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

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events MARINES TO HANKOW MEANS WAR ON CHINA

READING books promises to become a popular indoor sport in this counry before long if the authorities in various parts of the country continue to suppress harmless publications. It is true that some of the books should be suppressed in the interests of the mental equanimity of a certain section of the population. There is "Elmer Gantry" for instance. If I were a preacher, a man of the cloth, I would urge the author's deportation on the ground that he was born in Minnesota under false pretences and therefore an undesirable citizen.

READING is an uncomfortable habit for those who read, as well as for those who are written about. While spending a few happy weeks in Berrien county jail (Michigan) a few years back, in company with several other comrades we passed the time pleasantly and instructively reading books, magazines and newspapers. A local pugilist who got into trouble of a quite unpopular but not unusual nature caught the reading habit much to the amazement and horror of the attending detective who shrieked: "My God, so they got you reading." Reading is habit-forming vice.

THERE is a delusion in existence here in the United States that some races are more addicted to reading than others. The race from which I have sprung may not be the greatest book-consuming public in the world but they are not as averse to burning the midnight gas over a choice piece of literature as is commonly supposed. And they have produced a James Joyce much to their horror. It wast be admitted on the whole that the Irish have not been encouraged by their spiritual overseers to send ideological ferrets prowling adoption by the Fascist Grand Counamong the spiritual rabbits in their cil of the Charter of Labor." mental burrows.

a sign over a bookstore at 127 Uni- The document which purports to versity Place which seems to give establish a "fair and proper relation- ted by the horror and resentment hope for encouragement. This place ship between capital and labor" Plan on the corner of Broadway and annual paid holiday, and religious 14th. The sign read: "The Jimmy Higgins Book Shop." Gazing in the Higgins Book Shop." Gazing in the Greeted was sembled wor every word. Fumasoni-Binobi, apostolic delegate to the United States, has hastened Greeted words. window I was still more amazed. Instead of seeing there "The Life of Saint Patrick" or "The Story of the Immaculate Conception" there were books on economics, politics, biology, historical works and fiction of the kind that Boston policemen consider inimical to their morals.

I DECIDED to drop in and see Jimmy but apparently he was elsewhere. So his manager replied to my questions and introduced me to his assistant manager who holds the fort while the manager is at lunch. An opening of the biennial convention of agreeable staff who know so much the Workers Education Bureau, when about books that it is impossible to two of the most colorful figures in leave this orderly, well stocked store the trade union movement will have without purchasing something—if you an opportunity to cross swords on an have the money. Whether you see old grievance, if they care to. One Jimmy or not I can recommend his is James Maurer, president of the book store to the readers of this Pennsylvania Federation of Labor column. (Jimmy Higgins is not a per-and of the Education Bureau and the other is Matthew Woll, vice president of it?—T. J. O'F.).

BATISH propagandists in Shanghai tional Civic Federation's attitude on old age pensions. Maurer, a leader ligence of the reading public by ex- in the pension movement criticized plaining the split of Chiang Kai Shek vigorously the policy of the Civic with the Kuomintang as a maneouver to save the face of the Nationalist president. Here at Boston, however, government owing to difficulties with they will find themselves on the same the foreign powers. A realistic mane- platform with full opportunity either ouver indeed! It is a rather serious to reach an agreement on the old piece of diplomatic trickery for the age pension question, or to discuss hundreds of trade union leaders who further their views. are being beheaded by the mercenaries of General Chiang Kai Shek.

"news" is that Chiang is under the mined. It is urged that the 200 deletutelage of the foreign imperialist gates go make a pilgrimage to Dedexperts who have advised him to con- ham jail, where the two workers are tinue to strut his anti-imperialist held pending their threatened execustuff lest a sudden dropping of the tion on July 10. hostile phrases might leave him without a corporal's guard of a following ly action on the convention floor the among the masses. But Chiang's opening day will be the status of the tricks are not fooling the Chinese Workers School of New York. Claimpeople. They are getting ready to ing to be one of the largest, if not the mete out to him the punishment a largest labor college in America, the traitor deserves. The guns and school is expected to ask a seat in armies of the imperialists will avail deliberations. If the Bureau, howhim little when the mighty power of ever, follows out the action of the the Chinese workers and peasants A. F. of L. convention, the Workers pours down on him like a tidal wave. School may be banned because of its

THERE is a serious financial panic in Japan. So serious is the situation that it is not likely the new cabinet will risk gratifying the ex- has wiped out the forest fire danger, pectations of the anti-Chinese fac- at least for the present, the Conservation with a more aggressive policy in tion Commission announced today. China. The economic system in Japan Every fire was out today and rain has been shaky since the end of the was general throughout the forest world war. Two disastrous earth- fire area. quakes shook the country's economy to

Price 3 Cents

Mineola Court Room Sketches By Gellert In Monday's "Worker"

A group of remarkable drawings by Hugo Gellert, brilliant radical artist, made in the Mineola court room where the trial of Ben Gold and the 10 other leaders of the New York fur workers has just ended, will accompany the complete account of the trial which will appear in Monday's issue of

The DAILY WORKER. Among those sketched by Gellert in the court room are Ben Gold, I. Shapiro, S. Mencher, Judge Lewis Smith, District Attorney Edwards, Barnett Basoff, the stool-pigeon and star witness of the prosecution, the two "dicks" who cooperated with the right wing, and four members of the jury, including the foreman.

A full page will be devoted to an account of the case in Mon-

Mussolini Outlaws Strikes, Boycotts **And Minimum Wage**

ROME, April 22. - Mussolini's labor-smashing policies reached their climax Wednesday evening with the

boycotts are outlawed Strike while the principle of the minimum. BE that as it may I was more or wage is denounced and declared "un-

Expect to Clash At Boston Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, Mass. April 22.—Labor circles here are watching closely the

of the A. F. of L. and the Bureau. They clashed recently on the Na-

Sacco-Vanzetti Action.

Some action is being planned on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, although The explanation of this cock-eyed the form has not yet been deter-

One issue likely to precipitate liveconnection with the Workers Party.

Rain Quells Forest Fire ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.-Rain

(Continued on Page Three) | Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

PURSUERS ATTACK U. S. Army and Navy TRAIN MURDERERS CLERICS SQUIRM

Papal Representative Admits Priests Led

MEXICO CITY April 22.—Government forces, following hotly after the marauding band of clericals which day before yesterday burned to death 187 peaceful passengers on a Guadalajara Mexico City train, have caught up with the band at Yurechuaro, a town near the scene of the nassacre, and have inflicted a severe defeat upon them.

Government Accuses. The government has issued a statement calling attention to the fact that the band is part of the catholic church forces, recently in open rebellion, and still marauding thru the country, the too weak to risk a large scale campaign in the open feild. The fact that two priests, Gonzales and Vega, were recognized as leaders of the murders, and that the atrocity was so foul and cruel in its execution as to immediately suggest religious fanaticism as a motive, is pointed out in the statement. The battle cry of the killers, "Viva Christo Rey" (Long Live Christ, the King) is also recognized as evidence of the Cheer Him at Campaign reactionary, religious nature of the thugs who burned common Mexican passengers to death after they had locked them into railway coaches, but carefully shielded and saved American business men on the same train.

Vet can wimits Leadership.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Irritaagainst the catholic church, whose admits that priests led the attack. Feels Hurt By Charge.

church," said the Rev. Fumasoni-Binoli. "This bitterness of the pre-strike struggle on another front. sident of Mexico and his utter lack of logic must be evident to anyone who reads his statement."

"Because three priests led the atmust conclude that the catholic fighters will be the final answer. church of Mexico is responsible for ner wholly unworthy of the head of a lessly asserts that this attack is another evidence of what he implies is the systematic tyranny of the catho-

The prelate then makes the usual denunciation of the government of work or pay them wages nevertheless. Mexico, and alleges that the catholic He demanded that the city start conchurch is persecuted there.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 22. -Rumors that the Mexican government has discovered a wide spread plot to assassinate the public officials may very likely be true, said representatives here, as it is konwn that the church has thruout its history resorted in times of crisis to inspired assassinations, but the local consul general has not heard of any seizure of the telegraphic service, nor

Foreigners Who Enter United States To Be As Immigrant Aliens

WASHINGTON, April 22. Drastic changes in the regulations relating to aliens crossing the Canadian and Mexican borders into the United States were promulgated today by the department of la-

Aliens residing in foreign contiguous countries and entering the United States to engage in existing employment or to seek employment will not be considered as visiting the United States temporarily as tourists, or temporarily for business or pleasure, but will be considered as aliens of the "immigrant" class.

In Big Practice For New "War to End War"

BOSTON, April 22.-All is set for the big "war game" to be played off the southern New England coast during the week of May 16th.

The U.S. battle fleet will represent the "invading forces" and the U.S. army forces will take the part of the "defenders." Army war college students will provide personnel to represent the

ing forces. The official purpose of this bit of jingoism, euphemistically described as "army-navy exercises" is said to be to test out certain plans of defense and to give practice to high commanders and staff in the detail of "command and logistics connected with the handling of large bodies of troops.

commanders and staff of the land-

OF PASSAIC IS FOR WEISBORD

Mass Meetings

(Special to The DAILY WORKER) candidates for cit, commission r-Albert Weisbord, Simon Smelkinson and Simon Bambach.

The speakers were met with thunis near a branch of that gigantic na- grants Italian workers magnanimous priests led the clerical rebels who derous applause and cheers, the astional pawnshop known as the Morris concessions like the six day week, one perpetrated the Guadalajara-Mexico sembled workers eagerly drinking in Dunne Speaks

Greeted with enthusiasm, William to deny that the Mexican hierarchy F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY is responsible for it. However, WORKER said that "The world of ities." Fumasoni-Binobi, direct representa- labor is watching the Passaic worktive of the Vatican, inadventenly, in ers in this election campaign. The his defense of the catholic rebels, labor movement wants to see if the bitter struggle here for union recognition, wages and working conditions, "The charge is without foundation which aroused world wide admiration and the result of the bitter hatred and support has stimulated a class of President Calles for the catholic loyalty which sees in support of labor

Meeting Is Answer "This tremendous meeting gives a partial answer to the American labor movement. An avalanche of ballots tacking party, as he asserts, then we marked for Weisbord and his fellow

"This you will do and once more you the massacre. Moreover, in a man- will show the textile barons that the Passaic workers know how and when civilized state, President Calles reck- to fight for unionism and the power that it brings."

Discusses Unemployment Albert Weisbord spoke on the ques-lighter. tion of unemployment showing the need of the mills either giving them struction work on the parks, streets,

Weisbord also spoke of the necessity of every worker being a member of a union. How in that way the labor movement would be better able struggle.

Heckled At Meeting Speaking last night at Carpenters Hall at a meeting called by the demo-League For Women Voters where he received a good reception.

It is apparent that an organized ly not bound to leave with the ship. group of hecklers are visiting all the meetings where the labor candidates speak and carry on a campaign to disorganize when Weisbord has the floor. It is believed that they are being paid for this.

The issue of the red flag is being dragged into the campaign by George Hoffman, deputy sheriff and a candidate for commissioner. He raved about Communism at a recent meeting at Carpenters Hall.

Sacco Vanzetti Meeting

The Sacco-Vanzetti meeting that was first arranged for last week will be held Wednesday evening, seven o'clock at Belmont Park, Garfield, under the joint auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Antifascist Alliance. Among the speakers will be Albert Weisbord, Robert W. Dunn and Pat Devine.

100 KILLED FROM Salvadoran Comes to Watch IIs a Litt FLOOD THAT HAS SWEPT THE SOUTH

Mississippi Waters Six Feet Deep Over Land

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 22 .-Scores of lives are believed to have been lost in the path of the flood waters sweeping across the Mississippi delta from a break in the Mississippi levee near Scott Landing

The flood waters were six feet deep in Greenville early today and water was still pouring over the top of the city's protective levee.

Officials have sent out an appeal for river boats to rescue the entire population which is reported marooned in the city.

150,000 People Threatened

More than 150,000 people residing in the Yazoo delta region are threatened because of new breaks in the Mississippi levees in that area, according to reports to the War De- ter of Foreign Affairs of Salvador, Refugee camps are being estab-

vador is near the new U.S. conquest, lished to care for these people at Nicaragua. Vicksburg, Yazoo City, and Green-

The dispatch stated that at least 21 counties are almost completely submerged in that vicinity. From the countries are almost completely submerged in that vicinity. merged in that vicinity. Further breaks are feared.

The army rushed 100,000 bags for CASE OF BEN GOLD use in rebuilding the levee near Cairo. use in rebuilding the levee near Cairo, PASSAIC, N. J., April 22.—Pack-ing Ukrainian Hall and the Workers the rapidly rising waters, seven seri-Home tonight thousands of workers ous slides have been reported at Cairo. Qver 100 Dead Flood deaths during the last ten

days are estimated at more than 100. In Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Kansas, Oklahoma and Tennessee more than 60 were reported to have lost their lives.

Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois and other states affected by the inundation have also reported many fatal-

Tornadoes in Illinois and Texas are estimated to have taken a toll of at least 40 lives.

Seamen Thwart "Shanghai" Plot; Dangerous

An attempt to "Shanghai" five seamen aboard the S. S. "H. J. Lawrence" was frustrated yesterday when the men escaped from the ship by sliding down a rope to a coal barge which was laying alongside and from there taken ashore by a friendly

Vessel Dangerous.

The men, George Pappdoqus, J. Cringel, F. McKenna, B. Barran, and a messman, whose name could not be procured, refused to sail on the boat, a coastwise vessel upon which they had been working for four days because of its unsafe condition. They declared that the dynamo was out of to fight the bosses in the every day order, endangering the lives of the men aboard; the pumps were also dislocated and held together by rope. Bad Food.

In addition, the mess service was cratic party he was heckled by the inadequate, in as much as the single president and secretary of that or- cook (instead of the customary 2 or any censorship established in Mexico ganization. He also spoke the same 3) had been in a state of chronic evening at a meeting arranged by the drunkenness for the past few days. The escaped seamen had not signed any "articles," and were consequent-

> J. Louis Engdahl Places Wreaths on the Graves of

Liebknecht - Luxembourg

(Special To The Daily Worker) BERLIN, April 21. (Delayed)— J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER who is bringing the ashes of C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party to Moscow where they will be interred in the Kremlin wall, today placed a wreath on the graves of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg, pioneer German Communists who were murdered in 1919 by the socialist government of Germany.

Watch Us a Little CHEN PROTEST AS

J. Gustavo Guerrero, above, Minis-

visiting in Washington, D. C. Sal-

Bassoff's Blackmail

of the union, charged with complicity

in an "assault" on a scab fur shop in

last of the defendants to testify:

(Continued on Page Three)

DRIVE ON HANKOW 1,500 U.S. Marines to Joinn 42 Warships

> HIGHLIGHT'S OF TODAY'S NEWS. Powers prepare for attack on Hankow. Concentrate warships, rush 1.500 American marines.

POWERS PREPARE

Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign minister, protests against presence of 42 warships off Hankow. 3. France adopts more militant

policy. Chiang Kai-shek makes bid for imperialist support; continues wholesale arrest and execution of la-

bor leaders. 5.—Bukharin advises Communists to work within Kuomintang. American and British fire des-

troyed setcions of Nanking, eye-

7.—Rumor alliance between Chang Tso-lin and Chiang Kai-shek.

witness testifies.

WASHINGTON, April 22. — That the imperialist powers are making preparations for an attack on Hankow, seat of the Nationalist government, was indicated today by the circulation of the report that the 1,500 marines aboard the transport Henderson, due in Shanghai shortly, are bound for Hankow.

Although Secretary of War Wilbur has declared that the ultimate destina nas declared that the ultimate destination of the marines is in the hands of Admiral C. S. Williams, commands of the Asiatic squadron, responsible the Tranking both and the conservers of the situation believe that Gold, on Stand, Tells of the Nationalist capital is the certain destination of the marines.

Bound for Hankow.

Dispatches from London quote the MINEOLA, L. I., April 22.-With Morning Post as saying that the all the evidence heard in the trial of American contingent will proceed di-Ben Gold, leader of the New York fur rectly to Hankow. workers, and 10 other active members

Chen Protests.

Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign Rockville Center last year, the end minister, has protested against the of the trial which began about 10 presence of the imperialist warships days ago is now a matter of hours. off Hankow, according to a dispatch The case went to the jury at 5:15 from that city. Conditions in Hankow and small number of foreigners Charles R. Weeks, former district in the city do not warrant the presattorney of this county, in summing ence of 42 foreign vessels, Chen said.

up, said of Ben Gold, who was the The concentration of imperialist warships outside of Hankow is re-"Gold is a truthful man and he told garded as part of the preparation for straightforward story. His testi- a possible attack on the city. Latest mony is worthy of belief; far more reports put the number of imperialist worthy than that of Barnet Basoff." war vessels in Hankow at 42. Other (Continued on Page Two)

RUSH MADEIROS TOWARDS DEATH AS SACCO, VANZETTI APPEALS POUR IN

Sacco and Vanzetti, now in Dedham jail, have refused for two weeks to sign a petition to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller for a pardon. Vanzetti held that he and Sacco are innocent and fears that the word "pardon" may be misconstrued.

Attorney William G. Thompson, defense lawyer, stated that a conference with the two framed-up men would be held shortly.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-President Coolidge and the department of justice will refuse any form of intervention to halt the execution of Ni-This announcement was made officially by Attorney-General Sargent yesterday.

to die in the electric chair next by name. Thursday morning.

loomed rapidly over the horizon. Has Confessed Murder.

were sentenced to death. His con- for a review of the case.

It has just been learned that both | fession pointed certainly to the Morelli gang of Providence as the men who murdered the two payroll guards seven years ago. Death to Close His Mouth.

Granted two reprieves by Governor Fuller, Madeiros was refused a third. Thus the leading witness who can prove the two Italian workers innocent is to be done to death without an opportunity to tell a court of commission that he and his gang are the South Braintree payroll murderers. Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti were

struck with fear when Madeiros was sent to the death house.

It may mean that Fuller has made cola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. up his mind that Sacco and Vanzetti must die.

