

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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COOLIDGE QUARRELS WITH BRITISH OVER CHINA

Metropolitan Home Office Thrown Into Panic by Labor Reporter

Past Events of Insurance Expose

On April 11th *The DAILY WORKER* commenced its expose of the evils of the weekly payment life insurance business. The chief offenders are the "Big Four," i. e., the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

On April 21st, William F. Dunne, editor of *The DAILY WORKER*, wired Governor Smith calling his attention to the charges made in the Harrison articles which charged fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, interlocking directorates and gross overcharging.

On April 27th Governor Smith replied saying that he had instructed Supt. of Insurance Beha to make inquiries into *The WORKER* charges.

On April 29th Mr. Beha wrote to *The DAILY WORKER* asking for copies of the articles, although marked copies of the articles had been sent to him since the beginning of the series.

The matter now rests in the hands of Mr. Beha. The indications are that Mr. Beha will "pass the buck" to the Governor by recommending a legislative investigation.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

I am informed that reporters who have tried to get the officials of the "Big Four" to comment on Governor Smith's inquiry action were met with the cowardly, "we have nothing to say."

In particular, I am told, that when Robert Lynn Cox, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was approached by a press correspondent he said who asked him if he had any statement to make on the governor's action, replied, "no—no, I have nothing to say."

In the face of the specific charges which the *WORKER* has made about the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance business in general and about Mr. Cox in particular, Mr. Cox can think of nothing more manly than to take cover in silence.

The following excerpts are taken from charges laid to Mr. Cox or his associated comrade in arms:

"The day before the 'Industrial' life insurance companies were to come up before the insurance investigating committee (Armstrong Insurance Investigation—1905) . . . Assembledlyman Robert Lynn Cox, at that time a member of the committee, was instrumental in moving that the committee adjourn to draft its report, 'Industrial' insurance was never investigated."

"Shortly afterwards Mr. Cox was appointed manager and general counsel of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at a salary of \$20,000 per year. He is now vice president of the Metropolitan Life with an annual salary of \$38,000. This is considerably more than the \$1,500 he received as assemblyman . . . If he was not corrupted that would make interesting news."

In this series of articles evidence was adduced proving that the "Big Four", i. e., the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies are guilty of misuse of "mutual" funds, that rates are employed which are outrageously high, that the directors of the "Big Four" are also directors in the banks and railroads in whose securities billions of "mutual" funds are invested.

Banker Also Director. It was further proven that Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, the president of the Chase National Bank, (which always has an average of \$20,000,000 in Metropolitan Life funds on deposit) is also a director of the "Big Four."

We have shown that "Big Four" officials and executives draw enormously inflated salaries running into hundreds of thousands of dollars per year per man, while on the other hand, the clerical workers employed by this combine are the lowest paid office workers in the country.

We have offered quotations from official documents showing that the Prudential Life Insurance officials submitted a fraudulent report to the New York State Superintendent of Insurance.

We have charged the "Big Four" with making their policy conditions so harsh and unfair that of all terminated policies only 1% are endorsements and only 9% are paid in death claims. We have shown that 75% of all terminations are total loss lapses.

All of these things we have charged—and many more. Yet all that Mr. Cox can do is shake his head and say, "we have nothing to say."

Governor Smith has ordered Supt. of Insurance James A. Beha to make

MUCH DEADLY GAS IN BLAST SWEEP W. VIRGINIA MINE

EVERETTSTVILLE, W. Va., May 3.

Only a faint hope that forty to fifty of the entombed miners in the Federal No. 3 mine of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co., may have escaped the deadly gas which swept through the mine after the terrific explosion Saturday was revived here today when veteran miners suggested that a group might have taken refuge in an airway about a mile and a half from the mine mouth.

Everettsville was an armed camp today, companies of West Virginia national guards having pitched camp near the mine.

Gas Is Thick. Gas is so prevalent throughout the mine, despite the efforts of the owners to avert explosions through the use of rock dust, that mine officials fear further blasts momentarily.

Coroner Martin M. Moore, of Monongalia county has impaneled a jury to probe the cause of the blast, but the inquest will be delayed until all bodies have been recovered and the mines had been cleared.

Find More Dead. Shortly after noon today six bodies were found far back in the main heading. The bodies were not removed from the heading which is about 5,000 feet back from the entrance of the mine.

Rescue crews early today came upon the body of an unidentified man off the main heading. The body was not immediately removed from the mine. The death of Tom Daugherty, a tippie man who succumbed in the Fairmont hospital swelled the toll to twenty-four.

Second Mine Still Burns. FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 3.—One of the worst mine fires on record in West Virginia was raging today in the Virginia and Pittsburg Coal and Coke Co., mine at Kinomont near here.

Although 250 men normally are

Beha Leaves Town To Draft Report Ordered by Smith

Superintendent of Insurance Beha, who was recently ordered by Governor Smith to look into the complaints embodied in the insurance expose articles being published in *The DAILY WORKER*, left for Richmond, Va., in order to give his undivided attention to the investigation.

A *DAILY WORKER* reporter who called at the New York offices of the department, 165 Broadway, was informed that Mr. Beha had left town obviously to find time to draft his reply to the governor.

A polite secretary informed all and sundry that the superintendent will be back in New York on Monday.

Sacco-Vanzetti Editorial Wins the Pulitzer Prize; Reporter Wins Honor

The editorial in the Boston Herald, October 26, reversing that paper's stand on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, was selected yesterday as the year's outstanding editorial by the Pulitzer Prize Committee.

The Herald, a conservative Boston morning newspaper which had consistently joined the rabid red-baiting against the two Italian workers since their arrest in May, 1920, suffered a change of heart last fall after the pounding of millions of workers on the doors of Dedham jail. The workers' protest arousing intellectuals and jurists to the significance of the case, the Boston Herald tardily swung around to advocacy of a new trial. Usually considered the best newspaper in the city, the Herald's stand created a wide impression.

