

HANDS OFF CHINA! WITHDRAW TROOPS AND BATTLESHIPS!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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HUNDRED THOUSAND SHANGHAI WORKERS STRIKE

Demand Right to Bear Arms

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CHINESE STRUGGLE

- 1.—Fighting in streets of Shanghai between right wing elements and organized workers, who demand arms for protection against employers.
- 2.—Soviet Union capital scene of great demonstration by workers against imperialist invasion into China. Commissariat of foreign affairs indicates soon will recognize Nationalist Government.
- 3.—Washington continues to rush transports, but meets with great dissension among even reactionary groups, who insist that England is using Coolidge as catspaw.
- 4.—Chinese Aid appeals to American workers thru DAILY WORKER to prevent Chang Tso-Lin's continued terrorism against Nationalist sympathizers in North China.

Organizing New Local Of Miners' Union in Moundsville, West Va.

DILLES BOTTOM, Ohio, April 13.—A meeting of 300 unorganized miners was held here, just across the river from Moundsville, W. Va. The meeting was held in Ohio to avoid an attack by West Virginia police.

The miners took up a collection of \$16.85 to help pay for the charter of a new local, United Mine Workers of America.

Among those who spoke at the meeting were William Cooper, J. J. House and J. I. Powell, members of Local 1256, United Mine Workers.

Passaic Labor Asks For Help From City; Get Vague Promises

(Special To The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 13.—The unemployment committee selected by the conference of labor organizations held in Carpenters Hall, when it appeared before the city commissioners were told in good old fashioned political campaign time language, that "they would do what they could to improve the situation."

They presented the following program to the city commissioners: the formation of an unemployment bureau, equal division of labor in the mills, the calling of a citizens' committee to consider the entire question and the appointment of a representative of the United Textile Workers' Union in the poormasters' office.

The city fathers were very polite and promised to "do their best" on all points except that which refers to division of work, claiming they have no control over the mills' actions.

Situation Getting Worse.

Speaking at the Carpenters Hall conference, Gustav Deak, president of the district textile council of Passaic and vicinity, reported the situation as getting worse daily.

"The unemployment situation is not getting better. It's worse than it was last week. The mills continue to lay off workers. Less than one third are now at work."

"The unemployment situation affects not only Passaic, but Garfield, Clifton and Lodi, and steps should be taken to help the unemployed in those cities, as well."

Workers Not Seeking Charity.

The workers were not seeking charity. Chairman Johnson told George Aldhouse, of the chamber of commerce after the latter had reported having conferred with the state commissioner McBride, and been told that the state had used up all its appropriations, and with Mayor McGuire who expressed his usual passive interest in the welfare of the workers. The city officials' attitude, Aldhouse told the meeting, was that there were enough charitable organizations already in existence.

"These people are not seeking charity," Chairman Johnson flung back. They merely ask a chance to earn their daily bread. What about contract work? We know there will be work opened up this summer. There's no good reason why this work could not be started at once. The city would thus save money in two ways, saving on contractors, and saving on money it would have to put out for relief. This work could be done under the supervision of the city's own bosses. They have enough bosses doing nothing but dodging each other. Why not put them to work?"

"The relief given by labor was not looked upon as charity. That was labor solidarity—a case of workers aiding those on strike."

Earl Carroll Unconscious.

On receipt of a telegram from Greenville, S. C., telling of Earl Carroll's collapse and removal to a Hospital, his wife, Mrs. Marcel Carroll, fainted at the Earl Carroll offices and was attended by Dr. Edgar Wolf, the house physician.

At 3:30 p. m. Carroll was still unconscious. Marshal Hecht later said he was "quite certain" Carroll did not take poison.

WALL STREET BEHIND "BIG FOUR" INSURANCE SWINDLING OF WORKERS

Company Official Exposes Big Grafters; Governor Smith Silent on Huge Fraud

Previous Events of Insurance Exposé

The following is the fourth of a series of articles written for THE DAILY WORKER exposing the fraud of industrial (weekly payment) life insurance. The attack centers on the "Big Four," i. e., the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and Colonial Life Insurance Companies. This powerful combine, supposedly "mutual," is in reality the most corrupt quasi-public service organization that ever disgraced a country. The "Big Four" insure upwards of 40 million American workers. Huge reserve funds, in reality the property of "mutual" policyholders are actually manipulated by and for the benefit of a crooked Wall Street gang of high financiers. Names prominent in the exposé are: Charles M. Schwab, Charles Evans Hughes, ex-Senator William J. Tully, Haley Fiske, Joseph P. Day and others.

VICTIM OF "RED" HYSTERIA FREE AFTER 5 YEARS

U. S. Thwarted in Desire To Deport Engineer

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

How often does one hear the cynical American business refrain, "I'm not in business for my health?" And when one has heard it frequently enough, the question naturally arises as to whose health the modern service-rendering Rotarian is in business for.

The "Big four" industrial (weekly payment) life insurance companies are continually prating about the "service" they render to their 40 million policyholders. The point is insistently stressed that they are "mutual" companies. "Every policyholder shares in the profits of the company," reads an announcement sent out by the Prudential.

Hid Profits

Let us go back to 1905, the year that the "Big Four" bought their way out of the famous Armstrong Insurance Investigation. In that year they had a total of THREE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS of insurance on their books. Twenty years later this insurance coverage had increased to Twenty Billions of dollars. It had, as will be seen, increased six and a half times.

Assets twenty years ago were 245

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE average American is just beginning to learn that there is such a place as China. But he does not know what all the fighting is about. Frederick Moore, Shanghai correspondent of the New York Times tells him that the Soviet Union is back of the trouble. If he is a one hundred per cent he believes it. If he is not that, and does not read the DAILY WORKER he wants to be informed. And there are millions of American workers who want to be told the truth.

THE biggest news is coming from China today. There is the cockpit of the battle between imperialism and labor or between the economic system that is based on the exploitation of the many by the few versus the many led by a few of the many who wish to transpose things and establish a social order where the producers will dominate. Surely nobody will seriously advance the theory that the non-producers should rule the producers. Thousands of American wage slaves believe that United States gunboats are anchored in the Whangpoo River to protect American citizens from the revolutionary Chinese. If they knew that those gunboats were stationed there to protect the investments of Wall Street bankers they would not be so enthusiastic about endorsing the belligerent attitude of the government towards China.

THEY don't. Thinking is not among the five leading industries of the United States. If the working class were added to think there would be no need for a column of this nature. They are not. They have been trained to have their thinking done for them. The priests do it for them. The newspapers do it for them. I know people in this city who would do penance if they were compelled to read the New York Tribune instead of the New York World. For the special benefit of those who were not brought up in the catholic faith, penance means saying a prayer to (Continued on Page Two)

Chinese Ask Aid of U. S. Workers Against Terror Reign by Chang Tso-lin

In a cable from Shanghai addressed to THE DAILY WORKER, the Chinese Aid Society appeals to American friends of the Chinese liberation movement to help save northern Nationalist leaders from death at the hands of Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord. The cable follows:

Shanghai, April 13.—Li Tai Chow, Chinese Nationalist leader, and many students who have been arrested in Peking by Chang Tso-lin face execution. Their only crime is sympathy for the Chinese liberation movement.

Protest meetings are being organized throughout southern China. We appeal to our American friends to protest against Chang Tso-lin's terrorism; to demonstrate against the attempt of Chang, who is backed by the foreign powers, to drown the Nationalist movement in a sea of blood.

BRITAIN HANDS CHANG TSO LIN HUGE WAR CHEST

Pays 400,000 Pounds to North China Ruler

PEKING, April 13.—The first installment of Great Britain's reward to Chang Tso Lin for his raids on the Soviet embassy was paid in the form of a note for £500,000 sterling.

It has been definitely learned that the note was handed to Chang by the Shanghai-Hongkong Banking Corporation, which had in turn received it from the British inspector general of the Shanghai customs.

The situation at the Soviet consulate at Shanghai remains unchanged according to reports received here. The local British press continues to insist upon the occupation of the consulate and the expulsion of the Kuomintang from the settlement.

Oppose Intervention.

Denying the report that workers contemplated any attack on the International settlement, and asserting that the military preparations of the British were for offensive rather than defensive, the Shanghai Council of Trade Unions issued a public appeal protesting foreign intervention.

U. S. S. R. Spend 700 Million Roubles For New Mines, Factories

MOSCOW, April 13.—The Supreme Council of People's Economy of U. S. S. R. has published a list of new works and mills, mines and other industrial plants. The construction has begun or the foundation is being laid in the current year of 391 new works and mills for a total value of 694.5 million roubles, including six metallurgical, six electrotechnical, nineteen chemical, twenty-six textile and twenty-six wood working works.

The largest amount of new construction in the current year falls to the share of the coal industry where the construction has begun of 226 plants, whose total cost will exceed 270 million roubles. In the oil industry seventeen new plants are being constructed, as well as the big oil pipe connecting Grozny and Tuapse. Important construction work has also been started in the glass and paper industries.

CONSERVATIVES OF WASHINGTON SPLIT ON CHINA

Many Dislike Coolidge's Trailing of Britain

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—What does President Coolidge mean when he says, in the joint note of the foreign powers to the Chinese Nationalist government: "Unless the Nationalist authorities demonstrate to the satisfaction of the interested governments their intention to comply promptly with these terms, the said governments will find themselves compelled to take such measures as they consider appropriate?"

When the powers were about to pounce upon China in reprisal for the Boxer killings and looting a generation ago, John Hay, then secretary of state, sent a note warning the powers that China must not be treated as a conquered country. Since that time American prestige in China has been relatively high—until Kellogg and Coolidge fell in line with British policy in this Nanking ultimatum.

Post Criticism.

In an editorial expressing bitter disappointment at the failure of the administration to take a friendly and independent attitude toward China, the otherwise reactionary Washington Post says:

"Secretary Kellogg has made a serious mistake—a mistake that may have appalling consequences—in associating the United States with other powers in making demands upon the Chinese. The Chinese people, both north and south, cannot but regard the United States as arrayed with the other powers against them."

People Will Object.

"The United States is dealing with China has nothing in common with other powers. Its interests are not their interests, and its purposes are not their purposes. They may resort to force if they wish—the United States cannot resort to force without arousing a furor of protest from the American people."

When the White House spokesman was asked whether he would take joint or separate action, if the threat had to be made good, he replied that he anticipated that the Chinese would make a satisfactory response, and so he had not considered further measures.

Administration Bluff.

Administration press-agents have spread the story that Kellogg and Minister MacMurray persuaded the British to abandon their plan of threatening an immediate blockade of Chinese ports held by the Nationalists.

Politicians and diplomats in Washington say that the fact is that Coolidge, Kellogg and MacMurray have been used by the British as agents for an attempt to ruin the Nationalists and to "save face" for the British in the Orient.

It is held significant that the joint demand upon the Nationalists by the British and their associates did not provide for investigation as to whether the Nationalists were in fact responsible for the outrages against foreigners in Nanking. It also pointed out that if the Nationalists had wanted to kill the foreigners they could have exterminated them all within a few minutes. Instead, after the first mob violence, most of the foreigners went out unharmed.

Injunction Forbids Strike

COVINGTON, Ky. (AP)—Under a temporary injunction union carpenters, sheet-metal workers, bricklayers, hodcarriers and painters are forbidden to strike the Covington high school job. The sheetmetal workers' international is also named.

Soviet Union About to Recognize Nationalist Government of China

MOSCOW, April 13.—Early recognition of the Nationalist government in China by Soviet Russia is possible, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs said today.

Rumors are current here that Japan also contemplates early recognition of the Nationalists.

More than one hundred thousand workers gathered before the big theater where the Soviet Congress is in session to demonstrate against the provocative raids on the Soviet embassy at Peking.

Speakers declared that the attempts of the imperialist powers to draw the U. S. S. R. into a war are doomed to failure. They voiced their full approval of the peaceful note sent by the Soviet government to Peking.

Kalinin, presiding at the congress, declared that the imperialist powers would find Russian workers ready to defend the proletarian state when the proper time came.

SACCO - VANZETTI DRIVE URGED BY BOSTON WORKERS

52 College Teachers Ask New Trial

BOSTON, April 13.—With the announcement that the Central Labor Union of this city will take action on the Sacco-Vanzetti case at a special meeting called for the purpose next Sunday, organized labor throughout Massachusetts is being mobilized in an effort to save the two framed-up Italian workers from the electric chair.

College Teachers In Protest.

Gov. Fuller today received a petition signed by Mary S. Wolley, president, and 51 members of Mt. Holyoke College asking him to appoint an impartial commission to investigate the vital facts in the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti. Hundreds of other messages, cables, telegrams, and letters, are continuing to pour into the executive chamber, urging a new trial for the two victims of a class verdict.

Swedes Demand Justice.

The Swedish social democratic labor party today appealed to Gov. Alva T. Fuller to pardon Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Swedish message, received by radio and signed by Hansson Moeller of Stockholm, said:

"The Swedish social democratic labor party, the greatest political party in Sweden, joins with those who are convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and have appealed to you to prevent the execution and thereby also prevent a deep offense of the general sense of justice."

Washington Fears.

WASHINGTON.—Police are now guarding the person and home of Secretary of State Kellogg, the department of justice offices and various other federal department buildings, because of fear that sympathizers with Sacco and Vanzetti may seek to demonstrate.

The psychology produced for the press by these police precautions is similar to that created by Atty. Gen. Mitchell Palmer in 1920 when he laid the basis for the Sacco-Vanzetti case by his "red raids" and tales of bomb plots. It tends to divert press attention from the wrong done to the prisoners.