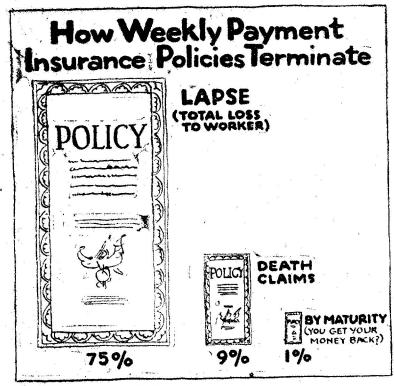
Madeiros' case is an apt illustration of Bay State justice. A confessed murderer, he was granted a BOSTON, April 22.—Attorney Wil- retrial where Sacco and Vanzetti, inliam G. Thompson, counsel for Nicola nocent, have been denied a shadow of Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Ital- justice. Overcome with remorse when ian workers convicted of murder on he saw Mrs. Sacco and her children framed-up charges, today asked Gov. visiting his fellow prisoner, he con-Alvan T. Fuller for another respite fessed, implicating the Morelli gang, for Celestinos Madeiros, condemned although unwilling to mention them

The deluge of appeals continued to-The governor, it was stated at his day to swamp Governor Fuller's ofoffice, had the request under advise- fice. The Belgian Federation of Labor, representing 600,000 workers. a With the removal of Madeiros to dozen Tampa cigar factories, 381 stuthe death house at Charleston prison dents of Mt. Holyoke College, the yesterday, black clouds, presaging the Workers' School of Springfield, Mass.. legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, San Francisco and Everett, Wash., Central Labor Councils, the Central Labor Council of Toulon, France, the Madeiros has confessed that he took liberal club of the University of Chipart in the South Braintree payroll cago and scores of individuals and murder, for which the two radicals groups joined in appeals for freedom

"Big Four" Agents Trained to Aid Swindle

Past Events of Insurance Expose.

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



This illustration graphically tells the story of the millions made by the "Big Four" on forfeitures on lapsed weekly payment policies. Giving the insurance trust the benefit of every doubt, they made upwards of \$50,000,-000.00 last year on this item alone. cies at a 66% loss), drop them at a

complete loss.

it says, ground."

for a lapsed policy.

Save for your old age!

3% of all terminations are paid as

surrender values and the balance are

How to Sell It.

called "Talks to New Agents."

but the more you apply cleverness-

Get to Their Hearts.

"Keep cost in the background."

(Copyrighted by The DAILY WORKER, 1927.)

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

ARTICLE XII. Because they have a bearing on what follows it is advisable to mention: once more the startling facts relative to "industrial" (weekly pay-

ment) life insurance lapse statistics. It must be remembered that whereas "ordinary" life insurance policies have a loan value after being two ears in force, industrial life insurnce policies have no loan values

lder has been paying upon his polfor the past twenty years, duringteh time he may have deposited upwards of \$500, yet, if he is in desperate circumstances, and requires a loan, the "Big Four" will not grant it. Get Little.

hatsoever. An "industrial" policy-

In order to secure cash on a weekly payment life insurance policy, it must be surrendered. The available cash is usually about one-third of the total payments made during the payment-period. When the policy is surrendered for its cash value, it is automatically lapsed by the company keep cost in the background. Get him

Ballyhooers for life insurance never mention cost. After you have scared fail to stress the point that life insur- the wits out of him, then you may ance is a great investment. Save for mention cost . . . it won't matter your old age. 97% of American then. workers are destitute at age 65, they say. They quote horrible examples of men who failed to make provision for how to get at your prospect's heart- cialist party organ, appeared on the vote than last year, in the Labor Party A denunciatory warrant for the artheir old age and who are now lan- strings: "Suppose the case of, say, streets with Norman Thomas and as a whole. quishing in the poorhouse.

in this series of articles that the prin- adores his little son, the cutest little Koumintang Party of China. ciple of life insurance is not a good four-year-old in the world. . . You Dr. Thomas is severe in his con- of Chiang Kai-Shek, MacDonald said one. On the contrary, it is one of hand the child a small gift and the demnation of Chiang Kai-Shek and that the foreign powers are responssuch great merit and of such greatly pleased because the brands him as a traitor to the Nacocial significance that it should not be left in the hands of the swindling known as sales technique! Great as to accuse him of having received Chinese revolution. The interview execution of leaders of workers and Wall Street financiers, who fatten stuff. upon the ignorance and credulity of Still further, "You must pour out such a cautious person as Dr. Esme Howard's luncheon, at that 40 million workers; unwitting victims the water of life insurance until the Thomas. of the "Big Four" weekly payment rock of resistance sinks out of sight life insurance combine.

Rates Too High.

social significance but not in the asked for ... " . hands of the present Wall Street di- From the beginning of his novitiate Apparently he is without support, rectors, who now control the so-called the new agent is primed to forget save his own troops, the money of mutual companies to the detriment of cost in talking to his prospect. As some Chinese merchants, and perhaps the policyholders' interests and to stated in the little lesson above, he some British gold. He is charged City, N. J., has contributed \$15 toward unions has been ordered by Chiang

payment policy lapses. In the year dupe discovers what his surrender having reached a virtual understand-made for the raising of funds for the 1925, one and a half billions of dol- values really are it is usually too late. ing with the Northern militarists. paper periodically in the future. lars of "industrial" insurance ter- Don't show figures! Of course not, Whatever offenses Chinese Comminated on the books of the "Big they are unfavorable to the company. munists in Hankow may have com- jail. Here is what Oneal has to say:

company.

Most Policies Lapse.

The above percentages, startling of insurance,? though they may be, are as naught compared with the figures on the "Big Four" weekly payment policy lapses. Of the total amount of year- will talk on "Dollar Diplomacy," the editorial page, which is not out of has issued a statement telling what within the Kuomintang and ally itself ly ferminations 75% are total loss second of a course of four lectures harmony with his support of the happened." lapses. This means that insurers who at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, on A. F. of L. officials who are aiding The socialist officials have little the extreme right, N. D. Bucharin in are unable to hang on to their policies Monday at 8 o'clock. The lectures the bosses and bomb squad in trying use for a united front even among a statement issued yesterday said, for the prescribed ten years (after are being held under the auspices of to send furriers and left wing mem- themselves but they seem to enjoy "We must utilize the national forces which they may surrender their poli- the Workers' School of Boston.

GREEN THROWS AN MacDONALD

Join Nabobs in Entertaining J. Ramsay

(From a Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, April 22.—Presiofficials are having a high old time in the old town these days.

Bedizened in afternoon clothes, formal evening dress, and even morning attire, they are hobnobbing with the high and the mighty—all in honor and homage of their good friend, J. Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the British Labor Party and leader of His Majesty's Opposition.

Green's Buffonery

Mr. Green startled newspapermen by dasing into the British ambassadorial mansion on Connecticut avenue Wednesday noon, all togged out in Prince-Albert and high collar. The British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, had invited him and Secretary Morrissey to be present at a dinner he gave for MacDonald.

Throws Swell Dinner Wednesday night, however, President Green and his boys came into their own. In the ultra-fashionable Hamilton hotel they threw a dinner party for the former Premier, at which several ambassadors, a number of politicians, among them Secretary of Labor Davis, and a group of labor union officials were present.

Mr. MacDonald in his press talks while here explained at great length how it came about that the Independent Labor Party did not renominate him for treasurer and how he expected to be elected to that office just the same.

How About Forward? "I am very fond of you Americans you know," he began, "and despite

what the N. Y. Insurance Report calls in, "is it true that the Forward is ish embassy and answered questions will take steps to separate Hankow paying your expenses on this trip?" from press correspondents. He had from Nanking and will direct their 'expiries"; which is another name the reply, "they are no more paying ambassador, and a number of guests government. I have before me a booklet issued my expenses than you are. I have including Sen. Borah and President by the Metropolitan Life Insurance written for the Forward and am their Company, the largest life insurance guest at the celebration."

company in the world and the biggest "Mr. MacDonald, you are no doubt seller of weekly payment, life insur- aware of the fight going on in the ance in America. The pamphlet is labor movement in New York, what is your opinion of the issues and fac-It is a short course in how to sell tors, involved, as put forth by the industrial insurance. It says, "Peo- Forward and The DAILY WORKER round out the occasion.

ple buy life insurance because of and the FREIHEIT?" salesmen who sell it to them. Your "Oh, those last two papers, they processes, stripped bare, may some- are the Communist papers. Aren't times mean to plead, coax, drum or they?" he asked and then went no urge men into insuring their lives; further.

the greater your success." Nice business-plead; coax, drum! Further on "Keep cost in the back-The cost is so excessive that as soon as it is mentioned the prospect will fight shy, therefore it is advisable to and further protection, such as it is, het up about his old age, about the ceases. Rellykoors for life insurance never mention cost.

in the socialist party for Abraham quence. He said he would now be manufacturers by issuing warrants Cahan, was indicated today when the nominated by possibly 70 organiza- for the wholesale arrest and execu-The booklet goes on to illustrate latest edition of the New Leader, so- tions, and expected to win a bigger tion of labor leaders. your uninsured neighbor, a good risk, James Oneal locking horns in deadly The claim is not being put forward aged 40, who earns a nice salary. He combat over the recent split in the

-but you must pour it out with tact. "Timely Topics:

Tact does not present a proposal (of talk of the wickedness of the Reds. expenses on his American trip. They expose the prima facie fraud. mitted against Chinese unity they are

> unequal treaties." bers of the needle trades unions to a divided rear.

MAYOR GREETS EX-PREMIER



Mayor James J. Walker of New York City is shown greeting J. Ramsay MacDonald, former prime minister of Great Britain, following the return of MacDonald from Boston and Concord.

MacDonald Lolls In **Embassy of Britain;** Sneers at Strikers

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 22.-J. Ramon April 20 and found it all dressed Nationalist government. "Mr. MacDonald," a reporter broke up to meet him. He sat in the Brit-Green and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, with Secretary of Labor Davis.

In the evening, the A. F. of L. gave him a dinner at the Hamilton Hotela dinner for 60 trade union officials with a few public officeholders to

Slanders Ge gral Strike Slanders Ge eral Strike aged at Nanking, without making Talking to the pass men, MacDon-counter-demands for reparations for ald said the general strike had "struck thousands of Chinese killed and valulabor generally," and because it had able property destroyed by the improved disastrously expensive to the perialist bombardment of the city, it strength of the labor movement he did is reported. not think it would be repeated in a

that Cook is a strong trade unionist an eye-witness. relying on industrial action. His own by De Crosse, who is connected in a lefeat at the hands of Cook's sup- semi-official capacity porters, for nomination for treasurer Kai-shek. What may develop into a new split dismissed as being of slight conse- of foreign imperialists and native

in China, created by the anti-red move those for whom warrants are issued. British gold, which is going far for was cut short by the hour for Sir point.

To quote from his column, MacDonald answered a question as to his connection with the Jewish protest against the raids on local "In no proper sense is the sorry Daily Forward's anniversary celebra-Certainly life insurance is a good insurance) with a crowd around; does split in the ranks of the Chinese Na- tion in New York, by explaining that thing, but not at the present rates not begin a canvass with talk about tionalist party a matter of principle he writes a London letter for that which are more than three times too cost; does not show many figures; or a right and left wing division. Gen. paper, and hence was asked to speak Shanghai. does not dwell on surrender values; Chiang masks his own treason to the at its anniversary celebration, but he Certainly life insurance has a great does not leave sample policies until Nationalist movement by the familiar denied that the paper was paying his

Supports Daily Worker The International Branch, Union their own aggrandizement and profit. must never talk about surrender val- with not accounting for \$90,- the sustaining fund of the DAILY Kai-shek to Nanking, where there has Consider the question of weekly ues. Why should he. When the poor 000,000 of Nationalist money and of WORKER. Plans are also being been widespread unrest against his

"The split in the ranks of the Chi- Kai-shek. Their names are being Of this enormous termination only No, talk about the weather, bring the insignificant in comparison with nese Nationalists is wide, and civil withheld. 9% were paid in death claims. One son a toy, kiss the baby, but don't Chiang's criminal defection. In the war is waged between the two facpercent (1%) of these terminations mention cost. Don't show figures long run he is likely to fall. In the tions. The Communists have set up and above all don't leave sample pol- meantime he has thrown Chinese af- in business at Hankow and the anti- sians and 7,000 Shantung troops, sur-After all the propaganda about sav- icies. It might give the game away. fairs into new chaos. One way or Communists at Nanking. In Moscow rounded by Chiang's troops, are in ing for one's age, we discover that It is due to the terrific number of another the powers may take ad- the Communists are terribly shocked Pukow and continue to shell Nanking. the policy conditions are so harsh weekly payment lapses that the enor-vantage of that chaos. If they do they because CHIANG-KAI-SHEK HAS These shells are coming principally that only 1% of all terminated poli-mous "Big Four" assets (keep pyra-will only add to Chinese bitterness. It EXECUTED SOME OF HIS COM- from guns mounted on armored trains cles are endowments. If your agent miding year after year. During 1925, is highly important to remember that MUNIST OPPONENTS and is carry- and are taking a daily toll of lives in ever tells you to save for your old age conservatively estimated, the "Big not the Northern militarists nor ing the war into the opposition camp. Nanking. The normal population of via a weekly payment endowment pol- Four" made upwards of \$50,000,000, Chiang himself, although perhaps With the Moscow braves' record of Nanking, which is 1,000,000, has been icy, tell him that you can find a bet- on forfeitures on lapsed policies. But they may at times be paid tools of executions, jailings and exiling of So- cut down by the flight of the panicter method than doing it with his did the 40 million "industrial" policy- foreigners, British or Japanese, have cialists, Chiang probably thought it stricken populace. Few shops are holders benefit by these profits? Did dared to talk anything but the lan- wise to give his opponents a dose of open and business is at a standstill the "mutual" directors lower the cost guage of relentless opposition to the their own medicine. We note that with the city over-run with soldiers. Earl Browder of the American Com-Lest the New Leader might be ac- munist Party, Tom Mann of England cused of one-sidedness James Oneal and M. Doriot have gone to Hankow BOSTON, April 22.—Scott Nearing takes up the cudgels for Chiang on the to advise the Communists. Chiang that the Communist Party must work

Marines and Warships Mass to Attack Hankow

(Continued from Page One) tze between Shanghai and Hankow. France More Militant.

tion. Authoritative sources state that officials admitted today that the questhe cabinet is willing to follow Great tion of home manufacture of intoxiyour bustle I think there is much to say MacDonald came to Washington Britain in an open war against the cants is looming as a "serious" prob-

In case of intervention the powers "That is not true, young man," was lunch with Sir Esme Howard, the Tory attack entirely against the Hankow

Bids for Support.

SHANGHAI, April 22. - Chiang Kai-shek is making an open bid for imperialist support, it was learned from authoritative sources today. He is prepared to offer the im-

perialist powers full indemnity for as a monument in honor of Tamada, foreign lives lost and property dam- a greatly-admired liberal leader. exception of the extreme right which

Sections of Nanking were totally destroyed by British and American He attacked Secretary Cook of the gun-fire during the bombardment of British Miners' Federation, saying the city, according to W. De Crosse,

at 9 in the morning, but by 10 he is | That Chiang Kai-shek may form an syndicalist, by 11 is advocating poli- open alliance with Chang Tso-lin, tical action, and by afternoon is again Manchurian war lord, was intimated

of the Independent Labor Party, he | Chiang is also currying the favor

rest of 116 Nationalist leaders, including Michael Borodin. Several When asked about the new situation other Russians are included among

Murder 112

The number of Nationalist and lapeasants' unions are taking place at Nanking, Canton, Swatow and Soo-

In an attempt to suppress the mass unions and the execution of labor leaders, Chiang Kai-shek has declared martial law in the native city of

Chiang's troops patrolled the streets and searched "suspicious-looking" Chinese.

Suppress Unions. Chow-lu, who has made a specialty

ruthless dictatorship. Reports from Nanking state that

six more labor leaders were executed at Lunghwa at the orders of Chiang

Bombard Nanking.

Two thousand white guard Rus-

Bukharin Advises Moderation. MOSCOW, April 22.-Pointing out with all of the national forces, but united in the Kuomintang with the

Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators? They Are Leaders of the National Civic Fed-

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

Ben Gold and 10 other members of the Furriers' Union and 40 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are being framed up by a combination of high salaried labor leaders and capitalists. They are trying to jail them for long terms.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. Samuel McRoberts is treasurer of the National Civic Federa-

tion. His corporation connections are as follows:

President and director Metropolitan Trust Co., of the City of N. Y., 120 Broadway; director American Alliance Insurance Co.; director Sugar Refining Co.; chairman of Finance Committee of Armour & Co.; director Austin Machinery Corporation; director Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railway Co.; director Commercial Credit Corporation; director Consolidated Cigar Corporation; director Consolidated Coal Co.; the director Consolidation Coal Products Co.; the director Continental Guarantee Corporation; director Cumberland and Pa. R. R.; director Great American Insurance Co.; the director Kansas City Southern Railway Co.; director Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance Co.; director National Surety Co.; director N. Y. In-

Action Against Home Bootlegging Is Due

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Federal 'intervention" into home brewing, wine making and small distilling may become necessary as a result of an enormous increase in this method of war vessels are patrolling the Yang- producing intoxicants, it was learned at the treasury today.

While Gen. L. C. Andrews, dry Dispatches from Paris indicate that chief, has passed up the "little felthe die-hard cabinet, fearing a revolt low" in the drive against big sources in Indo-China, is adopting a more of liquor supply which have been militant stand on the Chinese situa- keeping the bootleg market satisfied,

> BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Scores Killed When Bridge Falls TOKYO, Japan, April 22.—Scores of Japanese villagers on Shikoku Is-

lowed by 1,000 persons, was intended for the right of the working women.

s flirting with the militarists."