SACCO CAREFUL IN SCRUTINIZING REVIEW LETTER

Lawyer Presses for His Signature on Document

(Special to *The DAILY WORKER*) BOSTON, May 3.—Nicola Sacco is standing adamant against signing any document for a review of his case which implies admittance of guilt. His comrade in Dedham jail, Bartolomeo Vanzetti, is said to have written a letter to Governor Fuller telling of the frame-up and simply asking for a review of the case.

Sacco has conferred several times with William G. Thompson, chief defense counsel, over the possibility of any part of the letter being construed as an admittance that he had any part in the South Braintree payroll murder seven years ago. Petitions for pardon invariably carry the confession of guilt with a plea for mercy, and Sacco on past occasions has fought clear of all such petitions.

Several people who have known Sacco closely are being used by Thompson to persuade him to sign the document which the attorney wants to present to the governor as soon as possible. Won't Open Files. The Department of Justice will refuse to open its files on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Attorney General Sargent has informed Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. Walsh informed the defense committee today that his efforts to persuade Sargent that the files should be opened because of the department's activity in assisting in the frame-up were unavailing.

The senator was informed however that the department holds nearly 500 communications protesting against the electrocution of the two Italian workers on July 10.

A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting will be held Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 81 E. 110th St. under the auspices of the Workers Vegetarian Club. Aid for the Cloakmakers Bazaar will also be discussed. Speakers will include H. Mousovitch, M. Mut, Pat Devine and J. Ginsburg.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives Local 11, of the Workers Cooperative House at 2700 Bronx Park East is giving a concert and dance on Saturday evening. The proceeds will go into the emergency fund for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Freiheit Singing Society will participate.

\$12 was collected at a farewell party by W. Levitt of 495 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Safe" Explosive Kills Cubans. HAVANA, Cuba, May 3 (INS).—Twenty persons were killed, including Captain Varona, chemical expert of the army general staff, when a munitions factory at Delas Vegas, 15 miles from Santiago, was wrecked by an explosion today.

The factory was engaged in the manufacture of a new explosive, ironically named "safe," from the by-products of sugar.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

FLOOD DICTATOR THINKS 172,000 TO DROWN OUT

Main Refuge Camps "For Whites Only"

BATON ROUGE, La., May 3. — With residents evacuating at least fifteen towns and villages in North-eastern Louisiana, former governor John M. Parker, federal relief dictator for the state, stated today that the rising Mississippi waters threatened an area with a population of 172,000 in half a dozen parishes bordering the west bank of the river north of Baton Rouge.

Parker is the "Flood Dictator" appointed by Secretary Hoover after his investigation here, during which the sacrifice of the residents of Louisiana living below Poydras levee was decided upon.

It is expected that Parker will carry on Hoover's policy of diverting the river flood damage onto the poorer residents, and saving the richer taxpayers at their expense.

Northern Louisiana Flooding. Flood waters which have been coursing through Arkansas for ten days have passed over the Louisiana boundary, inundating large sections of East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoula and Morehouse parishes. Concordia parish had been gradually flooding since the opening of the Glasscock break last Saturday. Evacuation orders have been issued for a score of towns in Avoyelles and St. Landry parishes, which are threatened by a break in the Bayou De Glaize levee at Big Bend.

The greatest peace time mobilization of relief forces the state ever has known is functioning today in an effort to avert further disaster.

Militia Patrol. Fourteen National Guard units are patrolling the levees at threatened points, sending hourly reports of river conditions to general headquarters here. When danger is imminent at any point, militia engineers in the office of Adjutant General L. A. Toombs, adjoining that of Governor Parker plot the probable course of the overflow waters on contour maps. From

(Continued on Page Two)

TRIMMERS HURL DEFI AT GROUP TIED TO RIGHTS

Negotiating Settlement With Joint Board

An agreement between the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association seemed near yesterday as the result of a complete break in relations between the trimmers and the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc.

The association, which has been acting as the ally of Matthew Woll and reactionary labor officials in the A. F. of L. and the international furriers' union in attempting to break the Joint Board, was flatly told that it could not dictate the policies of the Trimmers in a lengthy letter authorized by the board of directors of the Fur Trimmers yesterday afternoon.

The association in its desire to dominate the fur industry of New York City, is plotting to destroy the Trimmers' Association, declared President Morris Steing. He defied the association in its efforts to control the Trimmers' employment policies and declared that left wing workers would not be barred from Trimmers' shops.

Woll Issues Ulkase. The association, acting at the behest of Matthew Woll, demanded immediate discharge of all workers recognizing the Joint Board. A letter from Woll to the association presented the ultimatum that "all the members of the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Assn. must confine the employment of fur workers to such as are members of the International Fur Workers' Union and who have proper and authentic evidence of such membership."

Steing's letter, authorized by the board of the Fur Trimmers, reads: (Continued on Page Five)

"Flood Dictator"



Former Governor John M. Parker of Louisiana has been appointed "flood dictator" of Louisiana by Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

TALK FAKE PEACE AS DIAZ TOWN IS TAKEN BY SACASA

Kellogg Admits Loan To Crush Revolution

BULLETIN

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 3.—A forty-eight hour truce between the Diaz government troops and the Liberal forces under Dr. Juan Sacasa was signed here today. Fighting ceased at noon.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 3.—While peace negotiations are in progress here, there is stiff fighting in the field.

The liberals attacked and captured the city of Magarote. Representatives of Dr. Sacasa, liberal leader, have agreed with Henry L. Stimson on peace proposals and today these proposals were sent to General Moncada, liberal military leader, for his decision. Two United States marine officers and an escort of fifty marines took the proposals to General Moncada.

