are emitting a great cry of victory because the W. P. L. has eliminated the hated Railroad Labor Board. . . . But the railroad unions have only jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. The compulsory arbitration, outlawing of strikes, court interferences, and company unionism of the Watson-Parker law will soon prove more disastrous to the workers than even the Railroad Labor Board."

In conclusion, Foster points to the only road out of this maze of class collaboration. "Prompt and vigorous action must be taken to remedy the situation. The workers must build their unions into powerful organizations and equip them with an honest fighting leadership." They must fight the Watson-Parker law, sweep away the B. & O. Plan, smash the company unions, fight for amalgamation, combat trade union capitalism, organize the unorganized, and work for nationalization and a labor party.

—SEE MAY.

Read The Daily Worker