CHINESE SEAMEN ISSUE CALL FOR COMPLETE STRIKE

Tell of Workers Shot By Right Wing

SHANGHAI, April 13.—Approximately 100,000 workers have answered the strike call issued last night to protest against the raids on the labor union halls by right wing elements here.

Organized labor is fighting for its right to hold meetings and to bear arms, as well as to protest against the raids on union halls and the execution of a number of labor leaders.

Cotton mills, street car lines and shipping have been completely tied up by the strike. The postal service, bus lines and stores have only been slightly affected by the strike thus far.

In an appeal to seamen and dockworkers to join the strike, the Seamen's Union says:

"Make haste, all Chinese on ships. The workers of Shanghai have obtained arms by the sacrifice of their blood. These arms have been taken

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GOLD, TEN OTHERS TRIED TODAY IN KLAN STRONGHOLD

Brooklyn Judge Denies Venue, Bail Release

Release on bail of Ben Gold and 10 other members of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers and a motion to postpone their trial on framed-up charges of "assault" were both denied by Justice Stephen Callahan in Brooklyn yesterday.

The trial of the fur workers, the result of a conspiracy by the employers and A. F. of L. officials to crush the union which has repudiated their corrupt brand of trade unionism, will begin this morning before County Judge Lewis J. Smith at Mineola, L. I.

Judge Prejudiced.

Application of defense attorneys, who sought a change of venue on the ground that the circumstances of the case did not enable Judge Smith to remain unprejudiced, was denied by Callahan in the Brooklyn court who said that Smith "was fully capable of determining his own qualifications to preside at the trial."

Defense lawyers also expressed deep resentment against the handcuffing of Ben Gold, and the other leaders of the New York fur workers, whose bail, \$10,000 each, had previously been revoked by Judge Smith at Mineola. They have been in jail since Monday afternoon. The action of the judge has been characterized by lawyers in this city as a most flagrant violation of legal procedure. Even in cases of the most serious kind, defendants are not denied the right of bail.

Like Sacco Case.

The remarkable similarity of the action of the notorious Judge Thayer in the Sacco-Vanzetti case and the prejudiced attitude of Judge Smith at Mineola is becoming more evident each day.

In both cases the judges, before and during the trials, abrogated rights such as refusing to hear relevant evidence, ignoring vital witnesses, besides at all times passing on their own fitness to act as impartial judges.

Walsh, Chief Counsel.

At the trial this morning, Frank P. Walsh will act as chief defense counsel.

WALL STREET BEHIND "BIG FOUR" INSURANCE SWINDLING OF WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

million dollars, in 1925 they were Three Billion, Six Hundred Million. During these two decades the "Reserve" has pyramided 14 times.

Statistical Proof

These are significant figures. Here is where the gigantic swindle of industrial life insurance is fully exposed. It is on the question of the increase of assets that every life insurance official hems and haws.

"Ordinary" life insurance company assets have always increased in ratio with the increase of their business. If another hundred million of insurance went on the books of an "ordinary" company, the increase of assets was proportionate. Not so with the "Big Four"—as the above tell-tale figures show.

Expert Gives Lie to Big Four

According to William Alexander, secretary to the Equitable Life Insurance Company, a prolific writer on insurance matters, "the reserve represents only the present insurance liability of the company." How then, do the "Big Four" officials account for the fact that the figures of income over and above total expenditures were as follows during 1925:

Metropolitan	\$220 Million
Prudential	172 Million
John Hancock	35 Million
Colonial	1 Million

It has been shown that these companies hold in "escrow" more than three and a half BILLIONS of dollars for their alleged "mutual" policyholders. This tremendous sum of money invested at 5 1/2 per cent. will yield, and it does yield, more than sufficient income, to pay all claims, whether they be death claims, matured endowments or cash surrender values as they come due each year.

Big Four Steal Two Billion.

From the above statement it is apparent that the "Big Four" utilize the entire premium income for extravagant expenditures and to swell the already too large "reserve."

Figures for the past twenty years show us that assets double every five years. Continuing at this rate, in 1965 (unforeseen events being discounted for the moment) they will be over ONE TRILLION DOLLARS. And that is a lot of money even in the hands of a Wall Street clique.

If, as Mr. Alexander contends, the "reserve" is required "to meet the present insurance liability" (claims etc.), it would appear logical that the assets should increase in ratio with the increase of insurance in force. But this is not the case.

If a quarter of a billion dollars was great enough in 1905 to guarantee 3 billions of insurance, then, by the same token, assets in 1925 should be One Billion, Six Hundred Million. But they were not, they were THREE BILLION SIX HUNDRED MILLION. More than TWO BILLION above that which was required.

What are the shell-game officials doing with this colossal sum of money?

Why do they guard it jealously—violently?

BOOKS

For the Trade Unionist
FOR EVERY WORKER



How to wage strikes successfully TODAY is the content of this book. This little work in simple language is of such importance it should be read by every worker.

THE WATSON-PARKER LAW
by Wm. Z. Foster —15 cents

THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT
by Wm. F. Dunne —15 cents

CLOTH BOUND

THE WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS
by Theresa Wolfson —\$1.75

LEFT WING UNIONISM
by David J. Saposs —\$1.60

THE WORKER LOOKS AT GOVERNMENT
by Arthur W. Calhoun —\$1.60

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

Why do they combat every attempt to inquire about its disposal? Because it is through the manipulation of this enormous fund that they are content to work as directors for a nominal few paltry dollars a year.

This excess TWO BILLION DOLLARS belongs to the workers who have fallen for the smooth words of the "mutual" directors who control this powerful pile.

The concentration of such tremendous economic power in the hands of a small group constitutes a decided menace to the economic life of the nation.

Unless effective legislative measures are taken, this pyramiding will doubtless continue, because, the insurance saturation point is still a long way off.

The average worker's life is insured with the "Big Four" for the handsome sum of \$400.

Scandal of Decade.

The enormous "reserve" is accumulated through three general resources: excessive premium charged for this petty hold-up insurance, forfeitures (money made on lapsed policies) and the interest earned on the "reserve."

If every policy matured for its face value, either as a claim or as an endowment, and if the excess earnings on the company's investments were returned pro rata to its "mutual" policyholders (as it is popularly supposed to do) this terrific pyramiding of assets would, so it seems, be impossible.

But all policies are not kept until maturity or death. A surprising small number do so. Only 1 per cent of all terminated policies are paid as endowments and but 9 per cent are paid as death claims. 75 per cent of all terminations are lapsed. An industrial lapse is a total loss to the insurer.

If these figures in themselves, regardless of the exposures which will follow, do not constitute the smallest financial scandal that ever assailed the nostrils of our citizenry then Charley Schwab is in business for his health and Judge Gary is a member of the Communist Party.

Naturally, the "Big Four" are very loud in voicing the good they do in "spreading the mantle of protection over the poor who cannot afford 'ordinary' insurance—rendering Service where service is most needed." Possibly it was nonsense similar to this which impelled Abe Martin to remark, "What we want nowadays is less Service and more of what we're payin' for."

Legislation Aids "Big Four."

Hiding behind technical and meaningless jargon such as "net premiums," "terminal reserves" and "select and ultimate methods" to which there are no clear and well defined meanings, the "Big Four" have written the insurance law for the creature legislatures who have legalized this outrageous robbery.

Employing double back action bookkeeping which makes possible numerous cross entries in the drawing up of annual reports to their "mutual" policyholders, the "Big Four" merrily keep on piling up the "reserve."

Nationalization Only Cure

"Mutual" industrial life insurance companies, if they were mutual in spirit as well as in name, should give their policyholders insurance at cost. Gigantic assets, quite unnecessary, should be cut to a practical minimum and the balance returned to their muted members.

Don't worry, nothing of the sort will ever happen. These boys are not in business for their health. Only one solution presents itself in the face of this unmitigated fraud—and that is State Ownership of the "Big Four." Lets go!

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

Big Business Plans Booster Confab

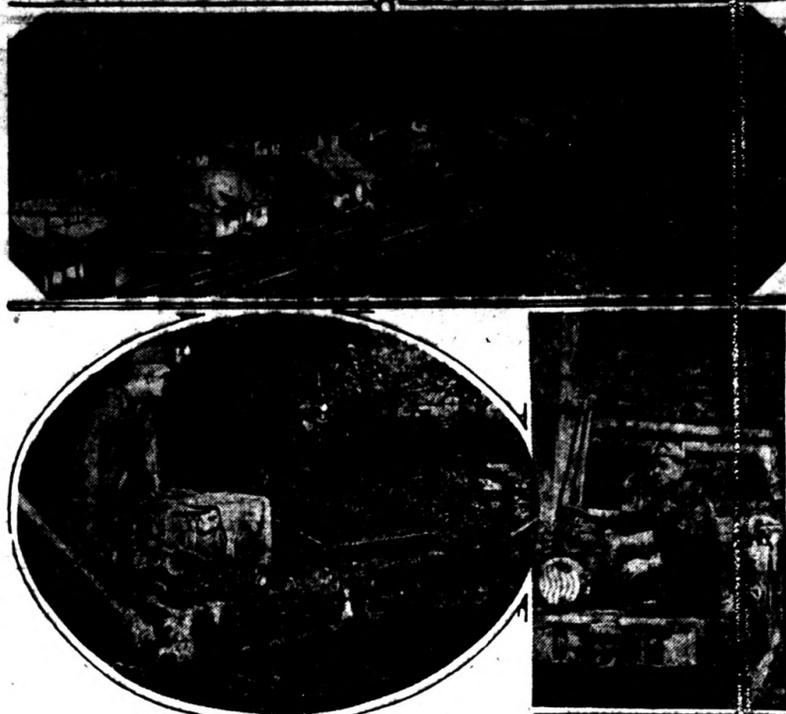
WASHINGTON, April 13 (EP).—Expansion of American trade and manufactures to meet the new imperial scope of American influence is the purpose of the 15th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is being elaborately advertised to hold its sessions in Washington on May 3 to 5.

"American business," reads the official announcement, "sweeping forward under the play of new economic forces, finds it more necessary than ever to look into the future. What do changes that are taking place foretell? How sharp is the break from conditions before the war? In what direction are we headed? Are we approaching even more striking readjustments than we have seen in the recent past?"

The only mention of industrial relations in the program is that on "Wages in Relation to Costs," and "A Forward Look in Industrial Relations," promised by the manufacturers section, of which S. J. Brosseau of New York, president of Mack Trucks, is chairman.

In the transportation and communications section, over which A. L. Humphrey, president of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., will preside, one paper will be devoted to "The Fallacy of Government Ownership of Merchant Shipping."

WHERE NON-UNION MINERS BEGIN TO STRIKE



Above: Typical mining community (in West Virginia) with houses strung out along railroad. Below, left, coal cutting machine in a mine; right, entrance to a slope mine, with "electric donkey" bringing out a load of coal.

Suspend Sentence On Dorn, Salesman Of the Means Case

The famous "Glass Casket Company" case, the investigation of whose operations led to the conviction of the late Col. Thomas B. Felder and Gaston B. Means on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice, came back into notice yesterday, when Federal Judge A. N. Hand yesterday afternoon suspended sentence on Joseph Dorn, convicted as one of the "high-powered salesmen" in the historic mail fraud stock scheme, which was alleged to have resulted in a \$500,000 loss to investors. The alleged fraud scheme was worked from Altoona, Pa.

Pardoned By Coolidge.

With the suspension of sentence, it was revealed that Samuel Safir, Samuel Rosenblatt and Harry K. Seidelman, all of Chicago, who were tried and convicted as the chief figures in the alleged fraudulent enterprise, have been pardoned by President Coolidge. Taking notice of the pardon, Judge Hand declared it would be "grotesque" to inflict a jail sentence on Dorn, when the convicted ringleaders had been spared a prison term by Presidential order.

To Keep Out Of Jail.

Thirty men were indicted after an investigation into the glass casket case, and, according to the government, the defendants engaged Felder to defend them. Felder, it was alleged, promised that they would never be brought to trial, and accepted a \$65,000 fee for this favor, then enlisting the aid of Means, who was formerly a department of justice agent.

When the defendants were brought to trial and convicted, they informed the government of the alleged bargain between Felder and Means and themselves, and the conspiracy indictment resulted. Means at present is serving a term in Atlanta Federal penitentiary. Felder was also convicted, but died before starting sentence.

Chicago Workers Now Participating in Three Strikes, Get Support

CHICAGO, April 12.—Sympathetic strikes to revoke the discharge of workers for union affiliation have spread from the millinery workers, who are still out, to the new federal union of Dental Laboratory Mechanics, Local 17,927. When employees were dismissed by the American Dental Laboratory and the Central Dental Laboratory because they had joined the local 75 fellow workers walked out in sympathy. They are receiving the support of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

A strike of Amusement Park & Dance Hall Employees Local 17,921, another federal union, may follow demands for wage boosts. Ushers, gate-men, ticket sellers and allied workers are asking the increases.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

Tornado Kills

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 13.—Four men in eastern Oklahoma and two Fort Smith women were dead today, while approximately 40 persons were in hospitals suffering from injuries as a result of a spring tornado last night.

Three widely separated residential districts of Fort Smith were almost wiped out by the terrific windstorm. Property damage will run into thousands of dollars in Fort Smith alone.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

some particular saint and wiping the slate clean.

THE truth about China cannot be told in a few words. There are over 400,000,000 people in China. Ninety nine per cent of the four million are being ground into the dust in order that a few imperialists may live in luxury. Those imperialists are Englishmen, Americans, Germans, Japanese or French. And a few others. The point is that the Chinese workers are forced to slave for the foreign capitalists in return for a bare existence. They have now reached the limit of endurance and they have revolted. Naturally the imperialists must find a scape goat. So they have picked on Russia.