The capture of Magarote comes as a shock to those who have believed the official statements of American marine officers and the American-controlled Diaz government, that "the rebels have been suppressed."

Kellogg Admits Loan. WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary of State Kellogg has openly admitted that he had sanctioned a million dollar loan by New York bankers to Diaz to smash the liberal revolution in Nicaragua.

The admission came as the result of the conflict between Secretary Hoover and the secretary of state. Scores Kellogg Policy. Scoring by implication the Kellogg policy of sanctioning loans to Latin-American dictators friendly to American imperialists for the purpose of suppressing revolutions, in a speech before the Pan-American Commercial Congress yesterday, Secretary Hoover said, "No nation should itself or should permit its citizens to borrow money from foreign countries unless this money is to be devoted to productive purposes."

In response to a direct question, Secretary Kellogg admitted that he had sanctioned the million dollar loan to Diaz. One Billion Tribute. Reviewing American investments in foreign countries, Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, a speaker at the congress, admitted that debtor countries paid American capitalists an annual tribute of one billion dollars.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

CABINET SPLITS ON CHINA; MINISTER MacMURRAY SHOUTS FOR ULTIMATUM

Fake Trial for Mme. Borodin and Four Envoys; Communist International Scores Murder

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

- 1.—Report split in cabinet over China; Coolidge, under pressure from financial interests, scores British propaganda.
- 2.—British plan to send more planes to China.
- 3.—Mme. Borodin and four Soviet Union diplomatic couriers arrive at Peking for "trial" on trumped-up charges of disseminating propaganda; report Chang's action near attempt on part of imperialist powers to provoke Soviet Union.
- 4.—Asiatic Petroleum Company resumes business in Changsha; Chen assures American business men that the Nationalist Government at Hankow welcomes foreign trade.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The split in the cabinet over the Chinese policy is reported to be growing wider and wider.

Although certain die-hard members of the cabinet favor a joint ultimatum on the part of the imperialist powers, and look with favor upon the British proposal for the occupation of the Yangtze Valley and the eventual partition of the whole China, other members of the cabinet favor a more cautious policy.

Kellogg-Hoover Battle. Observers here point to the revival of the Hoover-Kellogg battle before the Pan-American Congress as one indication of the differences over foreign policy within the cabinet.

The uncertain policy of the administration is also indicated by a statement made by President Coolidge today, advising Americans to regard with suspicion any stories purporting to state the government's attitude toward China that originate outside of Washington. Although President Coolidge mentioned no names, it was obvious that his thrust was directed at the British, who have been endeavoring for some weeks to drag the United States into joining them in a stiff ultimatum to the Nationalist government.

Cal Cautious, Not Friendly. This reversal in the policy of the administration is not interpreted as an indication that Coolidge regards the Nationalist government at Hankow with any greater friendliness than he has before. It has long been suspected that powerful financial interests have been exerting their influence against rash action, and Coolidge's statement is regarded as the proof of their success. The Chinese trade and rivalry with Britain are their reasons.

The British press has been filled for several weeks with acrid criticism of the American government's Chinese policy. British newspapers have carried such headlines as "America Deserts Allies." The British imperialists have expressed in no uncertain terms their chagrin at their failure to drag the United States into an open war against China.

MacMurray Wants War. Coolidge's statement indicates that Minister John V. A. MacMurray's views differ considerably with the views of a majority of the cabinet. MacMurray and a large portion of the consular service would push the United States into an imperialist war against Nationalist China.

British to Send Planes. LONDON, May 3.—Plans for sending a large air force to China were mapped out yesterday at a special meeting of the cabinet, it was learned today. The meeting was attended by Earl Beatty, Sir George Milne, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Sir High Trenchard, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

To "Try" Mme. Borodin. PEKING, May 3.—Mme. Borodin, wife of the Russian adviser to the Hankow government, who formerly lived in Chicago, arrived here tonight together with four Soviet Russian diplomatic couriers, to face trial on trumped-up charges of disseminating propaganda in China. Mme. Borodin has been in jail in Tsinan for two months awaiting trial and her attorney has as yet not been permitted to see her. The trial is regarded as another attempt on the part of the imperialist powers to goad the Soviet Union into a war.

Foreigners Reopen Business. (By Nationalist News Agency.) HANKOW, May 3.—The Asiatic Petroleum Company (the great British oil company) station at Changsha has reopened business to relieve the oil shortage. A German firm is handling its business until the Han-

Heads Commission



Henry Mauris Robinson, Pasadena, Calif., lawyer, will head the American Economic Commission which is to attend the Economic Conference at Geneva in June. He has held appointments to the Council of National Defense, Supreme Economic Council and the Peace Conference in 1919.

German Comrades Guard Ashes of C. E. Ruthenberg

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH. BREMERHAVEN, Germany, (By Mail).—"In the name of the Communist Party of Germany, I take over the ashes of our dead comrade, the leader of our American Communist Party, for their safe conveyance over the soil of Germany."

As Wilhelm Kasper, member of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party, and one of its representatives in the Prussian Landtag, finished speaking these words, the throng of workers gathered in the great open plaza before the Wesermunde-Bremerhaven Railroad Station, broke into the singing of "The International."

The German Communist Party, next to the Communist Party of the

(Continued on Page Three)

Soviet Union Delegates And U. S. Agents to meet In Economic Conference

GENEVA, May 3.—Delegates are already arriving here for the League of Nations economic conference scheduled to open tomorrow.

Much interest centers around the policies of the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in this conference. The United States and its attitude on the tariff question and the Soviet Union and its attitude on monopoly of foreign trade may prove to be the center point of the economic discussions.

Spain is the only major country which will not be represented at the conference.

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KUSHNER TELLS OF RAILROADING TO TOMBS JAIL

Young Worker Accuses His Trial Judge

Matthew Kushner, thrown into jail for the crime of distributing Hands Off China leaflets, has written a graphic account of his arrest and imprisonment in Tombs prison.