Chiang Seeks Reinforcements. MANILA, P. I., April 22.-Professing admiration for Filipino soldiers, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese nationalist general, sought to recruit twenty-five experienced Filipino sol-

Several Filipino soldiers of forunte are now with Chiang, among them is Vicente Barros, a former major in the

Japan More Aggressive. more aggressive policy in China is predicted here.

about what is happening in China," issued this afternoon, "as it is direct- time of strikes, lockouts, etc.). ly and deeply affected by it." Japan The conference will be held at is ready to cooperate with the other Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers St,

21 Day Moratorium In Japan; Call a Special Meeting of the Diet

TOKYO, April 22.—The twentyone day bank moratorium was officially ordered this afternoon. A special five-day session of the diet was called to open May 3rd.

The financial crisis has extend ed even into the imperial family. The imperial household department held an emergency conference today to advance money to princes who were short of funds.

New England Working Women Have Arranged Conference For May

BOSTON, April 22.-A conference land were killed and injured when of women labor organizations in New Mima Bridge cracked under the England will be held here Sunday weight of a 17,000-pound stone today. May 15 to mobilize the women to The stone, drawn by horses and fol- fight against imperialist wars and

The agenda calls for action on the following points: to fight imperialist war, to carry on an effective c paign to unionize the working women.

To encourage and assist the working class women to become citizens of the United States. To fight for equal pay for equal work. To combat child labor and to consider the question of training the children of the workers in sympathy and support diers here today for service in his of the aims of labor. To fight for government maintenance of working women for a specific period of time before and after child birth and demand legislative action legalizing birth control. To develop politics consciousness and activity among working women. To participate in all TOKYO, April 22.-That the new struggles of the workers jointly with Japanese government will adopt a other labor organizations. To provide for the educational, cutural, and social needs of the working class house-"Japan cannot remain indifferent wives. To render material and moral support to workers engaged in strug-Premier Tanaka said in a statement gles against capitalists, (relief in

at two p. m.

LECTURES and FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union (8 St. & Astor Pl.) at 8 o'clock Admission Free Sunday, April 24—Dr. Irwin Edman: "Science, Salvation, and the Modern Soul."

Tuesday, April 26-Prof. Henry E. Grampton-"Evolution Today Friday, April 29—Everett Dean Martin: What Is the Matter With Modern Ideas?—"The Type of Man Who Thrives in the Modern World."

AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL Lex. Av. & 22d St., at 8 o'elock. Single Admission, 25 cents. Reduction for Course Tickets.

Monday, Apr. 25—Houston Peterson: Flauvert and the World of Illu-sion.—"A Literary Saint."

Thurs., Apr. 28.--Dr. E. G. Spaulding: Questions People Expect a Philos-opher to Answer.—"What Is the Personality?" Sat., April 30-Dr. Scott Buchanan: Platonic Attitudes .- "Dialectic as a Method in Philosophy."

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street and Second Avenue THIS SUNDAY

P. M.—The Pioneers of the Race DR. G. F. BECK "The Saint of the Market Place"—Socrates
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:15 P. M.-

EDMUND B. CHAFFEE "The Revolt of Asia"
ADMISSION FREE

8:30 P. M .- Open Forum HARRY F. WARD "Economics and Religion"—2.

INGERSOLL FORUM CHAMBER MUSIC HALL,

CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY EVENING, 8 P. M. DR. WINIFRED SACKVILLE (Mother) STONER will speak on

"Vitology-The Only Sanc-Sense Philosophy" Questions and Speeches from floor. Admission free. All welcome.

TOMORROW NIGHT, 8 P.M. Joe Freeman will speak on "RUSSIA IN 1927"

A brilliant proletarian journalist, who has just returned from a half-year's stay in the Soviet Union, tells what he saw there. The Workers School Forum 198 East 14th Street.

NEXT SUNDAY: May-Day-No Forum. Attend your May-Day Meeting.
ADMISSION 25c.

Boston Starts Training Class BOSTON, April 22 .- The Young Workers League of District One has organized a training course on Organization and policy of the Young Workers League.

This course will be given in 7 lessons with 2 periods every lesson, The course contains instructions on structure of the Y. W. L. duties' and function of units and officers, how to build shop nuclei, how to get new members, discipline and policy of the Y. W. L. on every field of work. Nat Kay the District Organizer of the League will instruct the course.

Old Age Pension Bill Defeated By

By JOHN P. TROXELL.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 22 (FP). this triumvirate won the battle.

question of changing the state con- municipal elections May 3rd. stitution to make pensions possible. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. secure in the prospect of fat pensions for themselves, decreed that the for- vention have gone on record for a mer Old Age Pension law was unconstitutional. Therefore the change in ket respectively, it is expected that the Constitution is necessary. Organized labor in Pennsylvania has sup- which have endorsed Sam Globerman's ported Old Age Pensions for many years; James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor is chairman of the State Old United Labor Ticket in future elec-Age Pension Commission.

Sought by Mellon.

to put this measure before the people, work in that direction. fought it desperately. Governor Fisher was their willing tool, and by a campaign full of falsehoods and bullying tactics, they defeated the measure.

If the governor had shown half as which machine politicians inserted, from endorsing him. and the Election Laws have been improved but little.

The Homsher bills, which aimed to saddle the republican machine on the they are so desperate, they have even like manner. state for all time by practically precluding independent political action, failed to pass. The machine politicians seemed to figure that, having succeeded in knocking down and hogtying the state's voters, it was going a little too strong to kick 'em in the

Organization of Negro

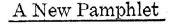
has brought out a bill aimed primarily program:

the black workers in British Africa utilities with workers' control. from all white trade unionists as compensation for all unemployed to him." well. The African Industrial and workers.

Under the terms of this bill, the Governor General "may make regula
5. The establishment of the eightThen he began to threaten, and peace and good order among natives" wages in all industries. in South Africa. It defines the "subcure by unlawful methods an altera- and children. tion of any matter by law established.'

176 Killed in N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y. (FP) .- 176 workers were killed on the job in March, reports the state industrial commissioner.



THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Conspiracy Against the Trade Unions



WM. F. DUNNE 15 cents

Los Angeles Labor **Demands Globerman** Penn. Legislature For Place on Board

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN

LOS ANGELES, April 22.-With -The Old Age Pensions Bill fur-trade union bodies representing over nished the only fight in the Pennsyl- 5000 workers endorsing his candidacy vania Legislature this year. This for Board of Education, the Trade measure split the Vare and the Mel- Union Campaign Committee for Sam lon gangs into two camps, with Vare Globerman, independent labor candifavoring and Mellon opposing. Gov- date, has issued a call for a TRADE ernor Fisher and Joe Grundy, boss of UNION POLITICAL CONFERENCE the State Manufacturers' gang, jump- to all trade unions and district councils ed into the fray on Mellon's side, and of Los Angeles, the purpose of which is to outline an acceptable labor plat-The measure before the Legisla- form on which trade union candidates ture did not provide a pension, but can run in future elections, and to merely proposed a referendum on the support the labor candidate in the

What Workers Want. Since the State Painters Convention and the State Building Trades Con-Labor Party and a United Labor Ticthe district councils of these bodies, candidacy, will call upon the TRADE UNION POLITICAL CONFERENCE to work for a Labor Party and a tions. The conference, which has been called to meet Monday, April 25th, in the Needle Trades Hall, will The Mellon-Grundy outfit, fearing thus become a permanent body to

Make Foolish Charge.

The officials of the Central Labor Council are attempting to prevent the Council from endorsing Globerman, as they charge him with much fight in favor of his "Clean being a "Red," but since many unions Election" bills, as he exhibited in his have endorsed him on the basis of the attorney, Charles Weeks, and in the Mencher and Phillip to beat him up. attack on the Pension bill, he could labor platform on which he is running, same calm manner he replied to the probably have won. Instead, he as an independent, it is difficult to sarcastic, threatening, provocative meekly accepted the amendments see how they can prevent the Council

what action they should take. Now Gold in a matter-of-fact, business- connection with the day of the raid, raised the ridiculous charge that he is not a citizen, and forced him to show his papers to them before they union asking me to translate a let- possible. were satisfied that they could not ter written in Jewish, which had been frame him up on this issue.

The present situation recalls the

Workers' Party Statement.

Commercial Workers' Union, of the 3. Abolition of private employ- A few days later Basoff came back

tions and anti-labor laws by the police was not supporting anyone. He could

6. Strict enforcement of the child versive acts" as including the in- labor laws, and abolition of night citing of natives to "attempt to pro- work and dangerous work for women

7. Repeal of anti-picketing ordinance.

8. Enforcement of public health workshops.

9. All employes of any city deunder union conditions.

10, Free text books ad expenses for food and clothing for all children

could not afford a schooling. supervision of the labor movement.

belong to a trade union, and have a wages for all school teachers.

13. Abolition of military training in the schools.

pledges itself to utilize the election them?" campaign for the purpose of rallying the workers to this program, and to work for the final purpose of complete working-class control of govern-

Support Labor Candidates, Build a Labor Party.—(Signed) Workers' (Communist) Party.

Boston Foreign Born Council Holds Confab

will hold an enlarged Conference in nor did he recognize a telegram pre-St. Stanley Polish Society, chairman April 3rd. of the Salem & Peabody Conference, This was signed with Gold's name to protest against discriminatory and but he had not sent it, altho he stated anti-alien legislation, and to organize frankly that it might have been sent

a permanent council. This decision was arrived at a This was very evidently an effort month ago at a preliminary confer- to discredit the testimony of various ence held in Peabody at Moose Hall, witnesses to the effect that the genand representing a membership of eral picket committee had never had more than 1300 from social, religious meetings on Sunday, as Basoff had from the union, and Shapiro told of and benefit societies and trade testified. Kessler did not claim to be unions. Finns, Russians, Lithuan- a member of the committee, but he ians, Portuguese, Polish and Jews did claim— at least the district at- WORKERS! PROTEST AGAINST The thing is so astounding that words



GREEN AND HIS ASSOCIATES

GOLD TESTIFIES TO BLACKMAIL ATTEMPT BY BASOFF BOOST for Borno, CHIEF STOOL PIGEON OF PROSECUTION

(Continued from Page One)

tifying, answered the questions of his rived there Gold had ordered Samuel questioning of the district attorney. Basoff At Office.

he was sick and could not work, and I a waste of the court's time. Organization of Negro

Under the title of "Boycott The Bosses' Candidates," the Workers' CAPE TOWN, April 22.—(FP)—

Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has issued the following immediate Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has increased and the marines and constitution of the was stek and count not work, and the was s had; many other workers had been in judge says in long-suffering tone, tematically supports all legitimate abor union movement among. 1. Public ownership of all public jail too. The union would stick by "Oh let them go on." His whole enterprise. Unfavorable legislation him, and the best thing to do was to attitude shows that he has a firm is being eliminated. With the con-

colored race elements, is affiliated ment agencies and establishment of again, so Gold related, and this time with the Intl. Federation of Trade public free employment bureaus in he made a demand for a specific Unions at Amsterdam, which has cooperation with the trade unions. amount of money. He wanted \$60 a ioined the white unions in denouncing 4. Abolition of the use of injunc- week, and Gold told him the union

took Samuel Zuckerman (labor editor of 'The Day') with me."

Willful Misinterpretation.

Gold used the word "scandal" meanto what he had meant by it.

Threatened Gold.

"Nothing", said Gold. The Workers' (Communist) Party scriously? Did you think he meant

Is A Communist. When cross examination began, the

district attorney asked: "Aare you a Communist?" Gold answered "Yes."

Maurice Malkin, one of the defendants who also testified yesterday, answered "Yes" to this same ques-

Did Not Send Telegram.

Gold was next questioned as to whether he knew Harry Kessler who BOSTON, Aprill 22.—Council for stood up in the court room to be the Protection of the Foreign Born identified. Gold did not know him, Peabody at 56 Main St., at 2 o'clock sented by the district attorney which Sunday, April 24th, according to an purported to call Kessler to a meet-announcement issued by S. Malik, of ing at union headquarters on Sunday

out of his office.

he had come to the office in response In a low, calm voice Gold while tes- to this telegram and when he ar-Creating Prejudice. Gold positively denied this. The

story was significant not only be-Startling revelations concerning the cause it would prejudice the jury April 19, 1927, have not been questioned so far. Prejudice against "Basoff came to my office in the them must be created as much as

This has been the custom all dursent to him by his father," said Gold, ing this trial; if there is no evidence "In the letter, Basoff's father told against the defendant, create a spe-1923 period, when a local Labor Party him he ought to get some money out cial prejudice in the minds of the was organized with over 20 local of the union for being jailed and jurors. Judge Smith, petulant, bored, unions represented on its Executive beaten by the police. I told him the at times wrathy and vicious, acts Committee, but which was swept union could not pay him money any as the any testimony that showed Hertzog Cabinet Hits away by the LaFollette movement. more than other workers. He said the innocence of these workers was

which has raised a storm of protest | 2. Work at Trade Union Wages or work and forget what had happened conviction these men are guilty; "why tinuance of law and order, and the which he always overruled, almost regarded as most encouraging."

Franklin, Maurice Malkin, and Isadore an important crop, because "labor tions to prohibit the dissemination by hour day and the five-day week, and any person of doctrines subversive of the enforcement of a union scale of my office. I took him unstair and I yesterday to testify in their own be Haiti than in any other country in half. The witnesses called yesterday the western hemisphere.' for the defense Mrs. Katherine Menuscik who corroborted Lenhart's tes- after 12 years of American military timony; Dr. P. Marie Lerner, who occupation. testified that Mileaf had been in her ing disturbance or violent argument; office all day on April 19th, 1926; Read The Daily Worker Every, Day but the district attorney, always Isadore Corn, manager of the Butchlooking to misinterpret every word, er's Union, who verified part of Katz' laws in regard to sanitation, safety fastened on this as proof that there testimony of yesterday; George Syldevices, and ventilation, especially in was something Gold was trying to vester, one of the union's attorneys; hide in connection with Basoff and Peter Bardkin, manager of Manhatthe Rockville Center case. He gloat- tan Lyceum; Morris Kudrinetsky, a its base. The rise of the Nationalist partment must belong to a trade ed over this word "scandal" and tried fur worker; Captain Bacon of the movement in China, the stabilization union, and all work must be done to enrage Gold with insinuations as Nassau country police; Miss May C. of the power of the Soviet Union Gresser, secretary to John Coughlan from Leningrad to Vladivostok and of the central trades and labor couns the hostility of the United States In Zuckerman's presence, Easoff cil; General John J. Phelan of the gave the Japanese ruling classes in the public schools who otherwise repeated his threats to "get" Gold 165th Regiment who testified in beif the union did not come thru with half of Shapiro; Maurice H. Cohen, few years. The Japanese workers 11. Educational policies of our some money at once; but Gold let secretary-treasurer of the Joint are murmuring under the oppression school system must be under the him talk and then called him a black- Board; Abraham Verber, employed of the government. Yet they are demailer who could not intimidate him in the office of the Joint Board; veloping in strength and power. In-12. Teachers must be allowed to in any way no matter what he did. Joseph Cohn, former chauffeur of tervention in China just now might "What did you do about these Abraham Goodman; Samuel Okstein be the signal for a revolution at voice in running the schools. Higher threats?" the district attorney asked a fur dealer; his son Joseph; Morris home. during the cross examination later. Lazarus, a fur worker; and Gordon Steinberg.

remarks attacked the integrity of the Easter Week 1916 which will be held New York courts yesterday when de-tomorrow evening in Bryant Hall, fendants testified that they had never 725 6th Ave., near 42nd. There are been convicted of any crimes but disthousands of radicals of Irish birth orderly conduct, and the penalty had or descent thruout the country who been a fine of five or ten dollars, could be made acquainted with the ne remarked each time:

"Oh yes, the usual five dollarsthe usual ten dollars," To Mileaf he said:

"Oh, yes I know; your sentence

to disorderly conduct because there theory and practice that the modern was an arrangement between your labor movement has produced. union and the court." To Franklin he remarked:

and got a fine of \$2." Judge Vindictive. The district attorney tried to ac-

showed that Malkin was only 17 when the war ended.

his threats "to get him."

The Representative

WASHINGTON, April 22.—(FP) | ficers to treat sailors like dogs. -As though to rebuke Senator King They have already postponed the blackmailing tactics of the stool against Gold, but also against Men- for his daring to try to go to Haiti question for one week, not knowing pigeon Bernard Basoff, were given by cher and Lenhardt whose alibis in to tell the natives that there is still sympathy with their wrongs in the United States, a boost for the Borno regime in that conquered country is published in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.

This article is written by W. W. Cumberland, financial adviser and receiver-general of Haiti, who used to be an instructor in the University of Minnesota before he got the political plum he now enjoys.

Is Progressive.

"The present administration in Haiti," he modestly says of himself should so much time be taken up extension of productive facilities and proving they are innocent?" At one development of additional industries, of Frank P. Walsh's objections— the economic future of Haiti may be

before they are expressed—the judge From the United States, which is burst into a tirade and said, "I am exploiting Haiti's resources, come 75 running this court. You just rememper cent of her imports. To France go 66 per cent of her exports, chiefly The defendants Oscar Mileaf, Leo coffee. Sugar cane is now becoming

This is the labor situation in Haiti

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

"Nothing", said Gold.

"Did you take Basoff's threats Prosecutor Sneers at N. Y. Courts. WE hope there will be a good attendance at the mass meeting to The district attorney in several commemorate the Irish rebellion of Communist message thru meetings of this kind if they could only be reached. The real leader of the Easter Week uprising against British imperialism was James Connolly, one of was reduced from threatened assault the ablest social revolutionists in

THE bureaucracy of the American "Yes I know; by some arrange- Federation of Labor have sunk to ment, or influence with certain inter- unfathomable depths of infamy in ests, you managed to have felonious their attempts to crush the left wing assault changed to disorderly conduct in the trade unions. They are meek and humble servants in the pay of the employing classes. And as vermin of all kinds are preyed on cuse Malkin of being a slacker dur- by lesser vermin, so the socialists are ing the war; then Attorney Uterhardt living on the labor fakers as the labor fakers are living on the capitalists as well as on the workers. Mat-Shapiro, Morris Cohen and Verber thew Woll and his lieutenants are told of Basoff's demands for money acting now as auxiliaries of the New York bomb squad in trying to railroad the leaders of the fur workers and ladies' garment workers to jail torney's questioning so included—that DEATH OF SACCO and VANZETTI! are inadequate to paint its iniquity.