It is true that the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union support the struggle of the Chinese masses to free themselves from the yoke of the money lords of Wall Street and Threadneedle Street. Why not?

There is nothing immoral in assisting people to emancipate themselves from slavery.

Disarmament Under General Control Fought by America

GENEVA, April 13.—The troublesome question of international control of disarmament came up again today before the League of Nations preparatory disarmament conference, with the United States delegates announcing their opposition to such control.

No Control.

"The United States is willing to cooperate in seeking a solution of this problem," said Hugh Gibson, American delegate, "but I must state again that the United States can sign no convention which does not limit itself to pure and simple questions of disarmament, leaving the execution of the convention to the good will of the signers and their respect for treaties."

Don't Trust U. S.

In view of the fact that the United States is much the richest and potentially powerful nation, in a military sense, of all those represented at the conference, causes black looks of suspicion on the other delegates' faces. If the United States is to break promises to disarm, international control would be badly needed. And this is just what the U. S. representative specifically objects to.

A. & P. Must Employ Union Bakers

CHICAGO, April 13.—No union butchers will work for the proposed Atlantic & Pacific chain meat markets so long as the corporation refuses to unionize its existing bakeries. This is the ultimatum given the A. & P. when it sounded out Local 546 of the meat cutters on the possibility of union cards in its butcher shops. Chicago people are pretty well educated to the point of associating union cards with sanitary shops and wholesome meat. They fear that the absence of the card means disease germs and questionable meat.

Open Boston Book Shop.

BOSTON, April 13.—On April 16th there will be an official opening of the Workers Book Shop at new and larger headquarters, 32 Leverett St., Boston, Mass. This is the new home of modern literature and of radical magazines and periodicals.

Reed Demands All Books of Sapiro In Detroit Suit

DETROIT, April 13.—Attorneys for Henry Ford caused a stir at the \$1,000,000 Ford-Sapiro libel suit today by filing a petition asking complete possession of the account books kept by Aaron Sapiro, who he earned \$100,000 net profit from American cooperatives in the last eleven years.

The petition was held under advisement by Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond after Wm. J. Gallagher, Sapiro's counsel, declared the books had been given to Ford representatives for examination.

Gallagher said his client would permit further examination of the books at any time.

The Ford attorneys, headed by Senator James A. Reed, declared, in their petition, that the examination was necessary to prove that Sapiro "charged the farmers exorbitant and unreasonable fees." They also filed an affidavit by Axel P. Hosmer, an accountant, who charged Milton Sapiro, brother of the plaintiff, had blocked an "adequate examination" of Sapiro's books over the last week end.

Hosmer swore that he was not given access to the books.

In their petition, the Ford attorneys explained why they desired possession of the Sapiro books.

"The plaintiff has given in evidence figures purporting to be his net earnings from the years 1916 to 1926, inclusive," the petition declared, "and the only practical manner by which the truth of the plaintiff's testimony can be decided is by an examination of all of his said books."

Aaron Sapiro also denied the fee charges. The petition was signed by Senator James A. Reed, Stewart Hanley, Clifford B. Conley and Ward N. Choate, Ford attorneys.

Gallagher opposed the move. He said the law permitted an examination only in the courtroom but that Sapiro was willing to permit an inspection elsewhere. He also filed affidavits from both Aaron Sapiro and his brother, Milton, denying the charges.

British Co-op. Members Rap China Policy Tho Officialdom Lays It

LONDON, April 13.—Among the labor organizations which support the proletarian anti-war campaign of the left wing of the British labor movement there are also many local consumers' cooperatives and local organizations of the cooperative women's guilds, according to notices appearing regularly in the "Daily Herald."

Yet this gives but an incomplete picture of the sentiment of the masses of the cooperative membership, since the central units do not support the movement, and do not permit favorable sentiment to express itself in their publications. On the contrary the official organ "Cooperative News" continually prints tendentious articles which consciously and systematically falsify the imperialist policy of the Baldwin government into a peace policy, justifying the sending of warships and troops to China and laying the blame, in advance, for any armed clash, upon the national-revolutionary Canton government.

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., April 13.—(INS)—Enjoying the "best of health" and in excellent spirits after spending the winter at his palatial home here, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., multimillionaire oil magnate, probably will leave Ormond Beach for New York sometime this month.

American Economic Life

By WALLPROL.

Cheap Advice on How Economic Chart for To Get Rich Quick 1927 Prepared Here

"The world's ignorance in the face of a score of 'services' giving the absolute and final lowdown on affairs economic, political and financial is simply astounding. It's getting so now that for a mere \$100 a year, the groping seeker after the real Truth can have the lady for his very own. She will come to him in the guise of 'confidential information' from Washington, 'inside tips' straight from Wall Street and 'economic advice' than which there is no more reliable, right straight from the pen of Professor Soandso, the renowned economist of Yale University.

Bureau Gives Dope

The latest to favor Wallprol is the so-called Bureau of Business Conditions. For a mere \$48 a year (special three months trial subscription, \$10) the Bureau will give me:

1. Business Conditions Weekly Bulletin and Cycle Chart—12 issues.
2. Monthly Credit and Sales Bulletin—three issues.
3. Bi-Weekly Investment Bulletin—3 issues.
4. Monthly Trade Bulletin—3 issues.
5. Personal Service of the Bureau of Business Conditions.

(And a serviceable Binder in which to file the Bulletins).

This redoubtable Bureau is operated as a branch of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, but other bureaus are connected with Harvard Graduate School of Business, New York University, Babson and a dozen other institutions. In general, these services will tell their readers what any well-informed person can find out for himself by following the half dozen most important economic and financial journals.

Gambling Stuff

In addition some of them add "hunches" for playing the stock market. Carefully prepared lists of stocks which are bound to rise, of others which are bound to go down, are sent to subscribers. Just what sort of leguleiain is used in developing these "hunches," Wallprol knows not; but certainly if any very wide number of speculators followed their advice, the main purpose of the hunch sheets would be defeated.

The Bureau's findings are simply amazing. They puncture once and for all the claim of certain pious old codgers rolling in gold, that they hold their wealth only as "custodians for the people." The pitiful five and a half millions doled out for sneachery charity in 1925 was less than America's leisured class tossed out nonchalantly in one day in the Florida frenzy of the same year. It is no more than a dozen millionaires would spend for the construction of private yachts or country estates. In the same year 207 millionaires grabbed \$400,000,000 of the national income for themselves. At least seven of them could each have thrown in the total amount given charity in 1925 out of their income for the year.

And that settles the myth about the generosity of America's millionaires.

2000 Consumers' Co-ops In U. S., Says League

Cooperative enterprises are spreading into more and more fields formerly entirely dominated by private enterprises, the Cooperative League states.

"Today there are approximately 2000 consumers' enterprises stretching from coast to coast," says the league, "and these include meat markets, milk coal distributors, restaurant, bakeries, laundries, housing societies, credit unions, life and fire and pension insurance societies, book stores, libraries, garages, pool rooms, recreation centers, schools, etc."

The cooperative league of New York is the central educational union for the many cooperatives. The league offers correspondence course to workers in all parts of the country to prepare them for more intelligent participation in cooperative undertakings.

In addition the eastern league has raised funds for a cooperative training school to be held in New York from April 18 to May 28. This is its first full time school for intensive preparation of managers for cooperatives. Several scholarships are still available, the league announces. Similar schools will be held in Minneapolis and Superior.

May Day Conference Arranged in Boston

BOSTON, April 13.—The Upholsters' Union, Local 37 and the Hat and Capmakers' Union, Local 7 have called a May Day conference for Wednesday, April 20, eight p. m. at 92 A. Leverett St.

Every labor organization is invited to send two delegates. If no meeting is held before conference, the officers should attend.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

Redmond & Co., 31 Pine St., New York City, have just published a world economic, political and financial is simply astounding. It's getting so now that for a mere \$100 a year, the groping seeker after the real Truth can have the lady for his very own. She will come to him in the guise of "confidential information" from Washington, "inside tips" straight from Wall Street and "economic advice" than which there is no more reliable, right straight from the pen of Professor Soandso, the renowned economist of Yale University.

Accompanying the chart is a brochure outlining the Redmond firm's purpose in publishing the chart. "The United States," it is remarked, "has become the world's largest exporter of capital and as such has contributed materially to the economic rehabilitation which has succeeded the chaos of the early post-war years. Export of additional capital as well as refunding of existing foreign debt will continue and become of increasing importance to us year by year."

America as the main prop of tottering capitalism in the past few years and the mainstay of the "rehabilitated" capitalist economy of western Europe is the reality seen by the optimistic Redmond people. Never has the need been so urgent for American workers, under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party, to hold back the ruthless arm of American capitalism.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

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FEB. 28 (Vol. 4—No. 3)

THE COMMON SENSE
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SHARAGA
TRADE UNIONS IN THE U. S.
by Robert Minor, and other articles.

MAR. 15 (Vol. 4—No. 4)

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WALL ST. TELLS HOW BANKERS OF WORLD COOPERATE

More Potent Than the League of Nations

One of the moot questions of international finance and politics is the amount of "cooperation" among the leading capitalist powers.

According to one thesis, they have achieved practical harmony what with the governor of the Federal Reserve Board hobnobbing with the head of the Bank of England, the two of them paying visits to the French financial and political lords and the whole mess of them collaborating with the Herr Schachtman of the German Reichsbank. Another thesis holds that national and sectional rivalries are too strong to permit effective permanent collaboration.

Confesses Ignorance

Wallpore withholds his opinion, modestly asserting that he doesn't know. But there is submitted here with a report on the subject by Harvey Fisk & Sons, 120 Broadway, one of the big brokerage firms. Wallpore by no means underwrites the statements:

Organized Lending

Never before in the history of modern business have banking resources here and abroad been so thoroughly organized and integrated as now. The initiative in this international co-operative movement is to be credited to American and British banking interests. A year or more ago, the Central Banks of the German peoples "joined up" and within recent months the Bank of France has been brought into almost complete co-operation.

The internationalization of credit which now has effected appeals to us as being a more practical programme for international peace than such political organizations as the League of Nations.

Being strictly commercial, this league of banks and bankers and business men throughout the world is non-political in character, and slowly but surely the days of the old diplomacy appear to be passing.

The highfalutin talk about "peace" is to be taken in a picnician sense. What is meant is peace among the western powers to enable them to loot the rest of the world better. But all talk of peace between western capitalism and the rising workers and peasants' republics of the Soviet Union and China is so much hogwash and you can be quite sure that Harvey Fisk & Sons realize it.

Immigration Department Compared to Ku Klux Klan by Boston Judge

BOSTON, April 13.—Federal Judge George W. Anderson likened the tactics of the immigration department to those of the Ku Klux Klan when he rebuked federal officers during a hearing today in the case of Moy Ah Lan, a former Back Bay laundryman, fighting deportation to his native China.

The rebuke was delivered by Judge Anderson following testimony that the raid in which the Chinese was arrested was made upon his premises without a warrant.

Scoring the immigration inspectors Judge Anderson said: "It shows no more law than in a Ku Klux Klan raid. Maybe a government can be carried on faithfully by people who have learned disregard of the fundamentals of constitutional liberty which we supposed we had established 150 years ago, but I am not convinced of it."



Chinese Labor Pushing Ahead

Bring In the Shekals By Selling Cal's Nails

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Workmen engaged in repairing the White House have struck upon a novel scheme for increasing their weekly stipend. They sell nails from the job to tourists at four for \$1.

With the nails from the old part of the structure, the tourists receive an interesting and intriguing story of their historical background. The nails are claimed by the carpenters to be more than 100 years old and of the old hand-made variety imported from England before nail making thrived in its own right in the United States.

The black spots on the nails are explained by the fact that the White House was destroyed by the British fire in 1814. Some of the workmen have built up a lucrative business with the souvenir sideline.

Three Cycles Seen in Railroad Stock Prices

If you're one of those workers who likes to speculate on the date of the next big crash, you can chew over the figures just published by the National Bureau of Economic Research in regard to railroad stock prices. The bureau's statisticians, after poring over innumerable dusty tomes of the dead past, have discovered three big periods in railroad stock speculation, each of which terminated in one grand tumble of "values."

These periods are 1860-1878, 1878-1897 and 1897-1922. Since 1922 the stock prices have soared again to unheard-of heights of which the end is not yet. The forthcoming tumble is bound to be a nasty one however, if only because the pyramid is so immensely greater than ever before.

DETROIT.—(FP)—Frank A. Martel, a typist, was reelected president of the Detroit Federation of Labor. His opponent was Dennis Batt, a machinist and former editor of the Detroit Labor News, the federation organ.

Chinese Seamen Issue General Strike Call

(Continued from Page One)

from the workers by the forces of the right wing of the Kuomintang. To affect this latter they besieged workers' clubs and shot down comrades.

"Acting in accord with orders from the Shanghai General Labor Union we now appeal to you to leave your ships. You must be prepared to sacrifice your lives for the cause. This is a struggle of life and death for the workers. You must decide if your class lives or dies."

French Arrest Leader.

Wang Shou-hua, chairman of the General Labor Union, has been arrested and is held by the French as responsible for the recent "labor troubles" within the French concession, according to police reports.

Workers are reported to have rushed the Commercial Press Compound with the object of recovering the arms seized by the Nationalist troops yesterday.

Chen Will Ask Investigation.

According to dispatches received here, Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign minister, will reply to the notes of the powers on the Nanking incidents on Friday and the reply will probably demand that the powers prove their charges of Nationalist responsibility and will undoubtedly suggest an international inquiry.