Kushner, a member of the Young Workers' League, was seized near Union Square last week and brutally hustled off to jail, being held without bail. The International Labor Defense is handling his case. His letter reads:

"I have been in the Tombs now for three days, placed in the worst cell imaginable with unbelievable lack of regard for decent sanitary conditions. The food is rotten. You will be interested to know how I was arrested. I was distributing Hands Off China leaflets at the 'Americanization' meetings (you see how I was given a dose of Americanization) when one of the fat bellied parasites came over and began to shove me out of the crowd and tried to seize my leaflets.

He could not drive me away for the crowd sympathized with me, and so he called over a policeman. The cop violently shoved me out of the crowd, but it followed, asking for more leaflets.

Seeing that this only attracted the attention and sympathies of the people, he arrested me and took me to the police station, Precinct 8. As he walked me from Union Square to Irving Place, hundreds of workers followed us protesting.

In court I was told that I was charged with disorderly conduct. I pleaded guilty, thinking that I would get off with a fine but the judge showed his venom by snatching the leaflet and reading it avidly. Heatedly he asked me whether I approved of everything in it.

Drags In State Department.
On my response, the judge shouted, "You are a Bolshevik and a menace to this country." He added that the state department would handle this case. He ordered fingerprinting and sent me to the Tombs.

I protested that I was being tried not for disorderly conduct but for membership in the Communist Party. At the jail they threatened physical mistreatment.

Please send me something to read, especially THE DAILY WORKER. Comradely yours, MATTHEW KUSHNER.

LABOR PARTY BIG ISSUE IN UNIONS OF LOS ANGELES

Opposition in Council Fears to Touch It

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 3.—Opposition forces within the Central Labor Council have formed an election alliance in the coming June elections for officers, and have formulated a "progressive ticket and platform," it is understood. It is announced that John Valentine, secretary of the L. A. County Building Trades Council, and secretary of the former labor party of this city, will be the candidate for secretary against Buzzel, the administration candidate and incumbent, and Johnston, anti-administration reactionary who is supported by John Horn, anti-red labor leader in this city.

The program includes: Organization of the unorganized; a campaign to promote the union label; freedom of expression and opinion; educational activities on matters affecting labor; and assistance to unions in strikes and emergencies.

Political policies have been left open to be thrashed out later, as around the question of a labor party there may develop considerable differences of opinion between the conservatives and the progressive wings of this opposition group. It is quite possible that the progressives will run their own slate, unless a satisfactory political policy can be agreed upon in this program.

With the reactionary machine split wide open, it is likely that this opposition ticket will carry the Central Labor Council elections if the progressives support it.

In a straw ballot, conducted by the Los Angeles Daily News, Sam Gliberman, Communist candidate for board of education supported by organized labor, has forged ahead from eighth to sixth place, still leading the socialist candidates in the field by a large margin. Ten out of the eighteen candidates have to place in the May 3rd primaries, and five in the general elections June 6th.

War Veteran On Trial
SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 3.—The state rested its case today against Ralph Seager, World War veteran of Homer, N. Y. Accused of first degree murder in connection with the "love-bomb" death of his former sweetheart, Mrs. Arlene Cuttis, a Syracuse nurse.

Coolidge and Minister To China Split on Note

(Continued from Page One)
Kow Asiatic Petroleum Company representative, now en route, arrives at Changsha.

Flee From Chiang.
Over two hundred members of the Kuomintang have arrived here from Shanghai, refugees from Chiang Kai Shek's oppression. Chiang Tung-chin, chief of the Fukien political department, and General Cheng Chien are among the arrivals.

The May Day celebration included more than one thousand trade unions. Factories and schools were closed the whole day, business offices a half day, public utilities stopped for one hour.

Celebrate May Day.
Three meetings were held simultaneously at noon in Wuchang, Hangyang and Hankow and were followed by processions of workers. Arrangements were made so that the demonstrations did not enter the foreign concessions.

Chen Assures Americans.
HANKOW, May 3.—Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister, in conversation with a deputation of American manufacturers who visited him, categorically denied the suggestion that the policy of the Nationalist government either now or at any time strove to destroy foreign trade in China.

Chen emphasized that the Nationalist government was in its economic policy following Sun Yat-sen's principle regarding the necessity of attracting foreign capital for the successful development of China.

Brutal Execution.
MOSCOW, May 3.—Branding the brutal execution of the Chinese Communists several days ago as the work of British imperialism, the Communist International issued the following statement:

"Twenty of the best members of the heroic Chinese Communist Party were murdered by slow strangulation. This execution preceded by a judiciary comedy—the rapidity with which the sentence was passed recalls the horrors of the court martials of Tsarist Russia.

Imperialists Consent.
"Only with the diplomatic body's consent could Chang Tso-lin's cut-throats penetrate the foreign quarter, the Chinese Communists be hanged, and this cruel act of class vengeance be accomplished.

"The blood of the strangled Communists falls on the heads of the international band of assassins—the bourgeois governments of all imperialist countries. The immunity of the legation quarter serves as a refuge for all of the enemies of the Chinese revolution—the monarchists, reactionaries, Anglophiles, Japanophiles, the Manchurian dynasty overthrown in 1911 and the Anfuist of 1920. Refuge has been granted to all but revolutionaries and Communists.

Aid Counter-Revolution.
This is not the first time that the imperialists have been guilty of such an infamous act. The British authorities raided the local committee of the Kuomintang and gave up fourteen of its principle adherents to Chang Tso-lin. This act unmasks the British policy and shows the undisguised participation of the British government in the civil war on the Manchurian bandit, Chang Tso-lin.

British Hangmen.
"The British government, proud of the refuge given to political refugees, systematically hands Chinese revolutionaries over to the Mukden reactionary clique, well-knowing that they will be hung or executed.