Officer on Ship Brutally Beats a Youthful Seaman

(By A Worker Correspondent.) A young German seaman was bad-Weisse See, a tramp freighter, from ciation. Bremen, lying outside of Pier 8, Staten Island. The chief mate of the ship who was drunk at this time was responsible for the atrocity.

Taken To Hospital. The injuries resulting were so

severe as to necessitate the removal of the young seaman to the hospital. The crew was greatly incensed at the attack on the part of the officer, who has been responsible for many such brutal assaults upon a number of seamen, has protested the case before ever, no action has been forthcoming an increase in wages and the fortyfrom this source. The fact that the hour week. The helpers are organized chief mate is the nephew of the mas- in the American Association of Plumter of the ship probably has a good bers' Helpers and are asking for addeal to do with this.

Ship Λ Disgrace. The ship itself is a disgrace to the marine industry. She is a nine thousand ton rebuilt junk pile that has been saved from the scrap heap of the world war. Formerly one of the North German Lloyd cargo boats, International Labor Defense on time and the strain of the war trade time and the strain of the war trade have knocked her to a wrecked hulk. Saturday Evening April 23rd. The Worker's Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blyd. Today she is absolutely unfit for any is the hall. Tickets in advance 40 maritime trade, and a floating gravecents, at the door, 50 cents. The yard for the exploited seamen that have to sail on her.

There is no doubt that as long as I.L.D. the seamen are unorganized they will have to sail on rotten ships and also Of United States be the victims of brutal treatment at the hands of their officers. With a strong organization to protect their strong organization to protect their interests it will be impossible for of-

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Bosses Threaten Plumbers' Lockout Next Wednesday

A lockout of all plumbers in New York City next Wednesday is the ly beaten yesterday aboard the S. S. threat of the Master Plumbers' Asso-

> The announcement was made by C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association following a meeting in the association headquarters, 30 West 33 Street.

In addition to the 1,500 plumbers and the 1,500 helpers now on strike in Brooklyn it would effect more than 3,300 plumbers and 1,500 plumbers' helpers in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Brooklyn plumbers and helpers the German consul. As yet, how- have been on strike since April 1 for mittance into the plumbers' union.

Affair For I.L.D.

CHICAGO, April 22 .- A Chechov play, entertainment and dancing will feature a novel affair to be given by the Eugene Barnett branch of the proceeds will help swell the classwar prisoners' defense fund of the

Violin and Viola Lessons

Given by expert teacher. For reasonable rates, write to JOHN WEINROTH 6156 LARCHWOOD AVENUE. Phone Granite 7252, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

SUNDAY, MAY FIRST, 1927, at 8 P. M. ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren Street.

SPEAKERS:

WM. Z. FOSTER MAX SHACHTMAN-Recently returned from Moscow. C. T. CHI—Member of the Kuomintang. MELECH EPSTEIN-Editor of the Freiheit.

ARNE SWABECK-Chairman. Film of Ruthenberg Funeral Will Be Shown.

MUSICAL PROGRAM ADMISSION 50c. Freiheit Singing Society and Symbolic Hammer Drill by Finnish Gymnastic Society.

Your Last Chance to



Here's How

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

Here's How Much

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

Here's When—

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

SEND GREETINGS TODAY

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DAILY WORKER Negro Problems

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Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from heaven and is not ac- inexhaustible supply of cheap, unorquired gratis. . . . If the proletariat wishes ganized and docile labor is being serito defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from these capitalists see before them is to among its ranks its own proletarian "class stop this exodus by all means at their politicians" who shouldn't be inferior to the if possible, by force if necessary. bourgeois politicians.

On Lenin's Birthday.

Today, April 23, is the birthday of Vladimir llyitch Ulianov solution only in the light of such Lenin, the greatest leader of the working class in all history, whose death called forth the most widespread and profound sorrow among the masses ever displayed.

Wherever workers and farmers are robbed by the capitalist could be successfully applied in the class and their agents, rivers of tears were shed for Lenin. In the Soviet Union, where the masses rule thru their Russian Communist Party, millions marched past his bier in the piercing cold of a Russian winter.

Lenin left two great and indestructible achievements, which have become monuments to his genius and courage and fortresses of the class struggle—the Soviet Union, ruled by workers and peasants, a living source of strength and inspiration to the oppressed masses, and the Communist International, the organizer and leader of the proletarian revolution.

Today the steady march of millions of workers and farmers toward liberation, the gigantic mass struggles which, as in China, are shaking world imperialism to its foundations and making a ghastly farce of its boasted "stabilization," bear out the statements of Lenin that this period is the "epoch of wars and revo-

lutions"—the twilight of capitalism. The official labor movement of imperialist America hates the very name of Lenin, but thousands of workers love it. The labor officialdom, which makes no protest against the invasion of Nicaragua, remains silent as the imperialist plot against Mexico unfolds itself, which watches either approvingly or passively the rapid preparations for war on the Chinese trade unions, the peasant organizations and the masses in general, sees in the name of Lenin the symbol of the revolt against their continual betrayals, which is in the making.

On Lenin's birthday the Communists of the United States renew their pledge to follow the line of Leninism in the American mand of Admiral Williams"), the adoption of a hostile policy ters, the same as whites do, and for class struggle and to show by their loyalty to their class, their towards Hankow by France under British pressure, the more men-pretty nearly the same reasons. energy in the class struggle and their unfaltering devotion to the acing tone of the Japanese government spokesmen, the continual Negroes will also continue to migrate interests of the masses that our dead leader's example and teachings have found deep roots in the most powerful imperialist nation

On Lenin's birthday we take up anew the challenge of American imperialism and its agents in the ranks of the labor move-

What Difference Is There Between Mussolini and Green?

All intelligent trade unionists, reading the despicable decrees of Mussolini's "fascist charter of labor," would view with alarm less suppression of the workers, will be given some form of recogthe effort to enforce similar conditions upon the American work- nition. Thru Chiang Kai Shek world imperialism hopes to estabing class. Mussolini is known to all the world as a blackguard lish itself more firmly than ever in China, to ride more securely workers there, same as the whites, a despot, who has deprived labor in Italy of every gain it made than ever upon the backs of the toiling masses in the cities and through the long years of bitter struggle previous to the fascist countryside. usurpation of governmental power. From him no one expects of that unfortunate country.

But are the workers in the United States free from fascist the destruction of the liberation movement itself. tyranny? Between Mussolini's decrees as reported in the press a comparison will readily reveal. Here are the principles (?) of out its bloody scheme. these two agents of the capitalist class set side by side:

MUSSOLINI

"The fascist charter of labor embodies the fundamental principles of the fascist state, which is based primarily upon the theory of replacing the class struggle by fruitful co-operation between capital and labor, establishing equality of rights and duties between them, raising the standard of production and eliminating waste in industry. Both labor and capital must carry out their tasks for the common

"Under various systems of unionmanagement co-operation workers have felt a responsibility and a partnership in industry which has brot substantial benefits to the industry. Prevention of waste, saving of materials, better production methods, even inventions of machinery to increase efficiency have been part of the workers' contribution. The workers' demands under this system of co-operation have been

restrained by better understanding

of the facts of production."

The only difference between Mussolini and Green is that the over the globe so that fat robbers can become still fatter? fascist state enforces its decrees through its political power, while policy of co-operation with the employers upon American labor the sun sinks in the west. they will need no Mussolini at the head of the state; the right wing officialdom of the American labor movement will answer against the war plans of the Coolidges and Kelloggs. the purpose equally as well.

rank and file of the labor movement that, in spite of the shame- DRAWAL OF TROOPS AND WARSHIPS DEMANDED. ful alliance between the right wing officialdom, the employers, the police and the courts created to destroy the militant elements People's Government!

and Tasks

By ALEX BITTELMAN (Secretary of Committee for Work Among Negroes of W. (C.) P. of A.) MASS migration of Negroes from the south to the west, north and east presents a complex of problems not only to the southern white capitalist, but also to the Negro masses themselves. With particular urgency these problems impose themselves those Negro organizations which sincerely strive to represent and work for the interests of the Negro masses as against those of the small group of Negro capitalists and against the ramified powers of the white capitalists.

COR the capitalist interests of the south, the exodus of large masses of Negroes creates the serious problem of labor shortage. Employers of labor in the south, agrarian as well as industrial, are actually alarmed of the situation. They are becoming frantic at the mere thought that the ously interfered with. The task that

TO the Negro workers, to the farmers, and to all militant fighters for the liberation of the race, the situation presents a different complex of problems. These are all related, of course, to the fundamental conditions of Negro life in the United States. They can find their complete social and political changes as will bring about the full emancipation of the Negro race. But at the same time tasks must be formulated which immediate situation. And it is with some of these tasks that the present article proposes to deal.

It would be a grave injustice to the Toccurs to me that, of late the millions of Negroes in the south and Negro of the south has been some-would be a fatal political mistake WHY is it so?

of the trade unions, are more and more coming to understand the ditions will show that the scope of role of the labor faker and will soon challenge their rule in every union just as they are today being challenged in the needle trades bound to become smaller. There are in New York.

Just as it is the task of the Italian workers to settle accounts with their fascist oppressors so it is the task of American labor FOR one thing, the industrialization to settle accounts with the Greens, Wolls, Lewises and other would-be Mussolinis of this country.

Stop War on the Chinese Labor Movement and the People's Government in Hankow!

The dispatch of 1,500 marines to Hankow, as stated by Paris dispatches (altho "denied" by Washington thru the transparent deceptive method of stating that they will be "under the comadditions of American gunboats and those of other important imperialist nations to the fleet in front of Hankow—all show that mass exodus from the south altoopen joint warfare on this great industrial center and its working gether, the recent phase of which has class is contemplated.

The imperialist powers are going to strike at the center of the Chinese labor movement in the iron and steel industry, they will try to drown the unions, the leaders of the liberation struggle, in their own blood.

The plan is clear. Chiang Kai Shek, in return for his ruthless slaughter of labor union officials and members and his ruth-

The trade unions and the peasant organizations and the Comanything but oppressive decrees for labor. He is the incarnation munist Party which has taken the lead in building them, are the consequent upon industrialization, will of capitalist despotism, the head of a brigand band of the very sole obstacles in the way of militarist-imperialist domination of certainly give the Negro worker a scum of Italy in the service of the big industrialists and bankers China. It is around these organizations that the mass liberation has been built. Their destruction therefore is equivalent to

Against this damnable imperialist conspiracy the working look more desirable in the eyes of today and the well-known utterances of William Green, president class of the imperialist nations must set its face like flint and act of the American Federation of Labor, there is little to choose, as so determinedly that world imperialism will not dare to carry

> We can be sure that a war on the People's Government at Hankow will be but a prelude to a new world war. If the Chinese ment. The entire ideological level of liberation movement is suppressed even temporarily the imperial-the masses will be raised to a higher ist rivalries will flare up into a conflagration which oceans of the plane and most of the medieval feablood of workers and farmers will not serve to quench.

We stand face to face with war today. Let no one be fooled by the lies of imperialism's puppets in gle and the building up of labor and

Washington.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING FOR WAR! gles are also bound to produce econ-Will the American masses allow themselves to become the executioners of the Chinese liberation movement? Will they alditions generally at least as good, or low themselves to be marshalled as cannon-fodder for Wall bad, as in other sections of the coun-

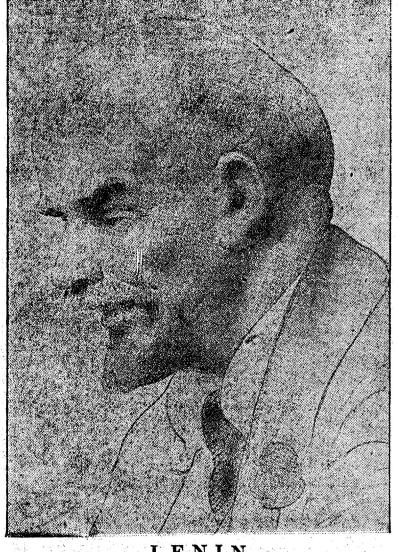
Do they want their corpses and mangled bodies to be strewn

We do not think so. But if there is not organized a mass will assume more or less normal Green tries to enforce it by turning the unions into agencies for movement of such dimensions that the rulers will be afraid to proportions. increasing production. If Green can succeed in enforcing his disregard its protests, all these things will happen as surely as

American labor officialdom must be made to speak out

In every local union, every co-operative society, every fra-However, there is one factor that will eventually deprive ternal and benefit organization, in every central labor council SECOND, the mere leaving of the Green and his cohorts, Woll, McGrady, Lewis, Sigman, of their resolutions denouncing the presence of American forces in China fascist roles in the American labor movement and that is the should be introduced and passed and the IMMEDIATE WITH- another section of the country solves

Stop war on the Chinese labor movement—stop war on the mediately as they set foot on new



LENIN

in the north, east and west, which one that these latter developments are in can successfully dispute, yet the fact any way harmful to the Negro of the matter is that the bulk of the masses. Far be it from us to enter-American Negro race, its most ex- tain any such views. The point we ploited and persecuted section, con- are trying to make is that the exodus tinues to live and suffer in the south. from the south and the upbuilding Does this fact carry any meaning at of new Negro centers elsewhere, liverance and liberty towards which all to the Negro emancipation move- taken by themselves, do not offer a ment, to Negro labor and to Negro complete solution to the Negro probfarmers? If it does not, it should, lem in the United States. what neglected. Is this so, or not? from the point of view of the libera- groes are migrating from the south. self is neither good nor bad, and which American Negro Labor Congress, the

Though the forces creating migration cannot under any circumstances solve Chicago Committee for the Promobeing committed. For after every- Negroes as a whole to hang the fate are still operating very intensely, yet the Negro problem. To fall into the tion of Unionism among Negroes and thing has been said about the tremen- of the race on migration from the the probabilities are that the bulk of second danger is to ignore and similar organizations, and which dous economic, political and cultural south and the upbuilding of new centhe race will continue in the south. neglect the suffering and the strugbegin to make themselves manifest there. Even a cursory glance at con-Negro migration from the south is tical tasks of the Negro masses in at present several powerful factors working in that direction.

> of the south. While some of the earlier features of the industrialization of that section of the country may have contributed to aggravating Negro conditions in the south, thus swelling migration, yet the further this process proceeds the more will it operate, up to a certain point, as a force keeping the Negro masses in the South instead of driving them out north, east and west, prompted b the same forces as whites are. But undoubtedly been accelerated by the cotton crisis, is bound to diminish considerably.

DARTICULARLY so, when some of the later attendant features of industrialization begin to manifest themselves. Trade union organization, for instance, which, if it develops in the south along modern and militant lines, will give the Negro certain feeling of independence and weapon for struggle to protect their interests. Progressively closer contact with organized white workers, deeper feeling of self-confidence and a larger sense of power against his exploiters than he has at present. Which by itself will make the south the Negroe masses than it does now.

ALSO cultural opportunities are bound to increase for the Negro masses in the south with the development there of a modern labor movetures of the typical south will disappear as a result of the development and intensification of the class strugfarmer organizations. These strugnomic opportunities in the matter of employment, wages, and working con-Thus the present urge among the Negroes from the south elsewhere will inevitably be weakened to a very low point and migration

This is one reason why one cannot bank the solution of the Negro problem on mass migration from the south. But there is also another reason, and here we come to-

only part of the problem even for those who migrate. Because imterritory they are confronted with innumerable new problems. Suffice Wilkes Barre Comrades it to enumerate only the following: employment, wages, residence, union Send More Funds For affiliation, education for the children, recreation, etc. These are no small matters as every Negro who has migrated from the south can testify, Negro life in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh or Philadelphia may be more interesting, and the problems different there than in the south, but the difficulties of life in the former are no less than in the latter.

Negroes and Negro organizations. basic approach is being made toward against reaction in every form. the solution of these questions?

FOR it must be understood that the task of finding employment, the question of wages, residence, union the Negro an entirely different asentire proposition which is known as the Negro problem. Hence, the approach toward the solution of these difficulties must be made in a basic and radical manner. Every one of these questions must be considered in the light of the entire Negro situation, north, east, south ad west, and policies formulated in accordance with it. There is no shorter or simpler way of handling effectively

THERE are two dangers which the Negro masses must particularly guard against at present. One is the danger of adopting the attitude that mass migration from the south will do the job for them. The second danger, closely connected with the first one, is to accept and look upon the new Negro centers in the north, east and west as the haven of deof every Negro must be directed.

To fall into the first danger is to become fatalistic and passive. It is IT is by following the above printo make the fate of the Negro masses | ciples, which underlie the activities gles of the basic part of the Negro also among the progressive elements race—the Negro masses of the south of the old Garvey organization as -as well as overlook the vital prac- well as among radical Negro intelthese same new centers.

What is the correct approach? The correct approach to the pro- fully fought for.

Sustaining the Worker

True to his promise Mike Borich, organizer-secretary of the Wilkes Barre, Pa., group of the Workers (Communist) Party has sent in the balance of the fund pledged for The DAILY WORKER, totalling \$43.00. Less than a week ago a similar amount was mailed in to the office, Undoutedly these questions are be- with the promise that another coning given serious thought by the tribution would be forthcoming. The workers in the anthracite realize the But the question is, how correct is importance of maintaining The this thinking and what is its ef- DAILY WORKER as the spokesman fectiveness? In other words, what for the working class in its struggles

Entertainment and Dance, Bronx Branch, International Labor Defense is giving an entertainment affiliation, etc., in cities like Chicago, and dance, at 1347 Boston Road, Sun-Pittsburgh or New York, present to day evening, April 24, at 8:30 P. M. D. Benjamin will be the speaker of pect than they do to the white worker. the evening. A good musical pro-In the attempt to solve his difficul- gram has been provided. There will ties, the Negro comes up against the be dancing and refreshments. Come and bring your friends along.

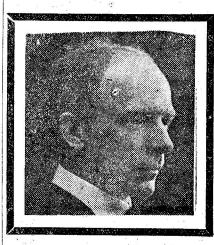
> blems discussed here is to be found by adhering to the following principles:

One.-That all the individual problems of the Negroes form an inseparable part of one big problem—the Negro problem.