In the meantime plans for the anti-British boycott are being mapped out in Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong. The action of British officials at Hongkong who have declared the Office Workers' Union illegal has aroused a great deal of anti-British feeling.

MANILA, April 13.—American naval reinforcements continue to steam for China waters. The two mine layers Hart and Rizal, stationed here, have been ordered to China immediately. Five destroyers still remain at Manila but they will leave next week on their "annual summer cruise" in Chinese waters.

Negroes Protest To Coolidge on Army Color Ban

WASHINGTON (FP)—Sessions of the annual Race Congress of American Negroes have begun in a church in Washington, with discussion of political and economic problems of the race in this country.

Perry Howard, republican national committee man from Mississippi and an assistant in the office of Atty. Gen. Sargent, was one of the first day's speakers. Howard has been accused by Mississippi congressmen, in speeches in the House, of offering for sale to the highest bidder the appointment of federal district attorney in that state. These charges were substantially upheld by special investigators for the Department, but Howard held his job in Washington.

Worry Over Blacks.

Delegates to the race congress were disturbed, on the opening day, by the incident of the barring of a Negro from the Citizens' Military Training Camp in the New York area. Their feeling was not diminished by the publication of a letter by a Negro editor in New York to President Coolidge, denouncing this action by an army officer as a wanton insult to the race.

"For the U. S. Army to draw this color line against colored boys anywhere is not only a heinous outrage but wantonly unjust," this letter signed by Geo. W. Harris read. "The nation is putting rancors in the vessels of its peace when it proclaims this monstrous policy against the coming colored generation. We can say to the nation very frankly that this they will not stand for."

Predicts World War.

"The white world is on the verge of war with the colored world. America has not a friend among any

Eight-Hour Day for All Labor Will Be Issue of Netherland Workers

AMSTERDAM, April 13. (FP)—Growing violations of the eight-hour day were protested by a recent special congress of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions, where it was shown that "normal" working hours in some trades of 90 to 100 hours per week were not exceptional. It was under "d—d"

voted to start a campaign to bring under the eight hour law a number of additional classes of work including clerks and shop assistants, transport workers, waiters, etc.

The president of the Federation declared that ratification of the Washington eight-hour convention is an absolute necessity, "but this tremendous achievement will not have been finally safeguarded for labor until the whole of the working class is united in demanding it from the governments of the various countries."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

L. L. D. Dance in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The North West Jewish Branch International Labor Defense will hold an entertainment at Folkes House, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard on Saturday evening, May 21.

"The colored races in Africa, Asia or America due to this very color line proscription and persecution.

"Surely the United States will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against these colored races in the event of war with China, or Japan or Mexico or Nicaragua or Haiti—to get up the same color line in those countries that is now officially set up not only in her army and navy but as well in the citizens' training camps. This is an issue, Mr. President, that will not down. We ask that you settle this question and that you settle it right."

Our Australian Labor Letter

Engineers' Militancy Brings Victory—The Government and Child Endowment—Hands Off China Decision at N. S. W. Conference—Duke and Duchess of York's Trip Boycotted—Building Workers' 40-Hour Week—Slap For Fake Industrial Delegation.

By J. RYAN

The Commonwealth Arbitration Court has at last given its decision regarding the Engineers case, for the forty-four hour week. The forty-four hour week has been granted. The Judges in delivering the judgments made it perfectly clear that they had been influenced by the possibility of industrial unrest, if the claim was not granted. As a matter of fact, the whole of the metal trades in N. S. W. had stated definitely to the iron masters, that they would not work more than 44 hours irrespective of the decision of the Court. This argument carried more weight than all the talk of the advocates during the six months that the case was discussed.

Last year in N. S. W. the Labor Government set, appointed a Commission to investigate and determine a basic wage that would ensure a reasonable standard of living for workers in this state. After about five months of enquiry, the Commission decided that a reasonable wage for a five unit family was £5/6 per week. This wage was not given to the workers; but a Child Endowment scheme was put forward.

The Government adopted the Child Endowment scheme, which is calculated to cost the employers 6 1/2 per cent on their wages bill. The Legislative Council has not yet passed the bill, and there is still a chance that it will not become law.

There is a large section of the working-class, who are dissatisfied with the Child Endowment scheme, not because they dislike Child Endowment, but because they resent it being brought forward as an alternative to an increased basic wage. The existing basic wage is £4/4 per week. An increase to £5/6 would mean an increase of 26%, whereas the Child Endowment scheme will only cost the employers 6 1/2% on their wages bill, and the single men and childless married men will not benefit at all. Many workers regard the whole affair as an opportunistic concession to the owners of industry.

A Congress of N. S. W. Trade Unionists was held at the Trades Hall, Sydney on Saturday, February 19th. The Congress dealt with several matters, the most important being the Basic Wage, and Child Endowment, China, and the Delegation to Canton. In regard to the basic wage and Child Endowment, the Congress carried a resolution expressing the above point of view. A "Hands off China" policy was adopted and congratulations and fraternal greetings were sent to the Cantonese. It was also decided to send a Delegation to Canton to attend the Pan Pacific Congress on May 1st. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The "Hands off China" Committee has been carrying on great work. Every night a speaker delivers a lecture on this matter over the Labor Council's wireless station (2 K. Y.) and on Sunday a combined demonstration is held on the Domain. Also thousands of leaflets are being distributed urging the workers to resist intervention. A "Labor Volunteer Army" is being organized for the purpose of defending free speech, free press, and the right of assembly. A good deal of ridicule is being poured on this move, but we hope to have the army organized, when the struggle becomes keener.

We are expecting the Duke and Duchess of York to land in Sydney in the course of a week or two. In view of the urgent necessity of combatting Imperialist Propaganda all public functions in honor of the Duke and Duchess have been declared "black" by the Labor Council, and all representatives of Labor are requested to refrain from grovelling to the Royal pair.

At a mass meeting held yesterday of building workers who have been locked out for refusing to work more than 40 hours a week, it was decided to continue the fight. This resolution was decided on by an overwhelming majority, and reflects great credit on the men concerned, as they have been locked out since January 15th, and the "labor" government has been fighting them tooth and nail. A few days ago the Premier (Mr. McCormack) stated openly that "The Government is fighting the Union on this matter." The executive of the Queensland branch of the Australian Labor Party endorsed the actions of the Government because the A. L. P. stands for Arbitration and Conciliation, and the building workers were using direct action.

By the time this letter reaches America all of the members of the Industrial Delegation will have reached there. The organized workers of Australia will appreciate any discourtesy shown by American workers to the advertised workers' representatives on the delegation, because they are only puppets of the employers, and have been repudiated by the Trade Union Movement of this country. I explained the whole position in my last letter.

\$200,000,000 Loaned To Mussolini by U. S. Capitalists

WASHINGTON, April 13. (FP)—More than \$200,000,000 of American money has been loaned to the Italian government or to business enterprises in Italy during the past year, according to Federal Reserve Board experts. Every dollar of these loans is at the disposal of Mussolini's dictatorship as soon as the loan is negotiated, because all business enterprises in Italy are within the fascist organization.

In spite of the fact that Prof. Salvemini and other exiled liberal leaders have warned foreign bankers that when fascism is overthrown these loans to Mussolini and his adherents will be repudiated, American bankers continue to pour money into Mussolini's hands. They believe that his lease of power will be extended if enough foreign money is handled by him. Moreover, American money awaiting investment is piling up in New York, and the bankers are tempted to take long chances.

General Crowder, Wall Street Ambassador to Cuba, Throws Up Job

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Major General Enoch H. Crowder, who has faithfully served J. P. Morgan and Company and the sugar trust in Cuba since 1919 has resigned his job as Ambassador for the ostensible purpose of practicing law in Chicago.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

INDIAN REPERCUSSIONS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

By C. LUHANI.

THERE is a co-terminous boundary line of about one thousand miles between Burma, the easternmost province of the British Empire in India, and Yunnan, the southernmost province of China. The commander in chief of the British army in India has recently developed a great curiosity about this boundary line. More than a month ago—when the continued advance of the Nationalist Army in the Yangtze Valley and put a new complexion on the Chinese situation—the British commander in chief in India made a certain change in his usual official itinerary of visits to the outlying military posts on the frontiers of India.

As a matter of a long and traditional routine, the general staff of the British army in India has been giving exclusive attention to the north-western frontier of India, that is the frontier between India and Afghanistan. This time, however, the British commander in chief instead of going to the north-western frontier, went to the Burma-Chinese frontier: on the north-east. It was a visit of reconnaissance to find out the state of affairs on the indeterminate frontier, inhabited by a number of tribes, between Burma and Yunnan.

THE reconnaissance visit has been followed up and a "Burma Fron-

tier Expedition" has been got ready and it appears that it will be on its way by the end of January. The "Daily Herald" of January 11, says in reference to this expedition:

"This country—referring to the frontier between Burma and Yunnan—nominally claimed as British when Upper Burma was annexed 40 years ago—has never been occupied or administered. Its tribes have been left in full independence. During the last year the Government of India has been displaying a great interest in this area and a great concern at the continued existence of slavery among the hill tribes. THE BURMA PAPERS, HOWEVER, FRANKLY AVOV THAT THIS NEW INTEREST IS NOT UNCONNECTED WITH EVENTS IN CHINA."

This is, however, a repercussion in India of the Chinese events, only so far as the general staff of the British army is concerned.

The political repercussions are even more interesting.

IN the third week of December, prominent British capitalists in Calcutta entertained the Viceroy Lord Irwin at a dinner at which a certain Langford James, described as the president of the European Association of Calcutta, gave expression to the following imperialist formula:

"Apart from all other considerations, I think we have a right to be in India on moral, but equally strong, grounds. The British peoples have very largely made India. Their continuance in the country is, in my opinion, necessary to the future welfare of the country."

THE entire nationalist press in India took strong exception to this formulation of the imperialist position with regard to India. Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta, the Swarajist leader, answered Langford James in the following terms:

"I feel it is my duty, as a member of the Indian National Congress, as the leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal and also as the Mayor of the City of Calcutta, to sound a note of warning. I say with all the emphasis that I can command and a full sense of responsibility that if Mr. Langford James and his compatriots continue making speeches of the style of which we had a specimen last Tuesday night it would not be long before the challenge of the European community was taken up by the people of India. An elementary fact which should not be overlooked by Europeans in India is that they total at the outside two and a half or three lakhs. Half a million men sufficiently desperate would be more than enough to give them such trouble

as to make them realize their singularly precarious position in this country. The Congress is pledged to non-violence and its members are sincerely anxious that the struggle for Swaraj should be carried on on non-violent lines. It pains me to think that our efforts should be frustrated by gentlemen of the ilk of Mr. Langford James."

BUT the most significant part of Sen Gupta's rejoinder to the spokesman of the British imperialists is contained in the following sentence:

"THE EVENTS IN CHINA OUGHT TO BE AN EYE-OPENER TO THE MORE SENSITIVE SECTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY."

This is the first time that a prominent Swarajist leader in his official capacity has referred to the events in China as a warning what may happen to British imperialism in India itself.

The nationalist press in India gave during December a more than usual amount of space to news from China. The editorial comments of the right wing section of this press were more or less colorless.

BUT "Forward," the principal organ of the Swaraj Party, has expressed itself on the Chinese situation more fully than the other nationalist papers. In its issue of De-

ember 18, "Forward" entitles one of its leading articles, "Well Done China!" In the course of the article it refers to the success of the Chinese nationalists with undisguised "delight." It says:

"The reports from Shanghai and Hankow, we must confess, are most reassuring. The public will be delighted to learn that the Chinese nationalists have practically occupied the whole of the Fukien province which lies between the two most important 'treaty ports' of Hongkong and Shanghai. . . . It is the atrocious Shanghai massacre that has roused the most pacifist people on the earth against British imperialism. It is only natural that the Chinese nationalists should be seized with a stern determination to avenge the brutal shooting of innocent Chinese boys and girls by foreigners. The sympathy of all lovers of humanity and justice will naturally be with the Chinese who are determined to force the foreigners to relinquish 'extra-territoriality' and other privileges extorted at the point of the bayonet."

DISCUSSING the methods of the Chinese revolution, the "Forwards" says:

"One of the most potent instruments which the Chinese nationalists have pressed for regulation

for breaking the backbone of British imperialism in China is the economic boycott. How powerful this instrument has proved has already been demonstrated at Hongkong. . . . With pardonable pride a Chinese statesman thus referred to the efficacy of the boycott movement: 'How powerful the strike is! We have never had anything like it in our diplomatic history since the famous opium war.'

"Though the boycott forms one of the main instruments in the hands of Chinese nationalists for bringing the foreigners to their senses, it is not the sole weapon in their armory. They also appreciate the wisdom of keeping their gun-powder dry. The Chinese Army has been reorganized more or less on the modern basis and equipped with modern weapons. China has closely watched the process by which Japan has come to be recognized as a 'civilized' power worthy of entering into a friendly alliance with the most powerful imperial Government on perfectly equal terms. She has realized that nothing appeals so much to European nations as force. China has, therefore, steadily formed a well-drilled, well equipped army of nearly a million soldiers. Foreign intrigue and foreign gold have gone."

long held her in subjugation by exploiting provincial jealousy in China and by setting one ambitious Chinese general against another. China seems at last to have awakened to the consciousness of what dire mischief has been done to the cause of national freedom by foreign intrigues."

FURTHER on in the article, "Forward" seems to take the present neutrality of Japan, America and France as indicating their sympathy with the Chinese desire for emancipation.