"After the bloody massacre and bombardment of Wanhstien and Nanking and aggression against the Soviet Union, which alone maintains a favorable attitude towards the Chinese revolution, the imperialists decided to again bleed the Chinese working class, which appears as the guide of the Nationalist revolution.

Renounce Chiang.
"The disarmament and the massacre of the Chiang Kai Shek are links in the same chain forged by international imperialism.

Call For Protest.
"British workers protest against the trampling of the members of the proletarian vanguard. Workers, peasants of all countries in the name of international solidarity launch a powerful protest against the new acts of violence of the imperialist henchmen who are murdering the working class and preparing for a new world war.

"Protest everywhere against these monstrous acts, prevent military preparations. Let the string which strangled the twenty Communists be used some day for strangling Chang Tso-lin and the international bandits who bless his infamous acts.

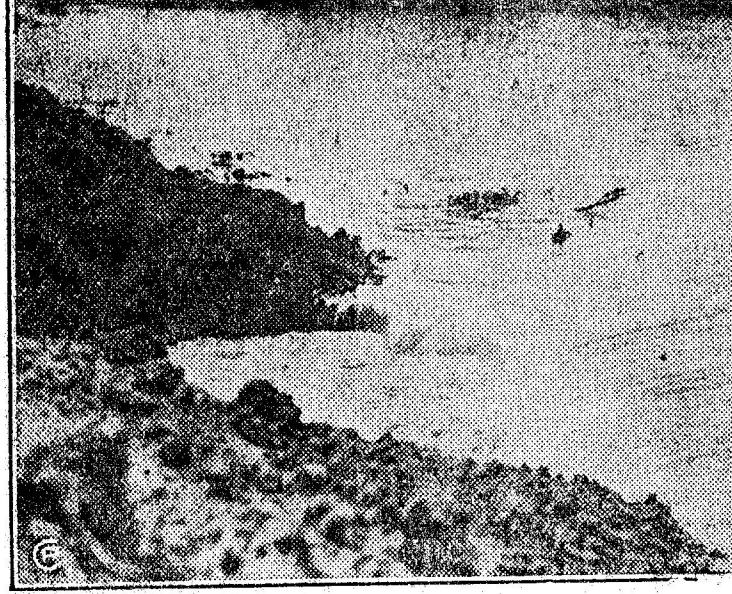
"Let Chang Tso-lin, who presents the world bourgeoisie with the heads of the twenty Communists rejoice today. But no one will be able to drown in blood the immortal Chinese revolution.

"Heroic workers and peasants of China, Communists, friends of the Kuomintang raise higher the red flag of labor. Hard trials fall upon your young revolutionary parties; but remember that you are not alone. Comrades, the toilers of all countries are with you.

"Hail fallen heroes. Long live the brotherhood of the workers of the world. Long live the Chinese Communist Party, the Kuomintang and the world revolution."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ACTION PHOTO OF LEVEE BLAST



The Poydras Levee was cut with dynamite to release the pressure on New Orleans and turn the flood waters of the Mississippi into two Louisiana parishes where only poor people, without political influence, had their homes. The government does not promise any recompense to them.

METROPOLITAN HOME OFFICE THROWN INTO PANIC WHEN LABOR REPORTER APPEARS

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inquiries into The DAILY WORKER charges.

Investigate!
Nothing short of a legislative investigation, honestly conducted, will drive these legalized looters into the open.

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, in a recent editorial said: "The exposure of the methods by which the 'Big Four' companies . . . plunder millions of worker policyholders thru 'industrial' insurance schemes which enables their owners to control other gigantic profit making enterprises, is the first attack on these leeches in 20 years."

"This series of stories are not being published merely to make public the startling facts which compose it. The DAILY WORKER believes that with the co-operation of its readers a government investigation of these companies can be forced which will disclose still more abuses."

At all costs the "Big Four" officials have decided to remain silent in the face of an attack which charges them with more offenses, legal and ethical, than could fill an entire newspaper. This silence is an admission of guilt.

They hope that Governor Smith's call for action will die down and be forgotten as it lies buried an entangling mass of red tape.

The hundreds of thousands of readers who are following this series of articles in this and our associated papers will arouse a wave of resentment which will force a definite sequel to the governor's first move in the right direction.

Flood Dictator Thinks 172,000 Must Flee

(Continued from Page One)
these the evacuation warnings are shown.

The latest order called for the exodus today from Bunkie, a town of 8,000 and Marksville, the parish seat of Ayovalles parish.

Six feet of water was reported today at Bardell, Richland parish. Royville, the parish seat, was closely watched by militia officers who feared that city too might have to be evacuated.

"Camps For Whites Only."
Preparations are complete, even to the tentative assignment of lumber requisitions, for the opening of two huge refugee camps here which would be ready for flood sufferers upon a few hours' notice. The main camp, for whites only, is plotted on the old University Campus, two miles from the heart of the city.

The city of Baton Rouge with a mean elevation some sixty feet above the highest predicted water level, is in no danger, but miles of surrounding country on the east bank, both north and south of the city, would be inundated by a break in the east line dikes at any one of the several danger points to the north.

An unforeseen problem had developed, however, in the direction taken by the shunted waters, whereas it had been calculated the new channel would be formed southward, from the spillway, and eastward to Lake Borgne, great quantities of the released waters were backing up north and west toward the city.