Two.—That the Negro problem is by its very nature a national problem, involving the Negro masses of all sections of the country, whether south, north, east or west, which must be considered from the point of view of the struggles of the whole race for its complete emancipation.

Three.—That this struggle for the emancipation of the whole race in the United States forms an organic part of the struggle against American imperialism and must be conducted jointly with the white workers and with all others, regardless of the hopes, ambitions and aspirations fering under the iron heel of Amer-

> lectuals and farmers, that the present day tasks of the Negro masses can be correctly formulated and success



Mobilize to Defend

From every corner of the continent we are receiving words of encouragement and support in our fight against the employers' patriotic organizations, which are seeking to destroy labor's most courageous and beloved organ, The DAILY WORKER. The workers recognize clearly the reason for the attack and the necessity for meeting it with all the resources at their command.

But we must state that although the comrades may recognize the danger in the situation, they are not responding as they should. Words alone will not help at this time. We must have money to fight our case against the odds piled up against us.

We therefore call upon all comrades to get on the job at once in defense of The DAILY WORKER. Fail-

ure to respond quickly and effectively, with money raised through donations and loans from every possible source, will be welcomed by the enemies of labor, who are seeking to crush The DAILY WORKER. This means every party member, every reader of The DAILY WORKER. This means YOU.

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



The Artist in the Theatre

Louis Lozowick Puts Him in His Place and Warns Him of Traps

Louis Lozowick designed the settings for George Kaiser's "Gas" when it was produced as the first play in the Goodman Memorial Theatre of Chicago. More than any American artist, he understands the place of machinery and machine interpretation on the stage. His drawings in the New Masses and other journals are well known, and he has had several successful exhibitions of paintings. He is a leader among the artists who are trying to give the machine age expression on canvas.

By LOUIS LOZOWICK.

OF all the arts the theatre is perhaps the most sensitive to social transformations; the art which more clearly than any other reflects the collective temper of an age. It is not surprising therefore to find that the Russian Theatre, seeking to express the radical change in the collective life of the entire country, should have surpassed all other theatres of the world in its daring experiments and unprecedented departures from accepted practices. The Russian Theatre is no longer satisfied to reflect passively the petty tragedies of passing and past generations; it wants to participate actively in the creating of a new social life and in the moulding of a new social personality.

IT need hardly be added that just as the forces of social rebellion are not the exclusive privilege of Russia alone, neither are the theatrical innovations its exclusive property. In various degrees the revolutionary theatre has become a fact in most European countries, and is gradually becoming a fact even in the United States.

artist has been of capital importance. Ladder," which is in its seventh So much so, indeed, that he has outstripped all other factors in the theatre-text, actor, music, etc. The faithful copy of reality, he gives his function of the modern artist in the imagination free reign. He no longer new theatre is in brief to bare the conceives stage settings as simply an essential character of the play, to enlarged canvas, a magnified easel clarify the meaning of the text, to set painting, but builds in three dimenin relief the movement of the actor, sions, adding to the art of the painter, to create an atmosphere in harmony the art of the sculptor and architect. with each play. For the sake of brevi- But this practice is fraught with ty and clarity one may consider the danger. Once absorbed in his work, work of the new artist in the theatre the artist is tempted to disregard the (artists, not stage hands), from three requirements of the play and to turn

many excellent artists given their ser- audiences will recall more than one vices to the stage. These artists are play in the last few years annihilated not merely stage hands following un- in this manner. thinkingly the orders of the stage director. They are original, creative 2.—Associative. This danger is minds and excellent craftsmen. In easily avoided if the artist pays strict consequence they do their work with attention to the play-as is indeed the much more regard to its pictorial case with the best among modern quality than was ever formerly the stage designers. The settings must case. Whatever the theme of the play, be related to the theme of the play, all parts of the settings are so organ- must accentuate its essence, create ized in color, line and mass as to form the proper environment and backpractically an independent work of ground for the action. The settings art-rhythmic, expressive.

And since the new artist has no in- and action is always local. The action tention of hiding the fact that the of every play does not take place just stage is, after all, a stage and not a

ANTOINETTE PERRY



Continues in the chief role of the In this new orientation the modern J. Frank Davis drama and "The month at the Waldorf Theatre.

the stage into an art museum, thereby 1.—Pictorial. Never before have so invariably killing the play. American

Must Suggest Locality.

must be based on the text and action,

(Continued on Page 7)

The New Plays

MONDAY.

"THE CIRCUS PRINCESS," the newest musical comedy by Emmerich Kalman, will be presented by the Messrs. Shubert at the Winter Garden Monday evening. Alfred Grunwald, Julius Brammer and Harry B. Smith made the adaption. The big cast is headed by George Hassell, Desiree Tabor, Guy Robertson, George Bickel, Ted Doner and Gloria Foy.

"HIT THE DECK," a musical version of "Shore Leave," adapted by Herbert Fields, music by Vincent Youmans, lyrics by Clifford Grey and Leo Robin, will open at the Belasco Theatre Monday

TUESDAY

"MIXED DOUBLES," a new comedy by Frank Stayton starring Margaret Lawrence, will be presented by the Shuberts at the Bijou Theatre Tuesday evening. Those in the cast include: Marion Coakley, Thurston Hall, Eric Blore, John Williams. Rov Cochrane, Marcella Swanson, William Eville and Russell Mor-

WEDNESDAY.

"ENCHANTMENT," a new play by J. Jefferson Fargeon, will open Wednesday night at the Edyth Totten Theatre, the initial production of the American Theatre Association. Allison Bradshaw, Pamela Simpson, Alan Hollis, Edward Rigby, A. P. Kaye and

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Thurs. Eve., April 28, "John Gabriel Borkman" Fri. Eve., Apr. 20. "La Locandiera" Sat. Mat., Apr. 30. "Twelfth Night' Sat. Eve., Apr. 30. "Three Sisters"

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Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.

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IF YOU THINK YOU ARE

GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Eys. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Week of May 2nd—MR. PIM PASSES BY Week of May 9th-RIGHT YOU ARE

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Week of May 2nd-NED MC COBB'S DAUGHTER Week of May 9th-THE SILVER CORD

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

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and CAST of 100

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

—Alan Dale, American.

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'SPREAD EAGLE

What Anne Brought Home "NEW YORK EXCHANGE" The Sensational Comedy

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1927.

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

A Quarter to Spend

By ALEX JACKINSON

IIMMEY was walking slowly down one of the side J streets.

He wasn't going anywhere in particular, merely sort of dragging his little legs in forward motion. And that he did listlessly, as the he wasn't conscious of the fact that he was walking at all. Suddenly he slackened his gait, and began thinking, kind of. It wasn't regular thinking. "Oh, shucks," he'd say awkwardly; "you know how it feels when a feller has troubles on his mind"; and Jimmey had lots of trouble on his young mind.

Soon he ceased stepping entirely, his feet came to an abrupt halt, as a pair of dials cease to move on a watch that stops going. He leaned against the window pane of a neighborhood book store, looking hungrily at the display of books. His right hand lifted the cap off his head, which he folded in two, and using it as a fan began shaking it in front of

Jimmey was a slim, dark-skinned boy of fourteen. His lean face was pimpled and coated by a sickly pallor which was visible behind beads of perspiration that continually moistened his features. He wore a blue suit. The right leg of his trousers was buckled over the knee, while the other hung loosely down covering a large hole in his stocking. His waist, unbuttoned at the neck held under its collar a loosely knitted tie, the ends of which he kept twisting around his right index finger. "Whew, but it's hot," he ejaculated suddenly, allowing the back of his hand to glide across his moist brow.

Jimmey had a quarter to spend. It was his first bit of real spending money in a long while; the fruit of a week's toil. And, there were so many ways in which to spend it. So many things he longed for with

a longing that only youth can feel.

"Gee," he lamented sorrowfully, as his fingers felt the piece of silver lying in his pocket. "If mom would only have made it a 'half' I'd a been able to get most everythin'." More than anything else, Jimmey had his heart set upon seeing a movie and vaudeville show combined. He hadn't been to one in years; that he figured should cost at least twenty cents even if he sat in the gallery. Then he wanted to get some candy, what good is looking at a show he argued if you ain't got something to munch on? And a summer thirst urged him to get an ice cream soda.

Jimmey heaved a deep sigh and continued toying with his silver coin, trying hard to decide upon which of the three desires to omit.

Some minutes later he slumped away from the book store window and walked thru the moving columns of people. He seemed hardly conscious of the swarming masses that zigzagged about him. His face gradually became animated by an overwhelming perplexity which overshadowed his temporary desire to indulge in sport. The corners of his mouth screwed up into two dejected lines, which soon lost their indentity in the pale hallow of his cheeks.

Words began to form into sentences and rotate around in his head. Sentences which lost their meaning to him. He was utterly confused by the many problems which weighed on his mind. Only one word broke thru his silent soliloquies which he distinguished from the rest, and that one syllable SCAB beat a steady tattoo against his hopelessly baffled senses. He did not understand its meaning, yet the letters of the word S-C-A-B separated and each letter danced teasingly before his eyes.

He continued sauntering along, until he passed a gaily decorated theatre. There he paused to gaze at the colored posters, forgetting temporarily his unhappiness.

Jimmey worked in a sweater factory. Yesterday he received his first pay. It was a small yellow envelope with his full name scrawled in the center, and its contents eleven dollars and sixty cents marked in a corner. It was handed to him by a cashier as he walked out of the factory at noon. He pocketed it with the suppressed joy of a student receiving a diploma on graduation day and hurried out of the building. His limpid blue eyes were ablaze with a keen delight, which was intermingled with an apparent uneasiness.

It was Jimmey's first week at work and he felt vaguely elated. He found the job after a despairing search. He liked his work too; it was a bit hard five cents an hour was more than he hoped to receive for a start.

"Now, 'mom' can take things easy with me work- longingly.

in'," he kept repeating. He would see to that. Jimmey hated to see those women from the settlement house bring them weekly food. The mere thought that with his earnings they could once more assume independent means, was sufficient to elevate his spirits. He visualized many improvements his wages would bring about in the house. In a few weeks he hoped to be able to buy his mother an electric iron. She always dreamt of having one. That meant a great deal to Jimmey, and he felt the pressure of his responsibility keenly.

His joy at finding employment was short-lived. For three days later the factory workers walked out on a strike for better conditions, while Jimmey together with several others remained. He couldn't understand why he should relinquish his job when he was so anxious to work.

The strike he was told by the boss, was called by Communists, and he made up his mind to have nothing to do with it. Jimmey continued working that week, but with an entirely different feeling. Everything seemed to change. His lips no longer whistled as they did the first two days. He felt sullen and morose without knowing just why.

Each morning when he came to work, groups of girl strikers picketing the factory would circle about him and ask him not to go up. When he would refuse their request by shaking his head, they would jeer at him by calling "creature" and "scab" as he entered the building. Then a policeman, posted nearby would chase the strikers away, sometimes hitting them with his club. It was then that anger gushed to Jimmey's face. He would begin to hate the girls, but he wasn't sure, perhaps it was himself he hated more. The red-faced policeman he also disliked. He wondered why he was there, and why all this strike trouble had to

Jimmey resented greatly being called "scab." A precocious intuition, born out of the working class atmosphere he lived in, informed him that he was doing something wrong by working — something dreadful; but just what it was he couldn't fathom. He was afraid to tell his mother that there was a strike in the shop, fearful lest she tell him to stop. And yet the desire to bring home a pay envelope such as the one he had just received was so great that he gritted his teeth and determined in his own childish way to stick it out, come what may, the inwardly he was very much agitated and ashamed

He hurried home in long jerky strides, his heart palpitating rapidly. His hand kept reaching to his pocket, feeling eagerly whether the previous envelope was still in its proper place. The figures, eleven dollars and sixty cents loomed in contorted shapes before his eyes. It was a munificent sum to him, more than he had ever earned before.

Reaching the drab apartment house where he lived, Jimmey ran up a flight of dark stairs, and pushing open a door entered the kitchen, which was a narrow and illy-lit room. Its only window faced a mud spattered wall, belonging to a neighboring tenement. A narrow yard separated the two houses, where sunshine seldom penetrated. When it did, it was as throwing the rays of a powerful searchlight into a deep chasm. A dim flame flickered from a half open gas jet, throwing a faint shadow of light over the room which was filled on this day with a stifling humidity. His widowed mother stood over a gas range dropping sliced bits of potatoes into a cooking pot.

Jimmey stepped softly to her and withdrew from a pocket the coveted envelope which he handed to her with an affected smile flickering across his lips. His mother wiped her wet hands in the folds of her checkered apron and looked at him, quietly receiving the extended offering. Their glances met in a silent look. She counted the bills and extracted a quarter from the change which she handed to Jimmey, who muttered "Thanks, ma," and promised not to spend it until Sunday.

After supper he donned his other suit and hurried down the street. He shrunk away from his just about to cry "scab" when she restrained herfriends who called him to join their play, feeling no inclination to do so. He felt above mere child play. Jimmey considered himself a worker now, a real one, he argued; punching a time card four and prepared to move away when Jimmey's arm times a day and everything, same as the others. at first, but he was willing to work hard; beside he He kept repeating "worker" over and over again was promised promotion soon, and, the pay twenty- as one learning a new language. It fascinated him. If only they wouldn't call him scab when he came to work, he could still feel happy. He sighed

Events of the past week kept spinning about in his thoughts. The deafening noise of the heavy weaving machine to which he had not yet become fully accustomed drummed noisily in his ears. Each tick-tock held a distinct message for him which he was readily learning. The ever changing panorama of scenes continued to spin faster and faster. He couldn't escape from their steady hammering-not even in thought. The maelstrom into which he was suddenly swept had no exit. The massive machines assumed in his reflections grotesque proportions. They were operated by ugly looking foreigners, hired especially as strike-breakers. Jimmey hated them. They all looked so stupid to him. He wondered why THEY didn't strike like the rest. Did they all have mothers to support like he did?

Jimmey eyed them curiously. The way they ran after the rapidly-moving spindles interested him. Soon he would become a weaver himself and run his fingers over the silky threads as they did. He thought that he would rather like being a weaver. Then he pictured the girls picketing in front of the building. If only they would leave him alone, things would still be alright. "What business is it of theirs anyhow if I work or not?" he mused.

Jimmey continued gazing at the brightly decorated advertisements of his favorite actors until he became conscious again of his unsettled problem. He recollected his thoughts and once more proceeded on his way.

It was an exceedingly hot summer day. And an intense heat filled the streets with a pungent humidity, which the sweating populace both in and out of doors seemed to absorb, as a sponge absorbs water. The unwashed streets were everywhere littered with fragments of dirt. Here a grocery keeper just dumped a barrel of decayed vegetables into the gutter, which in unison with the open refuse cans around the tenements yielded forth an odor. The stench of decomposed garbage filled the atmosphere. To the masses this was a familiar scent, which they inhaled as on other streets people inhale the fragrance of a perfume.

Yet people moved. Everywhere the hot pavement was crowded with shuffling feet. Their clothing moist from perspiration, clung tightly to their warm bodies. Yet they moved. Body after body appeared and disappeared, in a never ending proession up and down the street.

The vista of bobbing faces swept by Jimmey like the babble of a language one cannot understand. He paid no attention to the many bodies of women some misshapen by toil, and others hollow eyed from fatigue which continuously circled in and out of his gaze. Men, their heads topped by white straw hats, joined them in the grim procession. They were mostly garment workers, pounding the pavements with their staccato steps on their one holiday in the week.

Jimmey looked about him. On the corner he saw a red-faced traffic cop lift the cap off his head and withdrawing a handkerchief, wipe beads of perspiration from his brow. At a soda fountain stood a fat man drinking orangeade, part of which trickled down his shirt. His attire evoked a grin from Jimmey. Here a woman screamed, as a taxi almost ran a child down. There a mother was nursing her baby on a stoop. Elsewhere a storekeeper lowered an awning hoping it would offer relief from the heat. Here another woman in the shape of a barrel pushed along a baby carriage. Down the street a fireman rigged up a temporary shower, under which children romped. This was the east side. There where people do not make ethics of their behavior-and where the drums beat loudest. The drums of revolution that beat everywhere. What a tableau! A circus for Maximus!

From out of the shuffling crowd stepped a young woman. Jimmey looked at her wondering where he had seen her before. Suddenly he recalled her; she was one of the girl strikers who had called him scab. She too had recognized him, and was self. There was something pathetic about his person, something of hopelessness which she could not help but notice. She cast a furtive glance at him reached out and touched her gently.

"I-know what you're thinkin'-and I'm sorryhonest to Christ I am," pleaded Jimmey -"an' I won't do it no more, You'll see-You'll see" he continued passionately, almost choking with emotion.

(Continued on page 4)

The British Anti-Strike Bill

The introduction of the tory anti-trade union bill in the British parliament is not only of interest to. British labor but to the workers of all lands. Tho the heads of the General Council and officials of the British Trade Union Congress have expressed opposition to it, yet it remained for the Communist Party to analyse it and organize a united fight against it. While alleged revolutionists like George Lansbury and the leaders of the Independent Labor Party are cursing the Communists for trying to influence the masses from inside their class organizations the Communist Party is busy rallying the workers for the struggle against the capitalists and against their most efficient lieutenants in the trade union movement and in the Labor Party.

The following clause-by-clause analysis of this anti-union bill is taken from "Workers' Life" official organ of the Communist Party of Great

Clause 1 of the bill prohibits strikes "having any object besides the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikes are engaged" if they are "designed or calculated" to coerce the government, or intimidate the community, "or any substantial portion of the community." Agitation for or organization of such strikes can be punished up to two years' imprisonment. No money can be spent "in furtherance or support of" such strikes.

This means that (1) a General Strike in defense of common working class interests against the capitalists would be illegal; (2) solidarity strikes would be illegal; (3) sympathetic strikes within the same industry would be illegal, if the capitalist law courts liked to declare them "designed or calculated," etc.; (4) a strike against war would be illegal; (5) any "substantial portion of the community" is protected against the workers, whereas there is no protection for "any substantial portion" of the workers against lock-outs, such as that of the mine-owners last year; (6) spending money on a campaign for trade union solidarity in the event of a FUTURE conflict would be illegal.