Discussing the interest which the Indian nationalists take in the Chinese Revolution, the Swarajist organ says:

"The Chinese, like Indians are inheritors of an ancient and glorious civilization. China is the disciple of our Buddha India is, therefore, naturally interested in the freedom movement in China. The outcome of her present struggle against the forces of foreign imperialism is being keenly watched by Indians."

The reference to China as "the disciple of our Buddha" is a whole commentary in itself on the ideology of Indian nationalism. "Forward" closes the article with the assurance that very soon the "last remnant of foreign domination in China will intrigue and foreign gold have gone."

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It is the Atrocities of the Imperialists That Are the Issue in China

Imperialist hatred for the Chinese liberation movement has again provoked it into excesses which solidify sentiment against it.

The raid on the Soviet Union embassies and consulates and the continual provocation which is conducted by means of the "volunteer" corps in Shanghai patrolling the grounds of the Soviet Union offices, has drawn sharply the distinction between the imperialist nations and the Soviet Union for the Chinese masses.

The Chinese have concrete proof that Great Britain, the United States, etc., have the same hatred and fear of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union that they have for the Chinese revolution. The imperialist powers by their recent actions have cemented the alliance between the Russian and Chinese masses so strongly that it will never be broken.

Knowing this, the imperialist press has the last few days begun an orgy of lying without parallel except during the most feverish days of the world war.

The false charges of murder and raping upon which the powers have based their notes to the Hankow government have been featured on the first pages of the imperialist press from the moment they realized that the Nanking massacre was a monumental blunder and could be excused only by a falsification of the facts.

But the continual acts of provocation and aggression against Chinese indulged in systematically by imperialist troops have not been mentioned until Chinese demands for their cessation and reparation for the insults have been made.

We find on an inside page of the New York Times for April 12 that:

- (1) British soldiers have raided a Chinese school outside of the foreign settlement—the Great China University. Equipment was destroyed, money stolen and students were beaten with gun butts.
- (2) Chinese military telephone circuits have been cut by British soldiers.
- (3) British airplanes have been flying over Chiang Kai Shek's headquarters and the national arsenal.
- (4) The Nationalist flag was taken down and torn up by British troops.
- (5) British military positions have been extended outside of the foreign settlement.

The notes sent by the powers will get just those concessions from the People's government that troops and battleships can force, and nothing else. From the political standpoint the imperialists have suffered a defeat in China since the Nanking massacre because their objective was to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and China. The raids on the Soviet consulates, the hue and cry about "red" plots, the efforts to exaggerate the political differences in the Kuomintang into an open split, the attempt to place the responsibility for the Nanking massacre upon the Communists and the left wing, the reference in the recent note to "foreign influences," all point in one direction, i. e., a drive against the Chinese masses who are making the Kuomintang the expression of the labor movement and the peasantry and a desperate effort to split off the right wing by promises of less harsh treatment if the Soviet Union and all "radical" influences are repudiated.

This conspiracy appears to have failed. Both Eugene Chen and Chiang Kai Shek have sent messages to Moscow denouncing the raids on the Soviet Union consulates. The Hankow government also demands the appointment of an international commission to investigate the Nanking affair.

This demand should be supported by the labor movements of the imperialist countries. It is a demand that is in conformity with international law and usage but one that will embarrass the British and American governments exceedingly. Their crimes in Nanking can be exposed too easily.

The Chinese masses must have the help of the working class in the imperialist nations. In Great Britain the same ruling class which is making war on China, made war on the British workers during the general strike and miners' strike. In the United States the same ruling class which forces 300,000 miners to strike to defend their right to live as human beings, is sending troops and warships to China.

Hands Off China is an international demand. It is made upon the international enemy of the working class—world imperialism—and it unites in an international front in behalf of the Chinese masses all the oppressed of the earth.

Involuntary Servitude.

The majority decision of the United States Supreme Court restraining the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association from refusing to handle scab produced raw material was stigmatized by Justice Louis D. Brandeis as "opposing restraints on labor which remind of involuntary servitude." But Brandeis, as usual, dissents against such opinions. He was placed in that body of corporation flunkies by the astute Wilson, who, more than any President of modern times, knew how to cloak the most reactionary acts with a show of liberalism and who placed liberals in positions where they could do no harm. Unquestionably to force union men to handle scab work is a form of slavery, or involuntary servitude, and is a blow against one of the oldest practices of trade unionism. Every union, even the most reactionary, uses this weapon.

It is particularly ironic that this decision is based upon the Clayton Act which was hailed by the late Gompers and the officialdom of the A. F. of L. as a great victory for labor as it was supposed to protect labor from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. The Clayton Act was backed by those labor lieutenants of capitalism who continually betray the workers in elections by their odious slogan, "reward your friends and punish

What's What in Washington

Courts Place Labor In Class of Trusts Under Sherman Law

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Organized labor sustained a bitter blow by the decision of the Supreme Court, reversing the Circuit Court of Appeals, and giving the right of employers to join the Stone Cutters Union for acts alleged to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Justices Louis D. Brandeis and O. W. Holmes dissented from the majority view and upheld the union.

The case is one in a series of supreme court decisions which have interpreted the meaning of the Clayton Act of 1914 adversely to what organized labor desired. The Clayton Act, proclaimed as organized labor's "Magna Charta" when passed by congress, supposed to exempt unions from the operations of the anti-trust laws and to prevent issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, has been so interpreted by the Supreme Court as to be a liability rather than a help.

Aids Powerful Corporations.
The present case, known as the Bedford Cut Stone Co. vs. Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, further shears the wings of the Clayton Act by permitting injunction on a new series of practices resorted to by organized labor as economic weapons.

The Stone Cutters Union has a membership of 5000 with 150 locals and about 30 to 35 members in each. The 24 corporations involved in on the employers' side control about 70 percent of all the cut stone in the country and represent a combined investment of \$6,000,000.

Following the strike in the Bedford Cut Stone Company's plant, the corporation, after pursuing a lock-out policy toward union men, undertook to solve its labor difficulties by the "company union" method. Evidently the Bedford corporation was a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce extension course on how to hornswoggle labor.

The stone-cutters' union thereupon urged its members working on buildings in other states to refuse to work on stone put out by the scab labor of the Bedford company. The corporation went into the courts for an injunction for relief against this protective act by the laboring men.

The Supreme Court in its overruling of the lower court's refusal to grant an injunction now upholds the use of the injunction in labor disputes. It takes the ground that labor battles are now of inter-state character and that therefore injunctions are in order. Associate Justice Sutherland, who wrote the majority opinion, held that the union's action threatened to destroy or narrow the interstate trade of the Bedford Company.

Knives Labor.
What the Bedford Company's conduct toward the laborers threatened to do to them apparently meant nothing to the august tribunal.

In effect the court's order directs the union, as a corporate body and as composed of individuals, to do a certain type of work. How this verdict will be carried out remains to be seen. Commenting on this important angle of the situation, Associate Justice Brandeis in his very sharp dissenting opinion said:

"If on the undisputed facts of this case refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman law and the Clayton Act an instrument for opposing restraints on labor which remind us of involuntary servitude."

Class Decision.
Mr. Brandeis then went on to show how the Supreme Court had interpreted the Sherman law to permit the United States Steel Company and the United States Shoe Machinery Company to dominate their respective fields, adding that it "would be strange if Congress had by the same act willed to deny the members of a small craft of workmen the right to co-operate in simply refraining from work when that course was the only means of self-protection against a combination of militant and powerful employers."

The failure of the Clayton Act to do what the officialdom of organized labor claimed it would do is a vivid illustration of the sham of such legislation and a demonstration of the stupendous power of the Supreme Court. The act said, in substance, that an injunction should not be issued in a labor dispute except to prevent irreparable injury to property for which there is no adequate remedy at law, and also that there

your enemies," and its adoption was held to be a rebuke to those "carping critics" on the left who strive to create a labor party independent of the two old parties.

This decision is only the latest of a series which interpreted the Clayton Act, called by Gompers "Labor's Magna Charta," so that it is used against labor, but it will not induce the successors of Gompers, the Greens and Wolls to change their policies. It ought, however, to cause those honest labor elements who can think at all to join the forces striving to kick these agents of the bosses out of their places of leadership in the unions.

As for this particular decision of the Supreme Court it is to be hoped the Stonecutters have the courage to ignore it and that they continue to refuse to handle the products of the scab concern.

Chinese Names as The Legation Says They Should Sound

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Some idea on how to pronounce the names of many of the Chinese leaders now playing a leading role in the civil war in China was obtained here from a member of the Chinese embassy. The official explained that the pronunciation of Chinese names varied greatly throughout China, so much so that what was understood in one part was frequently unrecognizable in another. The pronunciation he gave is that used in Shanghai and usually meets most needs.

Family Name First.
In China, the instructor declared, the family name comes first. In writing names, the first and second almost invariably take capitals with a hyphen between the second and third, which takes a small letter, for example, Sun Yat-sen.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is pronounced Sun Yat-san. He is the George Washington, or the Mazzini of China. He started the revolution of 1911 which overthrew the medieval Manchu dynasty. The Cantonese are carrying on his program for an independent China.

General Chiang Kai-shek—Cheong Ki-shek. Cantonese generalissimo. He is well educated and one of the ablest military leaders in the country. **Japan's Protege.**

Marshal Chang Tso-lin—Chong, or to approximate its Pekingese accent, Jong. Se-lee, dictator of Manchuria, war-lord of the Northern armies which are fighting the Nationalists. He is a former bandit, uneducated and lives in barbaric splendor and magnificence. He is ruthlessly cruel. He is a protege of Japan and a tyrant.

General Chang Hsueh-liang—Choi, or Jong. Sooy-lee-ong, son of the Manchurian war-lord and one of his chief generals. **Killer, Not Strategist.**

General Chang Tsung-chang—Chong Soo-ong-chong, not to be confused with the above Chang. He, like them, is a northern commander and is dictator of Shantung. He is also a protege of Japan and a former bandit chieftain. He is a huge man for a Chinese, being 6 feet 2 inches tall. He is cruel and fierce, but is rated as an efficient military leader. He was defeated by the Nationalists and has disappeared from the scene for the time being.

General Sun Chuan-fang, Sun Choo-wan-fong, commanded the Northern forces at Shanghai which were defeated by the Nationalists.

Wu Pei-fu, Woo Pay-foo, one of the ablest strategists of China, but prone to procrastination. He really follows up his victories in the field. He is a six-footer. He started the war in sympathy with northerners but his troops deserted him for the Cantonese.

Feng—in the West.
Marshal Feng Fu-hsiang—Fung You-seeng, the so-called "Christian General." He is an able general. His army is at present on the edge of the Mongolian desert, west of Peking, threatening the northern flank and rear.

Eugene Chen—Shen, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Nationalists. **Alfred Sze—See,** Chinese minister to the United States. He has expressed Nationalist sympathies.

Wife Bosses Koo.
Dr. Wellington Koo—Ku, former minister to Washington and until a few days ago foreign minister at Peking. He is a reactionary, married to a very ambitious and enormously wealthy woman.

Kuomintang—Koo-o-min-tong, native name for the Nationalists, literally meaning "The People's Party." It was founded by Dr. Sun and is behind the Cantonese revolution. Its main plank as expressed by its members, is:

"To establish a government in China, of the people, by the people and for the people."

should be no injunction against the strike, picketing or the boycott. Organized labor acclaimed the law. It was accompanied by passage of an anti-injunction law in Massachusetts in the same year and a similar law in Arizona.

In 1921 the Supreme Court started its series of decisions "interpreting" the Clayton Act. That year the Massachusetts Supreme Court held the anti-injunction law unconstitutional while the United States Supreme Court did the same for the Arizona act.

April 16-17-20: Chelkash Maxim Gorky; Riders to the Sea; J. M. Synge; The Flattering World, Geo. Kelly.

April 21-22-24: The Will of the Wisp, Doris Haiman; The Pear Departed, Stanley Houghton.

Added attraction on April 16, and 21: LOLA MARIE SANTRO presenting "The Dance of the Hammer and Sickle."

Tickets in advance, \$1.00, at the box office, \$1.25. Tickets are now on sale at International Workers Aid, 1553 W. Madison Street, 1906 S. Racine Street (Book Store), Freiheit, 3209 Roosevelt Road, Viling, 3116 S. Halsted Street, 19 S. Lincoln Street, Russian School, 8902 W. Division Street, Rovnost Lodge, 1510 W. 18th Street, Geanken's Bookstore, 2720 W. Division Street.

Let's Fight On, Join The Workers Party!

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

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

Name
Address
Occupation

Union Affiliation

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

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

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

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

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

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

Gorky and Shekhov in Chicago. The International Workers Aid, Local Chicago, has secured the services of the Chicago Art Theatre cast for a series of nine performances which will be given under the direct supervision of Ivan Lazareff, formerly of the Moscow Art Theatre. These performances will be staged at the Chicago Art Theatre, Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan Avenue.

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DRAMA

BELL JAR REVOLT

"Rapid Transit" Has the Right Idea, But the Wrong Approach.

Reviewed By HARBOR ALLEN

A social revolution occurs in "Rapid Transit," but it is like a revolution under a bell jar. It doesn't move you. Nothing in this play translated from the Hungarian of Lajos N. Negri and produced by the Provincetown Playhouse moves you. It is an intellectual exercise, a toying with ideas, phantom revolt. Not a single figure comes to life. All remain gray shadows racing in crazy patterns across the stage. Sometimes you laugh a little, sometimes you are stung by an idea or two, sharp slash of satire. But you never get the warm, irresistible emotional pull which I insist a good play must exert on you.