I. L. D. WARNS OF NEW MENACE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

Analyses Attempts to Disrupt Campaign

CHICAGO, May 3.—In response to inquiries from several cities where delegates from a number of workers' organizations were denied the right to participate in conferences called for Sacco and Vanzetti, the International Labor Defense, through its secretary, James P. Cannon, has issued the following statement:

I. L. D. Statement
The day is drawing near for Massachusetts' day of revenge against militant labor represented and symbolized by the two heroic Italian workmen, Sacco and Vanzetti. Events are transpiring with cyclonic speed which are finally deciding the issue. Do these events forecast the doom or the triumphant liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti? Let us examine them and draw our conclusions from the facts. The main outstanding developments since Judge Thayer pronounced the sentence are as follows:

1. An outburst of indignation and protest from the laboring masses, resolutions, protest meetings, talk of strikes, etc. This is on the side of Sacco and Vanzetti. The protest and faith of the masses are their strength and protection.

Organized Form
2. The protest movement begins to take organized form. Delegate conferences are called in the principal cities to unify and coordinate local activities. The idea of a great national conference, similar to the famous "Mooney Congress" is discussed with approval. This development is another weight in the scale for Sacco and Vanzetti.

3. The counter-campaign. The capitalist forces begin to organize against Sacco and Vanzetti. Manufacturers Associations throughout the country pass resolutions supporting the death sentence. "Patriotic" Societies demand their blood. The Massachusetts Bar Association finds the verdict perfectly legal and backs up Judge Thayer. The capitalist papers which first ventured a mild protest are being hushed up. The counter-campaign is under way.

Labor Reactionaries Disrupt
4. The pressure of the capitalist interests who want the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti as a lesson and warning to militant labor is being reflected in the labor movement. Green, Woll and other leaders of the A. F. of L. are preserving an ominous silence; while other labor and socialist leaders who have hitherto been inactive in the case, are now attempting to disrupt the protest movement.

In several cities recently, delegates from the I.L.D. and other workers' organizations have been denied the right to participate in conferences for Sacco and Vanzetti. The controversies of the labor and radical movements are being brought into the Sacco-Vanzetti conferences and the attention diverted from the main issue of the movement. Their aim is to isolate the militants and then sabotage the movement. The attempt to disrupt and demoralize the protest movement reinforces the counter-campaign of the capitalist interests for the execution of the death sentence.

What To Do
How shall the militants, the honest workers, proceed to overcome this double danger to the cause? The most energetic work and, at the same time, the most careful tactics are necessary because we are dealing with powerful and shrewd enemies. The I.L.D. recommends to all its members and friends in the labor movement the following line of action:

1. A ten-fold increase of agitatorial activity. Plaster the town with leaflets and stickers. Systematically canvass all organizations for the passing of resolutions and signing of petitions. Organize conferences and demonstrations, etc. Let nothing interfere with or stop the work of agitation. AGITATION IS THE MOTIVE POWER OF THE MOVEMENT.

Proclaim Solidarity
2. Advocate everywhere and under all circumstances, complete unity and solidarity of all labor forces. Avoid all provocations. Present no special or partisan demands. Make it clear to every honest worker that we are demanding nothing but unified action for Sacco and Vanzetti on the basis of the class struggle.

3. Where divisions occur in spite of all our efforts for unity, we must energetically proceed with the agitation work to the best of our ability and with all means at our disposal without engaging in any controversy or conflict with other bodies and continually approach them with proposals for unity and cooperation. Keep the issue of unity clear before every worker. THE UNITY OF THE MOVEMENT IS A PRE-REQUISITE FOR SUCCESS IN THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE LIVES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI.

The Unity and Solidarity of labor alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti. Without it they will burn in the electric chair to the everlasting disgrace of those who, for selfish or partisan reasons, prevent that Unity.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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 Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

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

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation is:

- DANIEL WILLARD, president of Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 2 Wall Street and Baltimore, O.
- Director, Akron and Barberton Belt R. R. Co. (V. Pres. and Dir.)
- President and Director, Baltimore and New York Railway Co.
- President and Director, Baltimore and O. Chicago Terminal R. R. Co.
- President and Director, Baltimore and O. Southwestern R. R. Co.
- The Director, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Co.
- President and Director, Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.
- President and Director, Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.
- President and Director, New York Transit and Terminal Co.
- Director, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.
- President and Director, Pittsburgh and Western R. R. Co.
- Director, Reading Co.
- Director, Richmond-Washington Co.
- President and Director, Sharpville R. R. Co.
- The President and Director, Staten Island Railway Co.
- The President and Director, Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co.
- President and Director, Toledo and Cincinnati R. R. Co.
- President and Director, Valley R. R. Co.
- Director, Washington Southern R. R. Co.
- President and Director, Washington Terminal Co.
- President and Director, West Virginia and Pittsburgh R. R. Co.

Needle Trade Defense

A Few Bazaar Notices
All Bazaar tickets outstanding must be settled for before the end of this week or they will be charged to the holders.

Bring in the Bazaar Honor Rolls at once. All names must be in, to be printed in the special Bazaar number of "Unity."

Some of the organizations who will have booths at the Bazaar are the Mutual Aid Association, the City Committee of the International Labor Defense, The DAILY WORKER Art Booth, Workers' Downtown Club, Workmen's Circle Branch 548, Six Councils of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, representing the Bronx, Furriers and Cloak-makers Joint Defense Committee of Boston, and many others are still to be reported.

So many new arrangements are being made that this affair is sure to receive the name of "The Bazaar of a Thousand Surprises."

Vegetarians Tonight
All members of the Vegetarians Workers Club, are requested to attend a meeting tonight (Wednesday) at 81 E. 110th St. At the last meeting it was decided that the club take over the Vegetarian section of the Restaurant at the Defense Bazaar. A number of the Vegetarian Restaurants have already promised to donate food, and final plans for the arrangements of the work will be made at the meeting tonight, at which a representative of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee will be present. All vegetarians interested in this work are requested to get in touch at any time, with J. Ginsberg, organizer of the Club.

Food Workers Attention!
A special meeting of all volunteers who are going to help out in the main section of the restaurant has been arranged to be held at the headquarters of Local 22, 16 W. 21st St., next Tuesday night. The restaurant is always one of the greatest sources of income at a Bazaar, and its success depends upon the volunteers. It is therefore urgently necessary that all those who intend to participate should be present at this meeting without fail.