Clause 2 states that there shall be no "expulsion or fine or deprivation of right to benefit" or any other "disability" enforced against a man who refuses to take part in an "illegal strike." If he is punished in any such way, the courts can order him. to be compensated from the union funds, instead of being reinstated. And this clause is retrospective, i.e., it applies to past disputes.

This means that (1) blacklegging would be couraged and protected, the scab himself having the power to decide what is and what is not an "illegal

strike," with the moral certainty that he will be backed by the capitalist courts; (2) the capitalists would have the legal power to bankrupt a union (no amount of "compensation" is stated) for enforcing class discipline; (3) unions which enforced discipline for blacklegging during the General Strike would be menaced with numerous actions and bankruptcy immediately, as an alternative to withdrawing the penalties inflicted.

Clause 3 makes it unlawful for "one or more persons" to attend "at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or happens to be," for the purpose of "obtaining or communicating information" or inducing anyone to leave work; if they attend "in such numbers or otherwise" as to be "calculated to intimidate" any person. To "intimidate," the bill cays, is to cause "apprehension of injury": and 'injury" is defined as meaning, apart from physical or material injury, "boycott, or loss of any kind; or exposure to hatred, ridicule or contempt." The penalty is £20 or three months' imprisonment.

This means that (1) all picketing, whether at a man's home or his workplace, would be rendered impossible, since all he has to do is to say that it is "calculated to inflict" injury; (2) a public meeting to "communicate information" in the neighborhood of a factory where blacklegs are working, at which they are exposed to "hatred, ridicule, or contempt," would be illegal; (3) any public meeting anywhere, e.g., outside council offices, factory gates, etc., QUITE UNCONNECTED WITH A TRADE DISPUTE, can be made illegal if it brings into 'hatred, ridicule, or contempt," er causes apprehension of "loss of any kind," to anyone "happening to be" in the vicinity. It is for the capitalist courts to

Clause 4 alters the method of collecting the political levy. Instead of a man sending in a written declaration of his unwillingness to contribute (after a ballot majority has declared in favor of the levy), a man who wants to contribute will have to send in a special form. He can withdraw his declaration at any time, by posting a notice to the head or branch office: the mere fact of posting will be considered sufficient. No assets apart from the poliitcal fund "shall be directly or indirectly applied or charged in furtherance" of any political subject.

This means that (1) the capitalists who raise political funds by exploitation and corruption are making it more difficult for the workers to raise political funds out of their pennies earned by honest labor; (2) a man who enjoys the benefit of any chinery by the capitalists.

parliamentary victories won by the trade unions through the Labor Party (which they organized and maintain for the purpose), and wants to get out of his obligations, would be able to do so more easily; (3) contributions to the Trades Union Congress, which necessarily passes political resolutions and works for political objects, or special levies for the "Daily Herald," the official organ of the movement, could be prohibited (e.g., the Forster case).

Clause 5 prohibits Civil Servants from being members of any trade union unless its membership "is confined to persons employed by or under the Crown," it is not affiliated to any organization or federation with a different kind of membership, its objects do not include political objects. and "it is not associated directly or indirectly with any political party or organization." If Civil Servants are engaged in some other employment, they can continue to be members of an organization catering for that employment.

This means that (1) government employes of all kinds, including postal workers, dock-yard employes, etc., as well as clerks, could not affiliate to the T. U. C. or Labor Party; (2) they would not be able to send delegates to any international congress or organization with political objects, e.g., the emancipation of the working class, in its constitution; (3) Civil Servants who are members of an Employers' Federation could continue their membership, because it is against the workers, and that is not a "political" object. Similarly that would be no bar to membership of the O. M. S.

Clause 6 makes it unlawful for a local authority to make it a condition of employment that man 'shall or shall not be a member of a trade union,' or to discriminate between trade unionists and 'nons." Public employes who "break a contract of service," when they have "reasonable cause to believe" that this will "hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the authority." are liable to £10 fine or three months' imprisonment,

This means that (1) Dustmen or other municipal employes who strike without notice would be liable to imprisonment, while capitalists who take advantage of their monopoly hold on industry to fleece the people are untouched; (2) a labor majority, representing the mass of local opinion, and itself enforcing a fair wage clause, cannot enforce the trade union membership which is reasonably associated with trade union rates; (3) the workers get another illustration of how their conquest of the local machinery of capitalist "democracy" is met with the withdrawal of all powers from that ma-

By DONALD McKILLOP

IT is said that Aberdeen, Scotland, is the only place very Dee," why not start with King George when next he comes to stay there. now able to tell the reason why. The natives are expected to live on five shillings (one dollar and a quarter) per week. From what is to follow, you will see that the authorities of the Granite City are trying much the same experiment as the old Aberdeen farmer who had just succeeded in getting his horse to work without feeding, when it died.

A Scotch Hero Takes Gas

According to the Glasgow "Sunday Post" of March 27th, "the action of Aberdeen Parish Council in connection with the relief of an elderly woman who lost her son in the war is causing indignation among ex-service men in the city.

"The case has come under the notice of the British Legion. Mr. A. B. McLeod, the secretary, has explained to his branch of the legion that the woman, who is sixty-eight years of age, had no

"She received five shillings a week from the Parish Council, and the legion thought this was not enough to maintain her. They pointed out the whole circumstances to the Ministry of Pensions, and prevailed upon them to give her a "need" pension of six shillings and a penny (a dollar and a half). As soon as the Parish Council learned of this, they withdrew their relief of five shillings. The legion protested, but the council have decided to adhere to their decision.

"As the attitude of the Parish Council in regard to war pensions and relief is that adopted by other Parish Councils in Scotland, the Aberdeen branch are to raise the matter at the annual conference of the legion at Dundee."

It seems to me that everyone on that Parish Council is like the Scotch Highlandman's wife-"no man at all." No wonder we are "mean," it is enough to make us Bolsheviks.

I wouldn't object to the experiment so much if they would try it first on those with whom it is likelier to succeed, that is, on those who have been living on the fat of the land, and are apt to have a strong constitution as a result. Seeing that Balily, is, with Aberdeen, "On The Banks O' The Sil- I would hear him moving about through the thin

If he can survive on a dollar and a quarter a week, A am quite sure the Aberdeen workers will submit, for they are a dour, determined crowd, and will never say die in an endurance test. We will also advise the Jews that it is possible for them to stepped into his room, and there he was, as dead live there, pointing out that, since the king is living as a doornail. on a level with the workers, it would be good policy to keep him company at Balmoral, where there are plenty beautiful rooms unoccupied, in preference to the "wee but an' ben" of the workers.

Poor Aberdeen! How your sons are being driven from pillar to post. Here is the case of one of them that came to New York, hoping to make a better living than was possible in the British empire. He came to stay next room to me, in this rooming house, a little more than a month ago. he hadn't paid anything for his room for three One couldn't fail to notice that he was different from any other lodger in this cosmopolitan house. I noticed it right away—in accent, dress, and his mode of addressing one. With the exception of myself, everyone seemed to be defferential towards him, because, as one of them remarked, "he seemed to be a person who had come down in the world."

He had come down all right, for he, who had been known during the war as Lieutenant Colonel John Hector Innes Brown, D. S. O., N. R. O., was now vorking as a night watchman.

The military life had not given him much that found it devilish hard to make a living, even in Calvin Coolidge's prosperous America.

Despite the fact of us being "brither Scots," and living next room to one another, we had little conversation. You see I couldn't forget that I was only a private during the war; nor could I forgive him for boasting he was "British to the backbone." especially when he had been forced to come here because the empire of which he was so mighty

proud, didn't give a damn whether he lived or died. It was rumored that he wrote articles and poetry for magazines. If he did, he didn't get much for them, or he would have stayed elsewhere because moral Castle, the Highland home of the royal fam- he wasn't in love with his quarters. Occasionally

partition; but tonight his room is as still as the grave, and I will never hear him anymore.

Two weeks ago, on Saturday afternoon, I returned from work to find the landlord and police in possession of my room. In apologizing, they informed me that "the colonel took the gas."

I heard him begin the deed but didn't know. At two a. m. on Saturday morning, while reading, I was startled by a sound like an explosion quite close. Being unable to account for it, I went to bed. Now I know what it was. His gas tube was full of gas, and when he pulled it off the stove, an explosion occurred.

The poor devil must have been pretty hard up for several pawn tickets were found in his clothes, and

The British Great War Veterans of America Association, seeing the suicide in the papers, took possession of the body, and arranged for the colenel to be buried with full military honors, the honors being done by the regiment with which he served-Canadian Black Watch.

A woman who had known him, called to see his abode, and on seeing the house remarked, "No wonder he committed suicide, staying in a place like

Those who could have helped in life, at least, saw was useful in civil life, and being up in years, he to it that he had full military honors on his way to get pie in the sky, or a swig in hell from Gunga

HE WHO EXPLOITS

He who lives on others' toil Is an exploiter, hated by the mass Of workers in the shops and soil. To them he is an enemy who'll pass Into oblivion, before the rise Of a social order now in birth; Which will banish Gods from skies And exploiters from the earth.

MUSIC

The Song of the Machine

Playwright Finds Antheil's Music Based on America, Africa, and Steel

By EM JO BASSHE

(Author of "Earth" and "Adam Solitaire," Director of the New Playwrights Theatre)

On Sunday evening, April 11, an audience of more than 3000 people crowded into Carnegie Hall to take part in the birth or death of a new creative force in American music-George Antheil. This Trenton, N. J. youth has been hibernating in Paris the last few years, and according to reports his concerts have caused riots there and in Budapest.

The concert on Sunday night began with a String Quartet in one movement with alternating allegro-presto and andante motives. It was excellently performed by the Musical Art Quartet; but it failed to prove the composer's contention that the tonality used is new to music or that it presented a novel problem in quartet writing. The Sonata for Violin. Piano and Drum came next with Sascha Jacobson at the violin and Mr. Antheil presiding first at the piano, then shifting to base drums. It is described by the composer as "a composite composition somewhat relative to the Picasso 1918 Cubist period."

Futuristic Tinpan Alley. The piano here is treated percussively against the violin which struggles heroically to maintain itself as a part of the duo. The thema-'tic material here is often original, but snatches from such never-to-be-forgotten tidbits as "Nearer My God To Thee" and "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree" and others are included. It was satirical, often acrid; as humorous as music usually permits itself to be. It was here that the audience began to giggle, forgetting of course, that it was laughing with the composer at the futuristic tin pan alley. Just before the end the composer abandoned the piano as inadequate and changed to the base drums, which, like most of the modern composers, he finds to be the most satisfactory of the percussion instru-

ments. "The "Jazz Symphony," written in 1925 for Paul Whiteman, is in one movement, and very short; but in the fifteen or so minutes that it played it gave one the feeling that at last here is a composer who has caught the beauty of pure Negro harmony. By discarding the sentimentality that has pervaded the school of music which has attempted to interpret the Negro in terms of music, he created a glorious piece of music, unforgettable and astounding. It was a double triumph. for the orchestra composed of the best Negro musicians and conducted by Allie Ross, performed the work perfectly.

America, Africa, Steel

The tour de force of the evening, however was the "Ballet Mechanique." Originally written to accompany a motion picture by Leger, (shown in New York this winter by the Film Associates) it was never used because the composer was not satisfied with the picture. It was planned in three parts; all allegro. Its motif is America, Africa, and Steel. The usual combination of orchestral instruments are discarded and in its place are ten concert grand pianos, one mechanical piano, xylophones, bass drums, thunder effects, an aeroplane propeller, electric bells, a contraption that imitates a riveting machine, fire sirens. Eugene Goosen's conducted and a force of the best manipulators of these instruments took part.

Literally speaking "Ballet" in this case is a misnomer—this work could just as well be called a "Polytonal Poem or a "Symphony in Dissonance," for much of the meaning and negie Hall was cancelled.

original intention of the music is lost, since it was written to synchronize with the machine movements in the Leger picture. To those who have heard and seen both creations the music becomes more vital and under-

American to the Core.

In this composition Antheil discards all the laws of counterpoint, musical accent and cadence and builds up music that is American to the core: crude, bombastic, contra-lyrical. It has the vitality of the mythical pioneers of the West, its main theme is brazen and keyed in bravura style. It is a tuneful as a shoring engine, as melodious as a concrete mixer, as soothing as a factory whistle, but as important, and as inescapable. If at times it grew monotonous-not only to the stiff-shirts in the orchestra and the tier boxes, but also to the seventy-five centers in the galleries, -well, millions of workers have to listen to this same theme, to the repeated argument of these engines all the days of their life. Not only listen but feed, nurse and cajole these monsters so they may keep on playing the merry tune over again. They cannot put on their ermine capes and high hats and strut to a waiting

This music is the heart beat of the machine; it is the music of our age; it is realistic, imitative, phonographic. If it doesn't "get" you it is because you are saturated with it: if it pounds away and leaves you cold and flat in the end, don't blame the music, lay your accusations at the door of the progenitors of this age and civilization. Its mission is not to rehabilitate you and "lift up your soul to higher planes." In fact its charm (if you ask for it—and "music hath charm") lies obviously in its great lack of it. The Christian Scientists are never going to adapt this music to their hymns!

Audience Is a Show

Next to the music the most important thing at this affair was the audience in the galleries-at times it was more interesting than the music. This time there was no chance for them to sleep. Few kept their seats -they were on their toes all the time commenting, hissing, applauding, jeering, stamping their feet, shouting imprecations; they were alive! Nothing was lost to them. They participated every minute, while the dead heads below played with their platinum cuff buttons and sniffed at the perfumed bosoms of their concubines. There was certainly something symbolic in the mass leaning forward like one man and debating whether the song emanating from the stage and filling their ears was not, after all, the bitter, bloodless, unhuman song of the workers. They knew that intellectual analysis and stop watch reasoning will never de-

cide this point. The critics next day smashed dozens of typewriters in the rush to condemn the prodigal for daring to go agin the very old men of music. They forgot, however, that once upon a time a very great critic (his name? don't esk!) called their very own Saint Ludwig Beethoven's music, "Patchwork by a madman."

Joseph Moskowitz, well known cymbalomist, will give his recital this Sunday afternoon at Town Hall.

George Antheil sails this week for Berlin. He will return in the Fall for a tour of the United States and Canada. Due to an inflammation of the arm his second concert at Car-

On the Screen

Polikushka

The interpretive ability which enables the Moscow Art Theatre players to carry across fine gradations of dramatic meaning to audiences who are often ignorant of their language has enabled them to make a photoplay which borders on greatness. To express thought through pantomine, to render the human body infinitely expressive, to make hands, feet, eyes and mouth conote failure or confidence or fear, to limn in a thousand shades of emotion without any reinforcement from words-these are the very essence of cinematic art, and these are the things that the Moscow Art Theatre players have done to perfection in their adaptation of Tolstoi's "Polikushka."

This classic in moving pictures a description of which would take volumes, will be shown on Saturday, April 23rd at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., under the auspices of the Photographic Workers' union and on Sunday, April 24th in the Scholem Aleichem Auditorium under the auspices of the United Council of Working Housewives, Council No. 8 at 1875 Clinton Ave., Bronx. Admission 50 cents.

=Screen Notes=

The Capitol Theatre beginning today will show a new film titled "Rookies." Karl Dane, George K. Arthur and Marceline Day play the leading roles.

Next week's picture at Moss' Broadway Theatre beginning Monday will be "The Brute". Monte Blue, Leila Hyams and Clyde Cook are featured.



remcipals in the new Kalman Operetta, "The Circus Princess," opening at the Winter Garden Monday night.

"Chang," Paramount's picture of jungle life in Siam will open at the Rivoli Theatre Friday, April 29th. "Old Ironsides" now at the Rivoli, will be moved to the Criterion, replacing "Beau Geste."

"Variety" with Emil Jannings and Lva de Putti will be shown at the Cameo beginning Sunday.

"Secrets of the Soul," a new imnortation from Germany will be the screen feature at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse next week. The picture is based on psychoanalysis.

Universal will make a screen version of the European drama "The Five Frankfurters," which has been popular on the continental stage since

Ernest Lubitsch has been assigned to do the picturization of "Old Heidelberg", and will sail for Germany in May, to secure the local color of old

The Artist in The Theatre

(Continued from Page 8)

anywhere but in some definite locality, and while the new artist has given up the futile attempt to clutter the stage in Belasco-Stanislavsky fashion with non-essential realistic detail, he nevertheless suggests unobstrusively. yet clearly where the action does take place. Legers' settings for the film "The New Enchantment," and Rabinovitch's settings for "Lysistrata" are cases in point.

3.—Functional. This is the most important aspect of stake design. It requires that whatever is found on the stage must have a definite function in the play; that all superfluities be rigorously excluded. All the platforms, levels, stairs, towers, etc., that one finds arranged horizontally, vertically and diagonally on the stage are there to allow an effective distribution of groups, to afford the actors the possibility of free movement, up, down, forward and backward in several directions without impeding the action of one another, to keep in full view of the audience and at the same time accomplish the maximum of action in the minimum of space. Danger of Overcrowding.

This aspect carries likewise its

dangers. For just as in attempting

to turn the stage into a work of art the artist runs the risk of turning it into a museum, just as in trying to indicate faithfully the locals of the play he is likely to become to imitative, so also in trying to give functional value to his stage settings the artist sometimes overshoots the mark and fill the stage with stairs, platforms and scaffolding that have no earthly use. All this is simply to say that not all modern stage

Broadway Briefs

Charles Dillingham, is sending Frederick Lonsdale's comedy "On Approval, to the Bronx Opera House for a week's stay beginning Monday night. Wallace Eddinger, Hugh Wakefield and Violet Kemble Cooper, head the cast. "Katy Did" a new comedy will come to the Bronx Play House, Monday May 2.

Zola Talma has replaced Kay Strozzi in the cast of "The Crown Prince" at the Forrest Theatre.

The winner of the second week's prize of \$500 for the best letter on "The Ladder" is Helmer O. Oleson, of 52 Morningside Avenue, a young probation officer in the court of General Sessions.