Imre Szabo is blown from his cell to the border of Hakuba and Hekuba. It is a world in which men live only twenty-four hours. Children are born every fifteen minutes; love, marriage, divorce are a matter of seconds. Imre is appalled. Only twenty-four hours to live; yet the whole world spends these precious minutes in gossip, theft, wars, federal investigations, quarreling, fake religion, business, business, business. Egri leaves nothing out. Every hateful thing, every vice, every exploitation, every social crime he crowds into his six scenes. Too much, too much. He feeds you too fast. You can't stomach it all. And too, he wants to feed you on scientific pills. They lack the taste of bread and meat.

Love Isn't All.
The author's trouble, it seems to me, is that he denies the life around him. He holds his emotions in; they are too sacred to loosen on so mad, so vicious a world. Time and again his hero pleads to be alone with the woman he loves. He won't eat. He won't fight. He won't even hate lustily. He wants love. I'm willing to put love on a higher plane than business and gossip and certain kinds of war. But it's a pretty thin thing to fill twenty-four hours with, if twenty-four hours is all you have to live. That's why his off-stage social revolution is unconvincing. A man who for twenty hours has been begging only to be left alone with the woman he loves, isn't likely to lead a social revolution an hour later.

"Rapid Transit," I am told, made a lively manuscript. Much of the play must have been ruined by some of the worst casting I've ever seen, terrific crowding on the tiny Provincetown stage, and unimaginative cardboard scenery by Cleon Throckmorton. They play, incidentally, offered a wonderful opportunity for some real scenic designing. Throckmorton's sets looked like daubed toy palaces.

Felix Gandera, author of "Hearts Are Trumps," the new French comedy at the Morosco Theatre has written a comedy called "Nicola and Her Virtue" which is to be produced in Paris next month.

Jane Thurston, will make her stage debut in the company of her father who comes to the Central Theatre for an indefinite engagement commencing Monday evening.

Basil Sydney, now appearing in "The Crown Prince," announces that he will present a series of special matinee performances of "Richard III" starting with the first week in May.

The producers of "The Ladder" at the Waldorf Theatre, awarded a prize of \$500 for the first week's contest to Miss Billie Shaw, for the best essay on the play. The contest for the current week closes 10 A. M. April 18. Another \$500 will be awarded for articles, not exceeding 200 words.

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PAT VALDO



Chief funmaker of the Ringling-Barnum and Bailey circus which is playing a four weeks engagement at Madison Square Garden.

Broadway Briefs

G. V. Calthrop, technical director of the Civic Repertory Theatre, sails for Europe this week. While abroad Mrs. Calthrop will design sets and costumes for the new plays to be presented next season.

Karl Huebl is a late addition to the cast of "One Glorious Hour" the comedy which Murray Phillips will present at the Selwyn Theatre tonight. The play is from the German of Gerhard Falkenberg, and was adapted by Ella Barnett.

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Jane Thurston

Weisbord Addresses Labor Mass Meeting In Passaic Tonight

PASSAIC, N. J., April 13.—The workers of this city are eagerly waiting for tomorrow's meeting where Albert Weisbord will return for the first time since the end of the Passaic strike.

This time Weisbord will not be speaking at a strike meeting but will make the principal address at a large political rally to be held at Ukrainian Hall, President St., as part of the local political campaign for the election of five city commissioners on May 10.

Weisbord will speak in favor of the labor candidates, Simon Bambach and Simon Smelkinson, who are endorsed by the Passaic branch of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Weisbord left Passaic several months before the end of the strike, the American Federation of Labor refusing to admit the strikers into the United Textile Workers, until he withdrew. At his farewell meeting, one of the largest of the strike, many workers cried at the loss of their leader. Tomorrow these workers will be out in full force to greet him.

Arrangements for overflow meetings are being made.

Los Angeles Appeals To Chicago Laborites

CHICAGO, April 13.—Chicago labor is appealed to by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council for help against the non-union policies of Sears Roebuck & Co., Julius Rosenwald's mail order and direct sales organization. The corporation has let the contract for its Los Angeles distributing center to one of the bitterest anti-union contractors in that city and refuses to discuss the matter with the unions. The Chicago Federation of Labor has referred the appeal to the building trades council.

Rosenwald is the old type of American exploiter-philanthropist who sweats and under-pays his thousands of employees and then with great publicity gives up part of the profits as donations to the Y. M. C. A. and to other charity and quasi-charity enterprises.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Union Square Mass Protest to Speak For City's Workers

Four platforms, over a dozen speakers—in English, Jewish, Hungarian, Italian and Spanish—these are the preliminary preparations already made for the monster protest demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti this Saturday at 1 o'clock in Union Square.

Arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, representing more than a half million organized workers in this city, the speakers will denounce the death sentence of the two framed-up men, and call for a new trial.

Varied Representation.

Speakers already announced include Bishop Paul Jones, James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International Labor Defense; Forrest Bailey, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Moissaye J. Olgin, Carlo Tresca, Charles Kline, William W. Weinstein, New York secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party; Robert W. Dunn, Louis Budenz, editor of "Labor Age"; A. Ranzaglia, Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union; Charles Kiss, editor of "Ebre," Communist Daily; Leonard Abbot.

1,500 Denounce Verdict.

A resolution denouncing the sentence of death upon Sacco and Vanzetti, and demanding a trial before a fair and impartial judge, was adopted unanimously last night at a meeting of 1,500 shop chairmen of the cloak and dressmakers' Joint Board of New York, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

Urged To Attend Protest.

The thousands of workers in the cloak industry were also called upon to attend the Sacco-Vanzetti mass protest demonstration to be held in Union Square, Saturday, at one o'clock.

The resolution follows: WHEREAS, Nicholas Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two champions of labor, have been sentenced to die in the electric chair for a crime of which they are wholly innocent;

AND WHEREAS, the overwhelming evidence in the case has convinced labor bodies and disinterested people throughout the world that Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted not for the crime charged against them but because of their views and their activities in behalf of the workers;

AND WHEREAS, the American Federation of Labor and other labor bodies and organizations have branded this conviction as a "ghastly miscarriage of justice";

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we the shop chairmen of the cloak and dressmakers' Joint Board of New York City, assembled in Manhattan Lyceum at the call of our shop chairmen's council, not only demand that our fellow-workers Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die, but demand also that they be given a new trial—before a fair and impartial judge and jury—so that they may be freed after their seven years of persecution.

AND WE ALSO RESOLVE, that we call upon all cloak and dressmakers in this city, and all other workers of every trade, to attend the mass meeting to be held in Union Square on Saturday, April 16th, at 1 p. m. under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, to protest against the sentencing of these workers and to demand their release.

Sacco and Vanzetti must not die! They must be freed!

Passaic Protests.

PASSAIC, April 12.—The District Textile Council of Passaic and vicinity, United Textile Workers of America, sent the following telegram to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts today, protesting against the proposed judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti:

"District Textile Council of Passaic and vicinity, United Textile Workers of America, emphatically protest rejection of appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti. In the name of justice and ordinary common decency urge executive clemency for these two victims of brazen frame-up."

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NATIONAL PROSPERITY FAVORS BOND OWNERS; WAGE-EARNERS SHORT-CHANGED AS USUAL

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).
Are you getting your share of the unexampled prosperity which in 1926 boosted the national income to the record total of \$39,682,000,000? Did you get as big a proportion in 1926 as in 1914?

Careful study of the national income report prepared by the national bureau of economic research will enable you to answer these questions. W. I. King, a leading authority on the subject, offers figures showing not only the yearly totals since 1909 but also the average national income per person gainfully employed throughout the country.

Wage-Earner Duped.
If you are the average wage-earner the answers will not be particularly satisfactory. Though the average income per person gainfully employed has gone up 140 per cent the average wage has gone up less than 120 per cent. The average wage-earner is not getting his share of the increased national income.

The \$39,682,000,000 produced by the country in 1926 would mean \$2010 per person if distributed equally among the 44,800,000 individuals gainfully employed in that year. In 1914 the national income distributed on this basis would have yielded \$836 and in 1909 \$791.

Income Compared.
King gives the income per person gainfully employed in dollars and also in 1913 dollars as shown in the following table. The column expressed in 1913 dollars shows the average purchasing power of the country for each year.

Year	per person gainfully employed	Current dollars	1913 dollars
1909		\$791	\$823
1910		809	829
1911		812	821
1912		844	850
1913		864	864
1914		836	828
1915		831	813
1916		1,014	919
1917		1,232	947

DEPT. OF LABOR REPORT SHOWS DECREASE IN WORKERS AND LESS WAGES IN 1926 THAN 1925

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
The U. S. Department of Labor report, showing employment in February 1.8% better than January and only 2 1/2% worse than February, 1926, tends to conceal the critical change which has come over industry in the past year. A glance at the individual industries reveals the precarious condition of factory employment. Labor will watch anxiously for the statistics of the next couple of months to see whether the turn for the worse materializes in increasing unemployment and deflation of wages.

Employment in February, according to the department, was 9% below the average of 1925. In the last 3 years employment in February and March has marked the high point of the year, with a slow decline toward the summer. Whether a similar falling off is avoided this year will depend in large measure on the market for automobiles and building materials. The February statistics for these industries do not make for optimism.

Auto Workers Hit.
Employment in the auto industry in February fell 11.8% below February, 1926, and the industry distributed 15.7% less in wages. Sympathetically the auto tire industry shows a falling off of 8.3% in employment and 6.8% in wages compared with a year ago.

The industries supplying building materials are practically without exception operating at a reduced scale compared with 1926. Manufacturers of cast iron pipe are employing 7% fewer workers and paying 10.6% less in wages. Reductions in other industries in this group are hardware 9.4% in employment and 6.6% in payroll, heating apparatus 9.5% in employment and 6.8% in payroll, sawmills 6.7% and 6.9%, millwork 12.3% and 13.9%, cement 6% and 4%, brick and tile 5.9% and 3% and glass 2.6% and 4%.

Farm Implements Less.
Plants making and repairing railroad rolling stock are employing 7.6% fewer workers and paying 2.8% less in wages. For agricultural implements the reductions are 10.2% and 9.1% for electrical machinery and apparatus 4.1% and 4.2%. These industries along with the auto and building supply industries affect the market for steel. As a result the iron and steel industry is employing 5.5% fewer workers and paying 4.5% less in wages than in February, 1926.

Among the industries producing home furnishings and other consumer goods, we note reductions as follows: Furniture 4.8% in employment and 1.4% in wages, kitchenware 15.2% and 16%, pianos and organs 6.8% and 10.5%, stoves 6.2% and 4.8%, silk goods 7.8% and 5.6%, men's clothing 2.3% and 2%, shirts and collars 9.1% and 10.7%, millinery and lace goods 8.7% and 7.9%, while cigar and cigarette factories employ 7.2% fewer workers and pay 6.5% less in wages than a year ago.

All Industries Suffer.
All these figures cover industries in which both the number of employees and the payroll have been seriously reduced compared with February, 1926. There are other industries showing either slight reductions in both employment and payroll or reduction in employment coupled with increased distribution of wages. Altogether 40 out of 54 industries covered by the report show fewer employees than in February, 1926.

Average weekly wages paid in the factories of the country in February amounted to \$27. This is a gain of 4.1% over January and of 1% over February, 1926. The relatively large gain over January reflects a gain in full-time work following inventory taking.

The report shows 1% of all factories idle, the remainder operating an average 97% of full-time with an average of 87% of a full normal force. Thus in February industry was operating at about 83% of capacity.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

Politics and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injustices
Labor and Imperialism

1,500 CHAIRMEN PLAN CAMPAIGN TO BUILD UNION

A call for "systematic organization work" to restore union conditions to the shops, was issued by the 1,500 shop chairmen of the cloak and dress industry who met last night in Manhattan Lyceum to discuss the problems which have resulted from the civil war brought about by President Morris Sigman in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

For Systematic Propaganda.
After talks by various shop chairmen, the meeting passed unanimously a resolution instructing the Shop Chairmen's Council to begin a systematic propaganda campaign among the members in the markets and thus open forums; that they call on all members of the union to give their support to the Joint Defense Committee organized for the purpose of defending our imprisoned workers; that we support the movement for the defense among the wives and women workers; and that we begin a systematic organization to prepare our union to cope with the difficult problems of our industry for the coming season and call on the members to rally more strongly than ever around the Joint Board until the attempt of Sigman to break our union is completely frustrated.

Expose Hochman Fake.
Several speakers called attention to the fake campaign "for organizing the unorganized," which has been announced by Julius Hochman, reactionary vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

"Here is Hochman babbling about an organization campaign," said Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, "when in our union shops piece work has been allowed to creep in, wages have been reduced, and other union standards have been steadily lowered because of the right wing's union-smashing campaign, and the deals they have made with the bosses in their efforts to drive the progressives out of the union."

Bazaar Coming.
In addition to Louis Hyman the speakers from the cloak and dress industry included I. Brauer, chairman of the Shop Chairmen's Council, who presided at the meeting; H. Kleinman, secretary of the council; M. Bisoff, chairman of the Lustig shop; Joseph Boruchowitz, manager of Local 2; M. Bleiman.

Henry Robbins, chairman of the Joint Defense Committee, spoke on the coming bazaar which is to be run by the committee at New Star Casino

Strike Meeting of Plumbers Helpers Votes to Continue

At a packed meeting of plumbers' helpers held last night at Ann Hall, 188 Claremont Ave., Brooklyn, a resolution was adopted to continue their strike even after the plumbers' union terminates their struggle, provided that by that time the helpers have not won their demands. The resolution also appeals to the plumbers not to work with scab helpers.