Wide Support
A new feature of the defense campaign is the donations being received from all sorts of organizations which have been neither circularized nor solicited.

Morris Levine and Frank Perkel from the International Social Club, brought in \$12.00, the proceeds of a collection at a package party of the club held May 1st, at their rooms, 380 Grand Street. Ten dollars was received as a donation from the First Zigifker Podogor Verein. Ten Dollars from a Paterson attorney. The Progressive Young Men and Ladies' Workmen's Circle, Br. 556, sent \$25.00 from its treasury. Workmen's Circle, Br. 33 sent \$18.00 collect at a May Day Vetcherinka, and so on.

A Letter From Cleveland
Dear Friends:—Enclosed please find a money order for \$28.00 on account of defense books. Please send us 50 copies of the special Bazaar Number of "Unity."
If we are still in time, please insert our greetings, in the name of the Cleveland Progressive Needle Workers. We are enclosing \$5.00 for same. (Signed) Esther Schweitzer.

A Letter From South Bend
Dear Brothers:—When I read your appeal for help in THE DAILY WORKER, I felt as though I had to do something. I was myself in the Shopmen's Strike so I know what it means, and I know what kind of rulers we get in free America today, and what poor leaders we have in the labor movement. I just wish I could send more, but maybe later I can.—Karl J. Malstrom, South Bend.

Federals Hurt By Still
Caught unawares when a confiscated 500-gallon still exploded in a house at 9735 Seventy-seventh street, Woodhaven, Queens, three federal agents were nursing painful burns and other injuries today.



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What's What in Washington

INSURGENTS HOLD BALANCE OF POWER BUT THEY HAVEN'T AN IDEA WHAT TO DO WITH IT

(By A Staff Correspondent)
 WASHINGTON, May 3.—The so-called insurgents or independents who in 1924 instituted the La Follette-Wheeler presidential race and who after its collapse lapsed into innocuous office-holding propose to "fight" Coolidge's re-election "within the party."

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., who from being his father's secretary at a nice fat salary, became his successor when the elder died in 1925, recently informed press inquirers that he "believed" it was the plan of the "progressives" to fight Coolidge within the party ranks. What he meant was simply, that cozened and well-salaried he and the rest of the group of impotent liberals in Congress intended playing the old political game that his father was such a master at.

Will Make A Noise.
 They will go to the conventions, demand certain progressive "planks" and grab off much publicity. They will then return to their States and amid much righteous indignation denounce their reactionary party bedfellows and run for re-election on liberal "platforms." Those of them who are not up for re-election will go off vacationing in choice summer spots.

Next Congress these progressives will be the balance of power in the Senate. As a matter of fact they can pretty nearly control legislation in the two Houses. But outside of a little lascivious chatter about "getting together" and "formulating a program," they have taken no steps or done nothing to use this power that will be theirs if they had the courage, the fight, the capacity to use it.

Not One Worker.
 There will be eight so-called progressive senators and 12 similarly progressive representatives in the next Congress. Not one, with the exception of Senator Norris who has announced that he is fed up with what he designated as the hopelessness of the situation and will retire to his State, Nebraska, at the end of his term, have any capacity for leadership, or a consciousness of the great class struggle that is going on. Not one has a worker's antecedents. Most of them are life-long politicians, men who have lived long and well from the public trough.

Runs With Wealthy.
 Take the senators. La Follette was reared in the Washington atmosphere. He is sleek, well groomed, and socially acceptable. His social associates are the sons and daughters of the wealthy and the powerful. Recently when he went off for a vacation he went to that playground of the social elite, Raleigh, North Carolina. The papers carried pictures of him attired in the most fashionable riding clothes consorting with lily-scented belles of the best families.

Let Workers Wait.
 Last winter when textile delegations from the Passaic came to Washington to urge him and his progressive colleagues to have a federal inquiry into the textile industry, he let them cool their heels. The reason was simple. The A. F. of L. bosses, who are his political advisers, demanded that he lay off, and he did.

The correspondent recalls one occasion when the reporters asked him point blank why he and Senator Wheeler, member of the Senate Committee on Manufacturers, did not go over the committee's head and call upon the Senate to take action.

He was non-committal, beyond saying that Senator Phipps, ultra-reactionary from Colorado against whom charges of excessive campaign expenditures are even now pending before the Senate campaign fund committee, was fighting the idea very bitterly. Of course he was fighting it, and so was Senator Butler from Massachusetts, a big textile operator and President Coolidge's best friend.

Never Did Anything.
 Senator La Follette never did anything on the Passaic matter. The strikers and their attorney, Frank P. Walsh, finally turned to Senator Borah, who likewise did nothing, although he did make an effort to bring the workers and employers together, privately. La Follette is a politician, without consciousness of a fundamental economic program or a fundamental economic idea, other than keeping his berth.

He has a ready mouth for the customary liberal blab and gushes readily. He has already informed friends that if Coolidge vacates in Wisconsin this year he will make a

few "hot speeches for his benefit." This is the limit of his resistance. All last session when the reactionaries were running rampant, neither he nor one of his brother progressives lifted their voices, seriously, to stem the looting.

Blaine, Demagogue.
 Besides La Follette, there is Blaine, who defeated Lenroot and will take his seat in the next Senate. Blaine has a bad labor record. He was bitterly denounced by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. He is a blatant windjammer and a demagogue. He is a political opportunist and a man without even a glimmering of what the class struggle is all about.

He will undoubtedly eventually break with what meager progressive ties he now has and will become another Lenroot, whom he was able to defeat only by a 25,000 vote margin, in spite of Lenroot's hundred-per cent bad record.