Another company of "Broadway" opened Monday night at the Garrick Theatre in Detroit,

"A Night In Spain," will open on Broadway on Monday May 2. The new revue has a book by Harold Atteridge; music by Jean Schwartz and lyrics by Al Byram.

Glenn Hunter in "Young Woodley will be at the Shubert-Riviera Theat." next week.

designers are equal to their task. A his best, however, the new artist the theatre contributes his might a movement constantly growing and gathering strength. And though this movement may appear to be confined to the narrow limits of the stage alone, its implications are wider than the artist himself is award



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America and Farmers' Children

THE CHINESE PUZZLE

Many children who read about the victories of the Chinese Revolutionary Army against their foreign enemies and the tools who were supported by foreign capitalists, were greatly surprised and sadly disappointed to learn that there was a split in the Kuomintang (People's) Party.

But that should neither surprise nor disappoint us. Because in the People's Army we found both workers and poor farmers as well as Chinese bosses. They all wanted to get rid of their foreign oppressors first. Then the bosses wanted to form a bosses' government. The workers and poor farmers wanted to form a Workers' Government and get rid of all bosses, both foreign and native. That is the reason for the split in the Kuomintang Party.

OUR LETTER BOX

TEACHERS ARE PAID TO LIE

Dear Comrades: Last week while I was in school my teacher began to talk about religion. She said that when anyone dies or gets killed it is the will of God. I asked her if when anyone gets killed is it the will of God? She said no, it is by carelessness. I then said that before she said that when anyone dies or gets killed it is the will of God. If every child in the public schools organizes and reads the Young Comrade, he will understand that the teachers are paid to lie.-VETE ZABLACKAS.

GREETINGS FROM THE BROOKLYN PIONEERS—RUTHENBERG SECTION

Greetings, Comrades:

Our group of Young Pioneers had been organized for the last three weeks, and we have sixteen comrades in our group. Each one of the comrades pledged to be "Always Ready" to aid the workers in their struggle for freedom.

For the past two weeks we have been looking up the lives of our great labor leaders so that we may know what name to choose for our group. We decided at our last meeting to name our group "The Ruthenberg Group."

Just now we are very busy getting ready for a program which we are to give at an early date.
We will present the play called "Peter Organized a School Nucleus." Most of the cast has already been cheosen, and we hope it will be a great success.

We have an educational period at every one of the working class. All our meetings we begin with the pledge of the workers, which we prefer to the pledge used in the schools. Comrade Anna Lyons is our leader.

We have sold many Young Comrades, and are trying to get subscriptions for the Young Comrade and Young Worker.

held in our big hall, we have one of the Pioneers and disturbs Mr. Capitalism. He is shown looking speak about our Pioneer group, urging the adults down to see what is the matter. That's the story to send their children to join the Pioneers. In this of the picture. way we hope to get many new members soon. We meet every Sunday, 11.30 at 760 40th Street, Brooklyn .-- ANNA MANNISTO, Seccretary, Ruthenberg

WORKING By JULIA DAGILIS.

Be a worker Don't be a shirker Belong to the Pioneer Club

You'll never forget Nor will you regret When once you belong With the Pioneer throng.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

When the Young Pioneers of America heard that Comrade Ruthenberg's last words were "Let's Fight On!" they answered, "Always Ready!" Are you too always ready? Well then, how it by getting subscribers for the Young Comrade.

Send all subs to the Young Comrade Corner. 33 First Street, New York City.

1-2 year sub 25c-1 year sub 50c. Name

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OUR LEADER

By a PIONEER-Taken from the Young Comrade.

This is the end of him, Herc he lies,

No more the smile in his eyes-Our Leader.

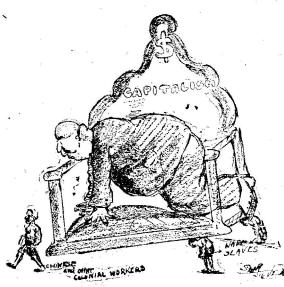
Never again will we hear The voice, to all of us so dear-Of our Leader.

Our deepest regret For your untimely death-Our Leader.

Your dying words We will work for; Our fight continue forever more-Our Leader.

Farewell, comrade brave and true. The work you started we pledge to do-Our Leader.

TOO BAD



This picture was drawn by a Philadelphia Young Pioneer. His name is Sam Silver. This picture has a story. It shows a beautiful chair on which Mr. Capitalism sits. The legs of the chair are the poor oppressed workers in native and colonial countries. The picture shows that the Chinese workers are tired of supporting Mr. Capitalism and are walk-Whenever there are affairs or mass meetings ing away. This causes the chair to fall to one side

All those who want a free sample copy of the Young Comrade should write to us and we will send it to you. Please state your name, age, and

WORKERS VERSUS CAPITALISTS

By WM. KULKIS.

If the workers would unite in one great union the working class will overcome the money grabbing capitalists. But if we do not unite we shall forever be victims of the capitalists' greedy plans. An elephant is one of the strongest of all animals and yet he could crush his master with ease. We workers are just like the elephant, but if we unite we shall be twice as strong as the elephant and we could crush the capitalists very easily. We read in the papers about capitalists having trouble with the Mexican and Nicaraguan workers over the oil fields and lands. Because the capitalists sec that they will lose their holdings in Mexico and Nicaragua they send the workers of U. S. to fight our fellow workers in Mexico and Nicaragua. But if we join our fellow workers and go after the capi-

talists they would be singing a different tune. But remember, fellow workers, that capitalists · · · fear strong unions more than death. So why not abolish capitalism forever?

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 11 is:-JOIN TE RUTHENBERG DRIVE BY GETTING SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YOUNG COMPADE. The following have answered correctly:

Olga Brazaukas, Pawtucket, R. I.; Bessie Halper. Bklyn., N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Sylvia Dimow, Bklyn., N. Y .; Sylvia Masler, New York City; Hilda Wolf, Baltimore, Md.; Jennie Dubinski, Phila., Pa.; Alli Hill, Maynard, Mass.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 9

Raymond Kozul, South Chicago, III.; Margaret Herman, Chicago, Ill.; Elsie Rogoff, Detroit, Mich.; Mae Feurer, New York City: Bennie Caruso, Chicago, Ill.; Emil Karpowich, Allentown, Pa.; Florence Arkin, Chicago, Ill.; Bobby Raport, Petaluma, Calif.; Becky Raport, Petaluma, Calif.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 8

Florence Arkin, Chicago, Ill.; Martha Nilmi, Win-

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 11

This week's puzzle is an addition and subtraction one. If you're good at arithmetic you'll get this answer. Let's see you get this one.

YOU+SONG-SO+COME-E+RAID-I+E=?

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

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(Continued) Benjamin went home crying, afraid of the dark, holding the little dog, his only friend, tight in his arms. And now something strange happened. When

Benjamin, sobbing, started to tell the little dog of this sorrow, the dog began to bark softly. But it was not an ordinary bark, but speech, and Benjamin understood very well the words, "Don't cry, little friend, I will take care of you and guard you. And some day we will go to search for your

Benjamin was so astonished at this, that he stopped crying. "What!" cried hc, surprised, "you can speak, like a human being?"

The dog shook his shaggy head. "Yes, when the rich people act like wild beasts against the poor people, we animals must help them. When a human being is very unappy and forsaken, he understands our language and knows that we wish him well. I have not forgotten, little Benjamin, that you saved my life. I want to thank you. Lie down on the straw. I will watch over you."

A little comforted, the little boy obeyed, and the dog sat down near him, guarding him all night, licking Benjamin's hand with his warm tongue oc-

Then came hard times for little Benjamin. The stout lady who was his neighbor took him to her hut, but she was not good to him. She forced him to carry water from the river in a heavy bucket, and made him do all kinds of hard work. And the worst was yet to come. One day the rich man passed by the huts of the Negroes and saw Benjamin. "A strong boy," he said. "He can work in the fields already." And from then on the little boy had to work in the fields in the heat of the sun till he ould die of weariness. (To Be Continued).

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

May Day will be celebrated by the Young Pioneers as well as other working class children of New York City with a big concert and many games. The concert will take place on Saturday, April 30, at 525 East 72nd Street at 1.30 sharp. The program will consist of recitations, a play, a dance and musical numbers. After the concert we will all leave the hall and hike to Central Park, where we will have lots of games, acrobatic stunts, etc. All working class children who live in the city should be down if they want to have a wonderful

A WORKER'S CHEER

By JOSEPH BOYERS.

Roses are red, Violets are blue, If you want to join the Pioneers You could too.

The New Negro

IN this day when Holiday Nigger. and Porgy have been succeeded by Nigger Heaven and Black April, and new books by and about Negroes seem to multiply almost with every dawn, it is wise to take inventory of

While the Negro problem is fundamentally economic, its recent stir has been largely within the sphere of the books. Few problems have absorbed so profoundly the attention of the reading public. Between 1923 and 1924, for instance, thirty books, covering a diversity of themes: fiction, poetry, essays, history, sociologyreligion, were written by Negroes, and over eighty books concerned with the Negro and the Negro problem, covering the same diversity of topics, were written by whites. The Negro press itself is an important contributory factor in the cultivation of the Negro writer. In 1863 there were only two newspapers in the United States published by Negroes. Today there are 412 periodicals published by or for colored people; 70 religious, 85 pertaining to education, 7 magazines of general literature, 30 fraternal organs and 220 newspapers. Today there are prize contests that are run every year by two leading Negro' magazines, the Crisis and Opportunity, which are an additional inspiration to the young Negro writer. Although the work of the older Negro writers from Dunbar to Chestnutt developed without the incentive of prize contests, it can be said without exaggeration that the development of the Negro press, and in particular the encouragement of prize contests, have helped to promote if not stimulate the work of Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes.

The new Negro is thought of as synonymous with these new achievements in the novel, drama, and poetry. Alain Locke's recent volume The New Negro is devoted primarily to things artistic. While There is Confusion has passed into a welcome limbo, the young Negro intellectual still follows the expressions of the Negro in fiction and poetry with an avid curiosity that too often excludes interest in matters economic and political. In Walter White's Fire in the Flint and Flight, or Eric Waldron's Tropic Death, Langston Hughes' Weary Blues or Fine Clothes to the Jew, or Countee Cullen's Color or Jean Toomer's Cane, is seen the evolution of the New Negro. This new Negro thus becomes an art product. In a way he becomes an isolated phenomenon, separate from the economic struggle of his people.

The cause of this phenomenon is peculiar. Out of the Negro masses has emerged a Negro intellectual. Education has created a new type of Neero. The strides in educational advance have been extensive. An examination of recent statistics will reveal the sweep of this change. First, let us look at the data in reference to illiteracy in the United States. In 1920 there were 4,431,905 persons 10 years of age and over who were illiterate. Of this number 3,087,744 or 62.6% were white and 1,842,161 or 37.4% were Negroes. In 1880 there had been 3,320,878 illiterates among the Negroes, tantamount to a percentage of 70. To pass from illiteracy to literacy, we discover that in 1924 alone, 675 Negroes received the Bachelor of Arts degree and that the total number of Negro college graduates is now about 10,000. Twentynine Negroes have won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from standard American Universities, and sixty Negroes have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. In the professions, likewise, the Negro has achieved singular success. In 1900 there were 1,734 Negro doctors; in 1920 there were 3,495. In 1920 there were 1,950 Negro lawyers, two of them women, 1,109 dentists and 3,341 trained nurses. Negro physicians such as Daniel H. Williams, who was the first surgeon to perform successfully an operation on the human heart, and Algernon E. Jackson, who discovered a cure for articular rheumatism, have attained international reputations.

The force of these facts is all the more striking when we turn to statements that were part of accepted sociology less than a generation ago, At the time when Booker T. Washington was propagating his philosophy of adaptation based upon submission, and inculcating his ideal of segregated endeavor that was to achieve economic unity, A. H. Keane, the well-known anthropologist, wrote in the Encyclopedia Britanica (9th edition):

"No full blooded Negro has ever been distinguished as a man of science, a poet or an artist; and the fundamental equality claimed for him by ignorant philanthropists is belied by the whole history of the race throughout the historic per-

A few decades earlier Theodore Parker in a letter to Miss Hunt (Letter Nov. 10, 1857) had written:

"In Massachusetts," there are no laws to keep the black man from any pursuit, any office that he will; but there has never been a rich Negro in New England . . . none eminent in anything except the calling of a waiter."

These statements are so grotesque-

ly absurd today. The facts adduced in the preceding paragraphs of this article are sufficient to expose their fallacy. In historical perspective also they reveal a pathetic ignorance of the Negro's past. Since the times of their respective utterances, the Ne-

gro in America has advanced in atmost every branch of human activity. His educational advance we have noted. In economic life also he has progressed. Immediately following the Civil war the Negro was engaged in approximately forty different business occupations; today he is engaged in over two hundred kinds of trades and business projects. There are about one hundred Negro banks with resources equivalent to \$20,000,000, a dozen state wide business leagues and a score of local leagues in a number of states.

One of the important economic forces behind the development of this new Negro is the vast migration of black people from southern to northern latitudes. In this sweeping hegira, economic law has been predominant. The entire migration has been one of economic circumstances. The old belief that it was persecution which hastened the Negroes from their Southern hovels to Northern ghettoes was decisively exploded by a recent correlation made between Southern counties in which lynching had occurred during the thirty-year period 1888-1918, and the migration to and from these counties. (See Charles Johnson's article on The Negro Migrations in The Modern Quarter Vol. II, No. 4, page 314, which presents the most valuable study of this migration problem that has been made.) For instance, in Jasper county, Ga. where nine lynchings were effected, the greatest number for any county of the state in thirty years, the Negro population increased between 1890-1920, while the white population during 1900-10 actually decreased. In Harrison county, Texas, which has the largest number of lynchings (16) of any county in the state, the Negro population increased from 15 .-544 to 15.639. In other words lynching, the most severe and florant form of persecution, does not depopulate communities of their Negro inhabitants.

In view of all these changes, we see that the Negro as a social and economic group is passing through a stage of rapid evolution. The possibilities of this change being stemmed, or diverted into futile channels, are enormous. Already the economic philosophy of the Negro is conservative. Already it has accepted a score of American myths. That it has accepted these things as a result of its having been an enslaved group, and is continuing many of them because it is still a submerged class, is obvious to a radical sociologist. Now that the Negro is beginning to grow as a social and economic group, it is important that his philosophy does not become entangled with the webs of American liberalism, and thus be led into a political cul de sac. It is important too that it does not become infected with the racialisms that too often handicap persecuted peoples in their struggle in an economic world.

By V. F. CALVERTON

The mass of Negroes are proletarian. Their cause is linked up with the cause of the proletariat.

What has this to do with the problem of the new Negro? What has this to do with the poetry of Cullen and Hughes, the stories of Toomer, Chesmitt. Mathews, the dramas of Gregory, Fauset and Richardson?

The connection is simple and significant. These poets, story-tellers and dramatists have been described as the New Negro. Their work has been interpreted as the work of the New Negro. Their achievements represent a Negro Renaissance.

It is the argument of this article that the New Negro represents something deeper, more stirring and more signal than that. These Negro artists represent certain artistic fumblings for form. Jean Toomer, for instance, can write of simple things with subtlety, of little things with skill. His genre is the delicate, the precious prettiness of life, the soft, poetic regrets, the purple nuances of fleeting, futile passions. He is the Lafcadio Hearn of Negro literature. He has beautified the trivial, ensnared the elusive. Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes and many others have made of words a thing of beauty, but none of them has as yet caught the song of the masses. Their work, in most cases, seems to live in a separate world. It appears in the regular magazines, is featured as an attraction, and the word Negro comes to have an enchantment somewhat like the lure of strange drama or the fascination of antique furniture.

The new Negro, we venture to prophesy, is and will be something different. The New Negro will really be new in that he will understand the economic situation of his people. His literature will be of a proletarian people, struggling for revolution and freedom. His songs will be the songs of the worker. The new Negro will labor for a new economic world. He will challenge not race-prejudice only, but class-prejudice, class-rule, and class-oppression. He will link himself with the labor movement. Like Dronke, Freiligrath, Wirth and Pfau in Germany of the last century his poetry will be defiant and revolutionary. Contemporary Negro poets represent achievement, but not newness. Their spirit is different from that of Dunbar, but it is a difference more in degree than in substance. Perhaps they represent a transition. The work of Claude McKay is a hint in the new direction. The work of the new Negro in poetry as in life, however, will abandon hint, evasion, and pure prettiness, and seek reality in radical reconstruction and revolutionary as-

AT THE PITMOUTH

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

And the crowd is surging around the pitmouth. And a pall of black smoke is hanging over the pitmouth, And there is weeping of women and wailing of children around

And grim-faced men are striving to reach the dead and dying far down below the rim of the pitmouth;

And a fat boss stabs at the pitmouth,

Stabs with a two-bit cigar at the pitmouth,

And tired miners come and seal up the pitmouth,

With concrete and brick, wall up the pitmouth, So the air may not rush down the pitmouth,

May not feed the flame that burns the coal far below the pitmouth; And frenzied hands beat in vain on the barrier erected at the

Beat in vain at the concrete and brick that prevent them from winning to safety beyond the pitmouth.

O dead, twisted bodies lying with bruised hands behind the Implacable Greed that seals the pitmouth!



Lenin's Return and the "April Theses"

THE February revolution of 1917 found Comrade posed to change the name of the Party. This he did datory imperialist war in view of the capitalist na-Lenin abroad. As soon as he received news of the revolution he prepared to return to Russia, but the Entente Imperialists who allowed the social patriots to go to Russia refused to let Comrade Lenin pass, as they saw in him their DANGEROUS ENEMY. Then Comrade Lenin decided to go through Germany (together with a group of Bol-

Lenin's return to Russia is an important date in the history of the October revolution. With his arrival, the Bolshevik Party firmly took over the leadership of the revolutionary movement. Lenin's arrival put an end to the waverings in the Bol-

Comrade Lenin's appraisal of the revolution in Russia and of the tasks arising from it were closely and concisely formulated in what is styled the April Theses: His appraisal and the tasks he proposed were adopted by the party without any

A group of Old Bolsheviks under the leadership of Comrade Kamenev considered that the bourgeois revolution had not yet reached its climax and that the proletariat was still faced with the tasks of bringing about the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry. This led to his opposition to the tactics advocated by Comrade Lenin. He was opposed to severing relations with the Provisional Government and to action on the part of the proletariat and the peasantry, to exposing the antagonistic class aims and aspirations of the bourgeoisie, at the helm of the Provisional Government, and those of the proletariat and the peasantry. He proposed to exert pressure on the Provisional Government.