Helpers' Resolution.
The resolution reads as follows: "Whereas almost all of the journeymen plumbers' helpers working in the jurisdiction of the U. A. Plumbers, Local 1, are organized in the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, and

"Whereas, we have decided unanimously to strike in sympathy and support of the mentioned U. A. Plumbers, Local 1, and

"Whereas, we have succeeded in taking down every plumbers' helper with us, and

"Whereas, we have also decided to present our own demands to the Master Plumbers with a request that they meet a committee of our organization which they have not yet done. Remains on Strike.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we remain on strike, fighting for our just demands and that we call upon the U. A. Plumbers, Local 1, not to permit their men who are in settled shops to work with scab helpers in accordance with the principles and tactics of the trade union movement."

Many Drown As Ship Sinks
TOKYO, April 13.—Reports received today from Fusan stated that the number of dead in the sinking of the large passenger ferry Daihachi Chinkinsan at its pier there was still unknown. To date 25 bodies have been recovered and divers are continuing their search for more.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Workers Supporting \$9,000 Millionaires

America's toilers are supporting \$9,000 millionaires. This is the story of the 1926 income tax returns, just published by the treasury department. This figure is obtained by classing together all those reporting income of \$50,000 and over. That sum is the interest at 5 per cent on \$1,000,000 and is the basis usually used in computing financial standing.

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Another Batch of Comrades Challenged

Louis Johnson of Buffalo comes forward with \$12.00 worth of subscriptions and \$11.00 for the Huttenberg sustaining fund. He throws down the gauntlet to

Comrade Walter Burke of Detroit, Mich., sends in his sub and says: "In striking this valiant I wish to challenge the following comrades:"

Then comes Nate Lockshin of Youngstown, O., with two more subs and he adds: "Let these comrades prove that they can do more than I did." He challenges:

Since we did not hear even a peep from Chicago, the Official Challenger himself is taking a whack at the following comrades:

And here are the comrades who have failed to answer our challenge. Are they alive or dead? We want to know.

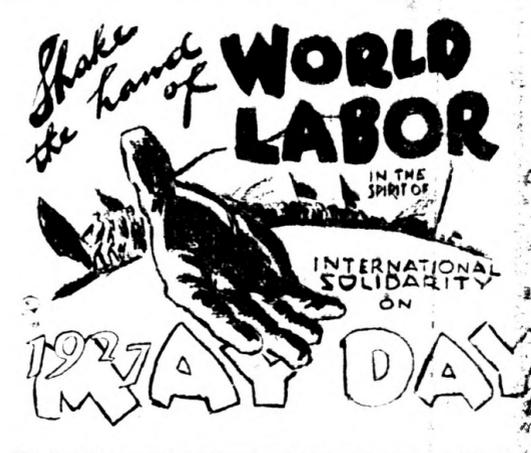
Oskar Wilson
Karl Kalle
Julius K...
Kalle Salo
Walter Wellman
Gus Kinland
Alex Carlson
Carl Hodberg
Helen Thordak
Joe Denyer
Alec Werner
Mary Kay
John Kallal
Eva Gerzold
Chern Meltzer
Aron Lechowitzy

Frank Zigmaster, Glasport, N. Y.
Edwan Peterson, Jamestown, N. Y.
Albert Anderson, Jamestown, N. Y.
Helen Honkonen, Superior, Wis.
Antio Rusanen, Superior, Wis.
Joe E...
Evan Lantto, Superior, Wis.
Karel R...
Hilja Tarkka, Superior, Wis.
Hilja Lehtinen, Superior, Wis.
Sain Poberaky, Duluth, Minn.
Hjalmar Sankari, Cloquet, Minn.
Vilho Stark, South Range, Minn.
Carl Siro, Astoria, Oregon
Sam Dory, Chicago, Ill.
Lena Leve, Philadelphia, Pa.
Norman Beard, Philadelphia, Pa.
K. Beer, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. Platano, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. Jacobson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. J. J. Love, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. Finkler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wallo Bonanno, Detroit, Mich.
Hilja Rautava, Detroit, Mich.
Ewain Sherman, Jamestown, N. Y.
Lennart Lindquist, Jamestown, N. Y.

Ails Maki, Superior, Wis.
Erick Kantola, Superior, Wis.
Hilja Karra, Superior, Wis.
Uno Honkonen, Superior, Wis.
Arnold Honkonen, Superior, Wis.
Aina Nyssela, Superior, Wis.
Hilja Lehtinen, Superior, Wis.
Fathle Ritola, Nashua, Minn.
Heimi Lepisto, Hancock, Mich.
John Askehill, Woposter, Mass.
Hilja Aho, Munising, Mich.
Hanna Lamm, Detroit, Mich.
Iisa Sahli, Detroit, Mich.
Mary Koivisto, Detroit, Mich.

Kaulokas, S. Boston, Mass.
F. Chas... Boston, Mass.
L. Gilbert, Boston, Mass.
J. Sanders, Boston, Mass.
J. Honkela, Rochester, Mass.
E. Anderson, Worcester, Mass.
E. Burback, W. Concord, N. H.
E. Zolgharn, Rochester, Mass.
L. Williams, Rochester, Mass.
E. Miller, Rochester, Mass.
E. Mahoney, E. Liverpool, Ohio
L. Bryant, Cleveland, Ohio
E. Gullberg, Canton, Ohio
Wm. Kuller, Canton, Ohio
Wm. Mollenhauer, Detroit, Mich.
Wm. Reynolds, Detroit, Mich.
E. J. Smith, Reynolds, Mich.
Adam Stokine, Detroit, Mich.
Anton Gerlach, Detroit, Mich.
Aina Michelson, Detroit, Mich.
Ling Howser, Detroit, Mich.
E. Peterson, Kansas City, Mo.
E. W. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.
Walter Swenson, Kansas City, Mo.
A. M. Allison, Raytown, Mo.
S. Hellerman, Oklahoma City
E. R. Hamey, Oklahoma City
Mrs. Polkins, Denning, N. Mex.
H. Hovner, Houston, N. Y.
Jack Niemi, Houston, N. Y.
J. J. Dougan, Union, N. Y.
Sam Foxcroft, Niagara, N. Y.
E. W. Leffler, Erie, Penna.
Geo. Bey, Birmingham, N. Y.
M. H. Hovner, Kansas City, Mo.
G. E. Hovner, Los Angeles, Cal.
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On May Day, The DAILY WORKER will print May Day greetings of individuals, trade unions, fraternal organizations and sports clubs, in a

SPECIAL MAY DAY EDITION
Individual names will be printed at the rate of \$1.00 per name. Organizations will be allowed the special rate of \$1.00 per line and \$100.00 per page.

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Attach advertising copy to this blank, if a page or fraction thereof is desired.

"Les Ginka"

(The Les Ginka is a native Georgian folk dance.)

By MARGARET GRAHAM.

"HERE will be a hurricane." . . . It was our chauffeur who spoke—and the road was the famous Georgian road—the link between the Caucasus and Georgia—where revolution and counter-revolution had raged for ten terrible years—the trip had been Baku and oil. The sand swirled in front of the decrepit car, which stopped every mile or so for a drink, which the chauffeur's assistant fed to it from a watering can made out of a one-time inner tube. We ran our hands over gritty faces, wiped inches of it from around our eyes and ducked into our coat collars, prepared to emerge at discreet intervals to view the awesome peaks we were mounting with their snow crowns glistening in the sun. Here and there on the road a straggling cart—a few peasants with cattle driving to pasture—deserted fortresses buttressed in the mountain side—and wind blown sands swirling up from the road.

The sky was cloudless, the sun shone, the wind died down and the mountains fell away from each side of the winding ribbon of a road in golden grandeur. Then soft rolling red brown hills, and herds of browsing buffalo, and sturteed towns, and church bells and a twifly sinking sun.

The stars came out in a velvet sky. A soft mellow breeze, a crystal moon. Sounds of a guitar along the road, lights of a city across the river—Tiflis! A queer city—half old, half new. Armenians and Georgians and Mussulmen. Native wares in intriguing balconied side streets, veiled women in many tiered skirts, the new power house, hospitals, dispensaries, the new bacteriological institute where serums were made to fight malaria and typhus—all since the revolution. Mud baths with vaulted tiled entrances, where 10,000 people come each summer to be cured of rheumatism (free of charge for workers and public servants). A visit to trade union headquarters representing 150,000 organized workers of Georgia, a gain of 140,000 trade unionists since the revolution. A visit to government headquarters, where the premier of Georgia, a former printer who had spent years of exile in Finland, greeted us in the former palace of the Czar. There were too many impressions and the air was too seductive.

After a few hours' rest we met our hosts in a little restaurant, where caviar and wine and native fish and fruits were spread on a snowy board. This was Georgian hospitality. In front of us four native musicians strummed their inlaid instruments. The commandante, tall, lithe, in blue close belted uniform and shining leather boots, directed the program. He had been a prince, but now he was the Red Commander. The talk shifted from economics and health research, and malaria, to lighter things. After much urging and clapping of hands, the commandante swung to his feet and was caught in the rhythm of the Les Ginka. The swarthy musicians strummed their lazy instruments, eyes alert to his every movement beneath drooping lids. With a jerk of his shoulders as signal, the music stopped. Armenian and Georgian and Mussulman—at peace and building socialism after ten years of revolution and counter-revolution—and oil the prize, going at last to the revolution as victor—and the Red Commandante, crstwhile prince, dancing the Les Ginka, to the drawing guitars of swarthy musicians.

The next day was a round of visits. There had been an earthquake, so we had been unable to meet the head of the Public Health Administration. He was called to the earthquake zone, had been away for three days and had just returned to make his report to the executive—a thousand apologies. We would meet him on the train to Baku.

We boarded the train and were invited to the private car, which served as sanitary headquarters and was switched off at stations where Dr. K. stopped to inspect the district, instruct the doctors and arrange for necessary reports and supplies. Three nights ago he had received a telegram at 4 a. m. In two hours seven emergency cars had been on their way to the earthquake zone. One car held the necessary fire fighting apparatus; the other six were equipped with red cross supplies, stretchers, medicines, bandages, and manned by doctors, sanitarians and nurses. There had been three sleepless nights for the director of public health and his staff. The dead had been buried, fires had been put out, first aid had been organized and the district put in charge of a sanitary corps. He had returned, made his report and was now on his rounds of sanitary inspection. His car would be switched off two stations ahead—twelve o'clock—and he would get a few hours' sleep before going on duty in the morning.

He was a heavy set man about sixty, this sanitary director of Tiflis, who had worked his way through medical school in Moscow as a waiter. Imprisoned for his revolutionary activities he had been exiled to Siberia. Reminiscences brought back the picture of those far off days—and the Georgian in him, in spite of three sleepless nights, and deaths of earthquake victims and the round of inspection for the following day, thrilled to the old rhythms. His two assistants supplied the accompaniment for the old revolutionary songs—"The Prisoners' Song of Siberian dungeons—"Soldier, Unlouse Those Chains, and I Will Show You What Liberty Means," "At Home a Wife and Children Wait For Me. Soldier, Unlouse those Chains and I will Show You How To Love Liberty." The eyes, puff with three days and nights of suffering and work, half closed in reminiscence. The deep full voice, rose and fell to the chant of the song—years of exile, imprisonment—and then the revolution and the Workers' Republic. "Enough of sadness," he said. "To our guests, the American comrades,"—"Bruderschaft!" Arms locked and glasses clicked in the toast.

The mood had changed. The Georgian had gotten the better of the doctor and the revolutionist. The cadences of the "Les Ginka" rose and fell to the clapping of many hands. "The Les Ginka," we urged, the old doctor arose. "For our American comrades," he said, and light as a ripple, his body in its dark blue peasant smock swirled and swayed to the voices of his comrades. The train slowed down. The engineer slipped into the car, whispered a hurried question, received his answer from one of the assistants. The train went on. The dance was finished. The last toast was drunk. From some one of the many brief cases piled in a corner of the car photographs were found. This was a sanatorium for railroad workers' children. This was a new hospital. Here was a new laboratory. Here some statistics to show how the death rate was dropping. It was two o'clock. "How about the station?" we asked. "Oh, we decided to go on with you," said the chief. "We will get off in another hour—only a few hours less sleep. We will make it up tomorrow."

From Tiflis to Moscow. Working his way through college as a waiter. Siberia. Exile for revolutionary activities. Then the revolution. Director of sanitation. Organizer of earthquake relief. Medical inspector. Yet, at sixty (and he shouldn't do it, the assistant whispered to me; he has heart disease) after three sleepless nights, he was going six hours out of his way and singing songs of revolutionary exile and dancing the Les Ginka, and drinking "Bruderschaft,"—"To the American Comrades"—"To the World Revolution."

Constructivism in the Theatre

Freiheit Critic Tells What It Is, and Puts It In Its Place

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD.

What is a constructivist setting? Why is it peculiarly adapted to mass plays, to the modern age? Why doesn't the third business man, the bourgeois intellectual, like it? Constructivism on the stage has appeared recently in America in such plays as "God Loves Us," "Flawless" and "Loud Speaker." It shocked or delighted theatre-goers. Is it merely a new fad? Or has it a useful purpose, a place in the theatre?

These questions are answered in this article by Nathaniel Buchwald, dramatic critic for the Freiheit, most brilliant and profound of American Yiddish dailies. Mr. Buchwald's daily comments and reviews on the New York theatre are more penetrating, more scholarly than all the cackle printed in the voluminous dramatic sections of the capitalist press.

Reduced to brass tacks, constructivism, as applied to the theatre, means the substitution of solid, three-dimensional stage settings for the flat, painted canvass. The advantage of the constructed setting over the painted one is that it gives the actor one more dimension in which to move. Mere solidity is not the aim of the constructivist. He wants his settings to afford the actors several levels, with running stairs and other means of gradual transition from one level to another. He wants to "conquer space" and afford the director various possibilities of plastic motion on the part of the actors, of mass action and mass rhythm.

The conquest of space also affords the spectator a new sense of the theatre. Under the scheme of flat, painted settings, the contents of the stage, including the actors, are projected against the flat background and mingle with the painted backdrop to create from a distance the illusion of a painted picture, and even though the actors move about, the play as a whole remains essentially static and flat in the literal sense. The constructivist setting does away with the background (at least with the backdrop) and gives the spectator a view of the action as taking place in space and not upon a flat surface, thus making the proceedings on the stage more dynamic, more real even if not quite so "realistic," as in the "regular" theatre.

Useful, Not Ornamental. Necessarily, constructivism does away with most of the old devices as well as with some of the new methods of stage setting, and if we examine the destructive and the negating aspect of constructivism we find that it aims to abolish: (1) The old naturalistic decor which undertakes to reproduce (or to fool you into believing that it does) a chunk of "real life"; (2) the interpretive decor, which seeks through various means, such as construction, painting, lightning effects, to produce the "atmosphere" or induce the "mood," or bring out the "soul" of the play; (3) the esthetic decor which is concerned primarily with the outward beauty of scenic effects, even if they are not organically related to the play. The constructivist, then, does not want to be "true to life," nor to create moods, nor to interpret, nor to mystify, nor to make pretty things for the sake of prettiness. What does he want?

As a co-operator in the collective art of the theatre he wants to be useful rather than ornamental. His chief aim is to help bring out all the plastic potentialities of the actor, hitherto unused and neglected. He wants to make settings upon which and within which the actors and the play as a whole could move about freely. He wants to "conquer space" both for the director, the actor and the spectator, and in his extreme expressions the constructivist wants to do away entirely with estheticism in stage settings, to rid the stage decor of decorative elements which generally usurp the attention of the spectator to the neglect of the performance as a whole.

Close To Spirit of Age. Within this meaning constructivism is a welcome innovation in the theatre and aside from other considerations it has the added value of closer kinship with the spirit of our times than the naturalist or the esthete can claim for his method. In an epoch of skyscrapers, Ford factories, I-beams, tractors, moving stairways, the constructed decor, dominating space and affording opportunity for dynamic effects is more in harmony with the spirit of the times and can better serve its needs than the painted canvass with the static and idly-pretty frills upon and around it.

But when we observe the efforts of some constructivists and their fol-

lowers to make a cult of this new scenic method, we are moved to protest. It is awkward to denounce a thing one likes, yet one cannot but denounce the hurrah-constructivism for its extravagant claims and for the way it distorts the entire art of the theatre in order to appear the main thing in it. When we see constructivism thus served up to us as a cure-it-all, as an absolute principle, sufficient unto itself and independent from all else, we are tempted to brand it a quack.

A Theatre of Masses. As a cult constructivism has no basis of existence. If the artist has the urge to create in the spirit of modern life, to move with its dynamic sweeps, he must regard himself as part of the bigger thing to which he seeks to adjust his creative urge, and not as the "dictator of fashion."

The constructivist must remember, what he so often neglects to remember, that his method in stage craft must go hand in hand with, and be an expression of the theatre as a whole; that his constructed settings cannot all by themselves make the old theatre new and that together with the revolution in the craft or the art of making stage settings there must go the greater, the more inclusive revolution in the theatre as a whole, in its method as well as in its contents, in its artistic as well as its social orientation.

The new theatre is in need not only of new artists or artistic devices, but of new patrons as well. The tired business man goes ill with constructivism, and the bourgeois intellectual goes ill with dynamic mass action. The new theatre, to be really new, must be a theatre of the masses, and must harken to the rumblings and stirrings of masses, whence the modern "spirit of the times" derives its restlessness and its tremor.

Theatre An Art. While the constructed devices seem to be better suited to the requirements of the new theatre, it does not by any means follow that if the settings are solid and scaffold-like instead of being flat and sheet-like, all is well with the theatre and nothing more remains to be desired. Nor does it follow that by accepting constructivism we must unreservedly reject expressionism or estheticism in general.

We must remember that the theatre is an art, and that the function of art is to create living beauty. It is well that the constructivist seeks to be utilitarian, but if he does not at the same time seek to be artistic he removes himself from the realm of art, hence from the realm of the theatre, for theatre is after all an art.

Millionaires Salvage Sore Conscience by Puny Charity Sops

After all the crowing and breast beating over America's wonderful, generous philanthropic millionaires, what a shock it is to come across the rude figures! In that golden quarter of a century from 1900 to 1925 they have given to religious and social organizations a beggarly \$70,000,000. And the income of America's wealthy is estimated now to be in excess of \$20,000,000,000 a year. But from that stupendous horde, a meager \$5,579,000 trickled out in 1925 to salve the consciences of the men who have gutted a continent and ex-slotted millions of workers.

The figures are sponsored by the respectable national bureau of economic research, which operates under the presidency of that great savant and labor strategist, John P. Frey himself. No less than 185 agencies cooperated, and among them all the biggest ones.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

"MYSTERY S" BREAKS RECORD

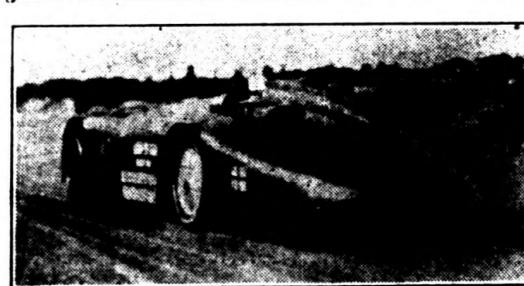


Photo sent from the south by A. T. & T. wire of Major H. O. D. Seagrave's 1,000 horsepower "Mystery S" passing the timing wire in a trial at Daytona Beach, Fla., at 166.51 miles an hour, setting a new American record. The old record was 156.04 miles an hour, set by Miller in 1909.

Aimee Tries Out New Operator



Sinclair Assails War Plot Against Soviets

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following copy of a letter which he forwarded to the Russian publication "Vetcherniyaya Moskva" has been sent to THE DAILY WORKER by Upton Sinclair:

"Vetcherniyaya Moskva"
22 Bolshaya Dmitrovka,
Moscow, U. S. S. R.

EDITOR: I have your request for a message to my readers and friends in Russia, and I am moved to send this statement in what seems to me the greatest crisis you have ever confronted.

Your enemies are trying to draw you into war, knowing that if they can do it, they can destroy you. By raiding your Peking embassy, through their hired agent, Chang Tso-lin, they commit what they know is an act of war. They hope you will retaliate. Believing, as I do, that a century of human progress depends upon the survival of Soviet Russia, I hope you will not walk into their trap.

Do not think that I presume to know better about Russian affairs than your own leaders. What I do know is American affairs, and it is about those that I would venture to write. Britain alone dare not attack you. Her labor unions are too strong; but she can drag America with her, she can do anything. And do not let anybody misinform you on this point: America will follow England's lead. The caste-conscious and money-conscious officials in our state department are as putty in Britain's hands. We have ten million young men with the bodies of workers and the minds of plutocrats, who would be convinced that they were saving their souls by destroying the Soviet system.

I do not say that Russia can be invaded and conquered. You will be blockaded, and forced to divert all your energies to war manufactures, and thus your social progress will be stopped.

And this you must get clear. We few in America, who believe in Soviet Russia, are helpless. The great capitalist propaganda machine would smash us like so many insects.

On the other hand, if you withdraw and avoid the trap, nothing can harm you. Every day you survive, you are stronger. Your mere existence heartens every thinking worker. And in the meantime, capitalism is going down. It cannot find markets, it cannot make profits for its swollen masses of capital. That explains its desperation.

You confronted the very same conditions in Brest-Litovsk. The peace was humiliating, unthinkable, but you had to sign it. Lenin's great wisdom guided you. If you had not signed, you would not exist today.

The crisis now recurs, and I plead with you from half way round the world, withdraw, avoid war at all hazards, stay clear of world capitalism with its blind rapacity. Show the workers of the world that a great working people can make a civilization of their own.

It is literally true, these have not been a week for ten years during which this message to Russia has not been in my thoughts. So the ideas here expressed have had all the consideration my mind is capable of giving.

Sincerely,

UPTON SINCLAIR.

A Backward Race

Mongol Prince: "One day I will visit you in your country."
Finnish Minister: "But Finland is a long way from your country."
M. P.: "What matters? I have many houses and camels and flocks of sheep."
F. M.: "But, you cannot travel through Europe with horses, camels and sheep."
M. P.: "Is there no grass?"
F. M.: "Yes, but it is not allowed to travel through grassland which belongs to people."
M. P.: "How can land belong to people? No one can buy land. I buy something I take away in pocket. No one can take away land in pocket."
F. M.: "In Europe men buy land and get a paper which says the land belongs to them."
M. P.: (Overcome by sense of ridiculous) understand. So if some fool wish to buy moon from me I sell moon to him. I give him paper saying "Moon belong to you" and he pay me money."

—Translated by D. J. Orchard from Japanese Paper.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family. Send your letter today to "The Letter Box," THE DAILY WORKER, 23 First Street, New York City.

With the Young Worker

GOOSE STOPPING IN PENNSYLVANIA LINOTYPE OR TWO.

Officials of West Chester, Pa. State Normal School suppress Liberal Club at the behest of the local American Legion for discussing the situation in Nicaragua. In addition two of the professors who supported the Liberal Club were dismissed. The explanation for this attack is that it is "disrespectful to the government" in discussing the administration policy in Nicaragua. Did these super-patriots fear that the students might learn the truth about Nicaragua? What is the role of Admiral Latimer of the U. S. navy if not the open tool of the house of Schlessinger, Brown and Co. Why are the liberals under the leadership of Sacasa being shot down in cold blood by American armed forces? The answer is that Diaz is the paid agent of Wall Street whose interest it is to extract as much as possible from this supposedly free and independent country. American guns are shooting down Chinese and Nicaraguan workers not to save American lives but to save American dollars. Our country is slowly but surely being put on a military footing. The C. M. T. C.'s and R. O. T. C.'s are being boosted to the fullest extent and the authorities will not allow any organization, even though its name might be as tame as the Liberal Club to stand in its way. The problem of the American youth is to take up the struggle against the open militarization of the youth.

I know a guy Named Ike McGore He works eight hours But gets paid for four. Mary had some little lambs From which she earned some dough The trust, it came around one day; Now Mary's funds are low.

Headlines seen in the "Daily Rot": Bosses Strike For Increase in Profits. Great Unemployment in Country: 100,000 Bosses Walk the Streets.

THE ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED. We're in the army now, We're out of a job right now We'll never get rich, We'll never get rich, We'll never get rich. (etc. until we have a workers' government).

Send it to The Young Worker Editorial Committee, 33 First St., N. Y.

Sport in Soviet Russia

By PAUL REINHARDT. In order to get acquainted with the idea and technique of the Russian sport movement, one must pay a visit to the Physical Culture Institute in Moscow.

All sorts of gymnastic appliances to be found in a small gymnastic hall of the institute which can accommodate about 60 gymnasts. The Russians believe in the principle: Mass physical culture as much as possible without any apparatus. This is physical culture for the sake of mankind. With regard to system, the Russians differ. All systems such as the Swedish, Sokol, Jahn, etc., are rejected. The best has been taken from all of them and the intention is to create something exclusive.

Formerly there was no such institute in Russia. Now that it has been established, it answers to proletarian ideas and feelings. This is noticeable already now when the institute is just developing. The institute occupies a former princely mansion, the owner of which was driven out of the country by the revolution. If one takes into consideration that apart from the scientific departments and the gymnastic hall mentioned above there are other rooms for practice, reading and school rooms and a boarding school, one will get an idea of the dimensions of the place. Strange to say, the former chapel is the present gymnastic hall. Sport grounds are ready and well laid out. There is an artificial tobogganing and skiing ground. Arrangements are also made for the digging of a rowing and swimming pool surrounded by old trees. This work is performed by the so-called unemployed welfare departments. It is of considerable interest to note that for this kind of work 50 per cent of the standard wage is paid.

The arrangement of the courses is as follows: 400 pupils with a four-year's course, 200 (including 100 medical men for scientific reasons) with a one-year's course. Twenty-five per cent of the pupils are women. The teaching staff for practical and scientific training as well as for investigations is 75 in number.

As to the actual sport, bathing and swimming takes place wherever water is available. There is no room for false shame—men and women bathe together naked. A tourist movement on a scientific basis will spring up through this younger generation, for the schools arrange every year several excursions of a scientific nature. As yet winter sport is not very general. One would not be far wrong in saying that rifle sport is gaining ground for of this there are many signs. Yachting, motorboat and rowing sport has been given an impetus by simply taking away these craft from the bourgeoisie, enabling thereby the workers to take up this branch of sport. Wrestling and boxing will not reach their proper development until one will have got be-

They're at it again boys. The baseball season is on. Some hundred and fifty thousand bugs will pay from fifty cents to a dollar and a half at the opening game. Figure it up. A hundred and fifty thousand at one buck makes—not a bad little sum! Pro baseball is sure a great little sport. They ought to play it on Wall St.

Who's going to win the pennant this year? Put this down in your notebook. The Pittsburgh Pirates are going to make the rest of the teams in the National League walk the gangplank. In the American League (of business men) the Athletics are going to bring home the bacon—and eggs. But don't bet your money on this inside information. The prophesy is made without knowing what the gamblers are going to do.

Have you organized a baseball team? Let us know if you have. The Young Column will gladly tell the world about it.

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