Lenin formulated his views and the tasks of the revolutionary struggle in Russia in his famous April theses. He also pointed out the tasks of the international proletariat in those theses. In Russia the proletariat commenced its struggle for power under the leadership of the Party. The proletariat of the other countries is faced with the task of freeing itself from the opportunists, compromisers, and patriots and of re-establishing the international proletarian front, and transforming the imperialist war

Comrade Lenin returned to Russia on April 3, 1917. In his first speeches, replying to greetings, Comrade Lenin advanced the slogan: Long live the social revolution. On April 4, Lenin advanced his theses at a meeting of Bolshevik delegates of Soviet 1.—The war on the part of Russia even under the Deputies. In his theses, Comrade Lenin also promew government of Lyov and Co., remains a pre-

in order to dissociate the Party from the patriots ture of that government and we must not make any and Kautskyians; he proposed to call the Party, the Communist Party

At the station there were sailors, militia-men and Red Guards. The orchestras were playing the Marsellaise, which was then in fashion and the sailors, militia-men and Red Guards with banners in their hands cheered the immigrants. Lenin had to go along through the ranks of the crowds lined up and make a short address of welcome.

In the state rooms, Lenin was awaited by the members of the Petrograd Committee, Skobiliev and Chkheidze and Kolontai who presented a bouquet of flowers sent by the Committee. Chkheidze spoke on behalf of "revolutionary democracy" and the Executive Committee. In his speech he appealed to Lenin to march in "closed ranks" with them and he emphasized in his Caucasion way that he considered the foremost task of the moment, the defense of revolutionary Russia. Lenin replied over the heads of the compromisers, addressing himself to the workers, soldiers and sailors, greeting the victorious revolution on their behalf. His speech was a reply to the national defense advocated by Chkheidze in the form of defending revolutionary Russia. The call for world revolution hurled by Lenin literally took the delegates of the Executive Committee and other opportunist elements off their feet.

The official part of the meeting being over, we were getting ready to leave. We put Lenin into a closed automobile with the intention of going straight to the office of the Petrograd Committee. But this was impossible. The workers and soldiers who crowded the square and the streets in front of the station wanted to see Lenin, and they would not let the automobile pass. Lenin had to get out of his automobile. Next to the automobile there were armored cars, and the workers helped Lenin to get onto one of those armored cars and stading there he delivered a speech. A procession of many thousands was gradually marching through Petrograd. During short intervals and even while in motion, Lenin spoke of the necessity to carry on the struggle against the capitalists and imperialists calling for the social revolution. When the demonstration had reached the square where the Petrograd Committee was located, searchlights were illuminating the Petro-Pavlov Fortress and escorted Lenin to Kshesinskay's home.

Salient Points From Lenin's Theses.

concessions to "revolutionary defense."

The class-conscious proletariat gives its consent to a revolutionary war and justifies revolutionary defense under the following conditions: (a) the transference of power to the hands of the proletariat and those sections of the peasantry which are closely related to it; (b) renouncement of all claims to annexations in deed and not merely in words: (c) severing of the government's relations with the capitalist interests.

In view of the undoubted sincerity of the broad masses of advocators of revolutionary defense who recognize war as a necessity and not for the sake of conquest, and in view of the deceptive methods of the bourgeoisie, it is necessary to explain to those masses very carefully, persistently and thoroughly their mistake-to explain to them the inevitable connections between capitalism and imperialist wars, and to prove that the war cannot be ended in a truly democratic and just way, without the overthrow of capitalism.

To propagate these ideas extensively in the army. To advocate fraternization.

5.—We are not for a parliamentary republic; to adopt this slogan would be tantamount to a retreat -we want a republic of Workers and Peasant Soviets throughout the country from top to bottom.

The abolition of the army, the police and officers. All officers should be elected and be subject to recall at any time; their wages should not be above the average wage of a well paid worker.

6.—In the agrarian program the center of attention should be given to the Soviet of agricultural laborers' deputies. The confiscation of all lands.

The nationalization of all land in the country and the handing over of the land to the local soviets of agricultural laborers. Soviets should be formed of poor peasants' deputies. Soviet model farms should be organized under the control of agricultural laborers' deputies at public expense of about 100 to 300 desiatines, dependent on local conditions. to be determined by the local institutions.

7.—The immediate merging in all banks of the country into one national bank, and the institution

of control over them by the soviet deputies. 10.—The reorganization of the International. Initiative should be taken in the creation of a revolutionary international in opposition to the so-

cial chauvinists and to the "centre."

In Front of An Employment Office

By I. LAZAROVITZ.

(Student of Advanced Labor Journalism, Workers' School)

Scene: a corner where an employment agency A big crowd of men, poorly dressed, were wait-

ing to get jobs. I was a few steps from the office, talking with a friend. A fellow came over and said to us:

"Won't you help out an old soldier?

"Is it such an honor to be an old soldier?" my friend asked him, and the old soldier began to talk. "I know," he said, "it is not an honor. They fooled us with their democracy bunk.

'What did we fight for? What investments did I have in Germany that I was sent to war, was gassed and since am physically sick?

"When I came from France, I couldn't work several months on account of my weakness. Now I am already five months out of work. Getting up every day at five o'clock and when you come for a job, 50 to 60 men are there while the boss needs only one!

"The government don't give a damn that we are sick on account of war and unable to find work. O boy, they can't get me no more to war. I show these sons of - what war means!"

The old soldier didn't have a chance to leave before another fellow near us was saying:

"O buddies, won't you help out with a cup of coffee?" "What is the matter, are you out of work?" my

friend asked. "Yes, brother, three months out of work and

can't make a damn cent." "Why didn't you save some money whlie working?" my friend continued.

"How can you save money when they don't pay you enough even to live on?"

"Well, whose fault is that?" I asked him. "It is the fault of the workers themselves," he replied. "It will be no good until there will be one big union throughout the world. You can't get a

thing in this world of ours unless you take it by

"Here I am," he continued, "a big strong fellow, an American born, want to work, make a living for my family and they won't give it to me. I am without a cent in my pocket while Ford has mil"But look," my friend says, "in Russia it isn't

"Believe me," the fellow said, "these damn Bolsheviks are a good bunch. I wish they'd come here and we'd get rid of these damn suckers.

"What do you say, buddies, won't you help out with a cup of coffee. Got up five in the morning. It is after 11 and I haven't eaten anything yet." We gave him a few cents and he left, shaking

A boy passed by calling out newspapers. We bought one, and, opening the yellow sheet to the second page, we read the big letters:

"U. S. PROSPERITY INCREASING DAILY." We looked at each other without saying anything and quietly went down to get the subway.

We are used to reading in the American press about the miserable conditions of European workers. While telling us about the terrible conditions of the European workers, the American press does not neglect the opportunity of picturing the satisfaction and prosperity of the American workers.

offices with their big salaries would undertake the job of going down to an employment agency where hundreds of workers are waiting hours to get some kind of a job and would listen to what these American workers think of the so-called prosperity, these gentlemen would realize the awakening of classconsciousness in American workers. They would learn that the workers cannot be bluffed with these prosperity stories.

A QUARTER TO SPEND

(Continued from Page One)

Tomorrow I'll be by the building early, and I'll wait there just like you-

The girl did not reply. She saw tears glistening in his eyes. A lump formed in her throat. She ut- back into the street he was on before, and crossed tered "All right, don't forget," and edged away. to the other side. There he dashed down a flight Jimmey followed her form with his gaze until she of steps into the book shop. Walking straight ever was lost to view. "That's what I'll do," he whispered hurriedly. "I'll strike too, no more scabbing for me, an' I'll bet ma'll be glad when I tell her."

With that problem definitely settled, Jimmey felt book for a quarter that'll tell you all about comgreatly relieved, and once more redirected his at- oonism?"

tention to the quarter. Sometime later he solved the enigma of spending it by deciding to see a plain movie for a dime, partake of an ice-cream soda for a like amount and disburse the remainder for sweets. With this compromise affected Jimmey's spirits began to soar.

Spying an empty cigarette box, he picked it up and withdrew the silver foil, which he folded and placed in a pocket. This completed, he smiled and increased his pace. After walking a few squares he saw a large crowd gathering on a corner. His curiosity aroused, he ventured over, just in time to see a policeman pull a speaker off a soap box.

Addressing one of the crowd. Jimmey inquired. "What's the matter, Bud?" To which a lanky spectator replied, "Oh; nothin' much; just a guy pinched for speechin' without a permit. Serves him right," he continued, "he was nothin' but a bloomin'

"Comoonist." the word echoed in Jimmey's mind. He was always hearing that word and wondered what it really meant.

"What's that word mean?" he inquired in a per-

"You mean comoonists?"

"Yes," interjected Jimmey.

"Oh dem's guys that go aroun' preachin' that there oughtn't to be no rich an' no poor-Bunk I calls it.'

The words "oughtn't to be no rich an' no poor." struck Jimmey as a thrown stone crashes thru a window pane. It set his emotions quivering. He cogitated a while and replied aloud, "Yeah; so that's what it is, is it? An' they lock a guy up for sayin' dat, gee whiz."

A thought entered his mind, for the first time in weeks he felt actually happy. Retracing his steps, Jimmey walked back a few blocks, increasing his pace gradually as he walked until he hastered into a trot. At the next corner, he turned to the proprietor, he threw his quarter on the glass counter and asked whimsically, with a capricious twinkle in his eye, "Say mister, can you give me a

The Story of the Five Coppecks Piece

By F. YERMILOFF.

Potap Vanytch had in former times a grocer's shop. He was church alderman and being acquainted with the town thieves Ljubka "Kasak" and Wasika "Moment," he bought from them stolen goods.

The revolution struck Potap Vanytch heavily, deprived * him of his farmhouse with 55 dessatins and cut off his connection with the thieves.

Potap became nothing, and a dreadful hatred settled down in him firmly, enlighted his eyes with wicked fires and made a beast of him, deprived of its claws and tusks.

Potap Vanytach had a torn nostril and his soul was torb too

Newspapers he can't bear and reads only the holy Scriptures especially the Apocalypse.

The latter he reads in drawling the words, looking with malicious eyes on the hearers: his old sister-in-law, the old nun Eudokia and the calatch baker Eugraph Simonoff.

After reading a page Potap Vanytch has for each Saturday an obligatory page, he lifts his eyes, closes the Apocalypse and says instructively: All happened just as it is prophesied here.

The old women are sighing and blinkin with their weeping eyes and the old calatch baker, understanding

nothing at all, nods approvingly-Just so-quite right. . . . Potap Vanytch is fond of remembering the past; he always begins his

speech like this: In the old normal times . . . He calls "normal" times the years before the war, when he bought stolen goods from Kasak-Ljubka and Wasika-Moment and helped to rob the peasantry.

The Communists and the Soviet Power Potap Vanytch never calls otherwise than "those,"

"Those" have supplied the cooperative with oil. Those are again on a meeting of

the Soviet. Not long ago Potap Vanytch casually heard, that Chicherin visited the French states secretaries in Paris.

Hearing it, he didn't believe: It is impossible, that the French states secretaries have admitted "those."

The young communist Vassin showed him a newspaper. Vanytch refused to read it.

I don't believe in those newspapers. But in the evening he said to the calatch baker Eugraph: Those have sent to France their

emissaries to sell all Churches. A dreadful but hopeless hatred was fondled by Potap Vanytch in his

breast.

The deceased son of Potap Vanytch was married to Tatjama, the daughter of the moneyless Silaskyn. His widow lives at Potapoffs and works there like a mule.

Often Pelagea Djatlowa, a member of the local Soviet, where she worked already the second year, told her: And why do you work for the torn

nostril? Why do you feed his hatred with your blood?

Look back and see how your life is spent without use.

But Tatjana was educated in patience and in heavy toil and without grumbling she carried on her yoke.

In September of the last year the nucleus and the young communists decided to organize IRA in the village. A speaker was called from Sysran.

To the meeting came about two hundred persons, and it happened that Tatiana came too.

The speech lasted over an hour. He explained the whole truth, touching especially on the peasantry.

After the speech a resolution was passed unanimously: It is necessary to render aid to our

brethren! Pelagea Djatlowa took the secre-

tary's cap and went round: Sacrifice citizens. It is for our brethren!

Five coppeck and ten coppeck pieces fell in the cap, all gave. Tatjana took out her last five coppeck piece and put it into the cap.

There can't be any secrets in a village. Even if the cow of Stepanida gives instead of one pail of milk only a half-all women know of it.

It thus happened also in this case: Potap Vanytch was informed immediately: Tatjana has also given a five coppeck piece. Why have you done it, asked Potap,

and his torn nostril seemed to quiver. Because there are such horrors, because the communists are murdered

and hanged and emprisoned there. Those deserve it, answered Potap

Vanytch, but I don't understand what for my five coppecks had to be spent. They were spent for the communists, who are suffering in the

prisons for the peasantry. These five coppecks! But yes, if everybody gives five or ten coppecks that will make a sum

Potap Vanytch. My five coppecks for those! Ah, damned woman; ah. . . .

A green hue covered the face of

In the evening, when Tatjana was already gone to sleep on the hay loft, Potap Vanytch took a heavy stick and went upstairs to teach her

"manners." Are you here?

of millions at the end.

Where are my five coppecks? Where are the five coppecks?

hoarsely cried Potap Vanytch. Thou helps "Those" . . . and lifting his arm to strike her with the stick, he stood aghast . . .

Something unexpected happened. ... Tatjana got quickly up and barefooted ran away, soon disappearin the dark.

The fifth month and Tatjana already lives at Pelagea Djatloffs. Potap Vanytch remained alone. Of Pelagea he speaks not otherwise than: "Those put the devil into her head, and pointing to the Apocalypse

All this is prophesied there.

he hisses out:

Radio Factory

H. C. SCHWARE.

BLUFFED my way into this job by telling the boss that I was experienced in the line and I knew more about radio than there was to know. I lied so straightforwardly, that he apparently was satisfied that I was three years older than I usually say I am and he took me on, because I made a practice but no profit wiring sets for some big corporation. It is true that all previous experience with radio had been at a distance, but when a man is out of work and needs a job, making radios is also okay. The next morning I came in, went to the boss, and he gave me a slip to take to the fore-

I got a pair of longnose pliers and a button, No. 443, which was my official designation in the factory so that I must always wear it. I do not mind it, because when the foreman's liver is temporarily out of gear he bawls out at that lazy, dirty, bastard, 443 who's gonna get fired if he don't stop talking.

My work is simple. All day long I hunch my shoulders over a long rude-logged wooden table, under a glaring light, covered with green tin and suspended not quite above the eves of the workers. There are eight young lads at this table, all doing the same work, all the time. We all have longnose pliers in the right hand, or a pair of snippers, and all we must do is squeeze. When the squeeze is on the snippers there is a slight bite as the snipper bites the wire into two deliberate parts. Or if it's a longnose plier, there is a squeeze and a scroogy plush as the parafine is pushed away, showing a clean white line of wire. This is where the conection in the set will be made according to the foreman. It is all hazy why the workers must do just this. I don't know. The foreman told me to cut just these wires these lengths, and I cut them just so with never a deviation. I get a big tangle of wire-lengths. I pull them apart. There are a million different colors of those wires. The wax has melted in the hot room and is glistening under the fierce light as dew on a black-green leaf or like the oil on a new machine in the corner which is cutting plug-panels to length. I am just like that machine. I do not know why I snip these brilliant wires. I never know why, nor do I care to ask why. Only I know that I get eighteen dollars a week to do so, and I do it just so. Just so. And all the time I must be careful not snin the wrong

There are eight boys at the next table and at all the other tables there are girls. One day they ran out of wiring. The foreman was frantic. He grabbed some wire sets from the girl's tables and threw. them at us. The work was harder. Consequently the girls are paid less, receiving only sixteen dollars a week. From this hard handling of the steel tools, the hands are constantly full of abrasions. The net result of a day's work is a coat of dank sweat; also a beautiful set of blisters. When I first came on, I wondered why they were wearing gloves. Now I know.

The next best thing for blisters is to wrap courtplaster around the fingers, and over the palm and forget them. Nothing else can be done about them except to get a different job or curse the job. So I put court-plaster on my hand which was numb with pain by this time, and continued gritting my teeth suddenly so as not to cry out when the steel bang-banged against, not only the palm, but the whole nervous system. The work is very wearying. No one ever stayed on this job very much longer than about a week or the whole set of workers

I didn't like the job. I didn't like the workers because I was too upset to even think coherently. On this job it is all a jumble of emotions. Even the girls. They quarrel fiercely. Or they brood over the longnose pliers. And over all is a great weariness, over all is a blue-and-white button with a number. Number 443. That's me. I was not a person. I was a hand with a numbered button. It makes no difference if I am of a pleasant disposition. I can only brood over the longnose pliers. Brood and brood.

And often a vision. Clear. And white. There is no coherence. Only a squeeze, squeeze, squeeze over wires whose destination or purpose I can't Fuit store realize. Only this eternal squeezing and visions of the revolution.

From the loins, from the shoulders of these lads in this factory and other factories. From the youth, when it is organized for fight.



VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES.



POESY AND THE MACHINE AGE.

THE APPLE THIEF.

In olden days the bourgeois miss Was worshipped by the bards like this:

"Milady's hair is twisted gold, Bright stars apiece her blue eyes hold. Milady's voice tunes all the spheres, Milady's music charms all ears. Milady's like the daffodilly, Fair as the sun, pure as the lily."

But times have changed—the machine age's

And newer forms of odes appear:

"My sweetie's like a flivver car: Her eyes more bright than dishpans are Her voice as pleasant as the squeal Of rivets driven into steel. My sweetie's like a huge machine, Fair, pure, refined as gasolene."

By I. D. TALMADGE.