Powerless Frazier.
 Of the other senators there are Frazier, former Nonpartisan League governor from North Dakota, editor and impotent; Nye, a young editor of a backwoods North Dakota weekly and also a Nonpartisan League, not quite as ponderous as Frazier but a man who is as unconscious of what is going on and what to do about it as the former; Dill, from Washington, who recently married \$5,000,000 in the Coy feminist champion Rosalie Jones; Wheeler of Montana, an easy going growler who after he has let out a few barks lets it go at that; Howell, of Nebraska, a graduate of the navy college, Annapolis, a well trained engineer and of a sincerity that is on a par with his colleague Norris, much above the others, but far from a radical; Borah, Reed of Missouri, constitutionalists and legalists, who play their own games and who really make no claim to being liberals; Brookhart, a mouthing ass who has curbed to heel and will continue to do so; Shipstead of Minnesota, the so-called Farmer-Labor Party senator, who is probably the biggest fake of all.

Shipstead of the 400.
 Shipstead plays the social game in Washington and no one can do that here and escape unscathed. His wife particularly is a social fan. She chases after the big numbers in the social-political field and apes their foibles. Shipstead is a complete dud. He lets out a little hurra and then, but more than that in the five years of his service in the Senate, he has done nothing.

Fundamentalist Nelson.
 That completes the list in the Senate. In the House the line-up is even more pitiful. The progressives consist almost entirely of the Wisconsin delegation. The leaders in this group are Representatives Nelson, Frear and Lampert.

The first was national chairman of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign. He is an unadulterated babbler with a fundamentalist slant. He views everything from the standpoint of whether it is politically expedient. He goes in heavily for religion "of the good old bible kind," and until recently, when he became alarmed at rumors of strong opposition against him in his district, was engaged in spending most of his time and that of his clerks on the government payroll in gathering material for a book to prove that fundamentalism was "scientific." He is now preparing himself to go back to the hustings to convince the suckers that he is carrying on the banner of progress.

They Play Politics.
 Nelson has been in Congress for twenty-two years. Frear and Lampert are pretty close to that record. Outside of that and the well-filled purses they have and the property holdings they possess, they have nothing to show for this service. They are politicians whose sole purpose is re-election. They have no more consciousness of a class-struggle than if it did not exist. Revolution gives them the creeps. They are as vigorous in their denunciation of the idea as their reactionary associates.

They Drift.
 This then is the line-up which will hold the balance of power in the coming session. They will meet this opportunity without leadership, without any of them having the capacity for leadership, without a program, or ideas for a program, other than to continue in office. Anything they do will be forced on them—but it is highly improbable that they will do anything. The elder La Follette, for all his short-comings was a ready and aggressive fighter. He commanded and the others jumped.

They Shy Away.
 Now without a ring master, the impotence and sham of this crew is readily visible. They will no doubt remove the old words, thump their desks, decry to empty walls—but to galvanize into action, to get underway an effort of fundamental issues and problems, they will shy off. It is not for them, they are constitutional liberals, evolutionary progressives.

Seize Liquor Laden Boat.
 Coast guard officials yesterday seized the British trawler Cabriella with 30,000 tons of grain alcohol aboard off Staten Island after she had attempted to slip past quarantine.

Breaking Up the Family



Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, the former Virginia Fair, daughter of the late Senator Fair of Nevada, wealthy mine owner, has filed suit for divorce in Paris, France, against her husband, William K. Vanderbilt II. And he has responded by filing a counter suit in Paris.

BRON WILL HEAD AMTORG TRADING CORP. NEXT YEAR

Expansion in Trade Is Foreseen by Manager

Saul G. Bron, who has held various important executive positions in the trading organizations of the Soviet Union, has been elected chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 155 Broadway, the principal organization in American-Russian trade. He succeeds Alex V. Prigarin, who retires for pressing personal reasons. Bron recently arrived from Moscow. Amtorg, a New York corporation, represents the principal industrial and trading organizations of the Soviet Union and has a business turn-over of close to \$50,000,000 a year. The change was announced yesterday.

Bron issued the following statement at his office:

"Because of American unrivaled machine production, trade with America is considered of great importance in the Soviet Union. It was a common practice in pre-war days to transact trade between the two countries through European middlemen. Soviet policy now aims to carry on the trade directly to the fullest extent. This policy will be of benefit to both the American exporter and importer and the Soviet consumer and exporter.

Retain Engineers.
 "Industrial leaders in the Soviet Union are fully awake to the value of utilizing American technical and industrial skill to assist in developing the rich natural resources of the country and promoting its industrialization. A number of pre-eminent American engineers have already been retained by the Soviet authorities, among them Col. Hugh L. Cooper, who is now in the Soviet Union in connection with the Dnieper River hydro-electric development which will feed power to the whole southern mining district."

Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union during the past Soviet fiscal year aggregated nearly \$80,000,000, of which imports from the United States constituted \$63,000,000, over 50 per cent greater than the pre-war figures.

Expect Expansion.
 "Further development of trade between the two countries depends to a large extent on the credit terms which American manufacturers are willing to give on purchases for the Soviet Union. I am sure that in view of the plans prepared by Soviet industrial organizations, further expansion of American-Russian trade can be expected."

Bron was born in the Ukraine and is 40 years of age. He spent a good part of his early years in Germany, France and Switzerland, taking his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Universities of Zurich and Kiev. While abroad he studied the grain trade and worked in this field after his return to Russia.

After 1917 Bron held for four years the post of Minister for Foreign Trade for the Ukraine and served on the Supreme Economic Council. During the past two years he has been president of "Exportkhoz," the federal grain export organization of the Soviet Union, besides serving as a member of the Collegium of the Soviet Commissariat for Trade and a director of the Roscombank, the Bank for Foreign Trade.

Unions Enrolls New Members.
 ST. LOUIS, (FP) May 2.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 410 new members in March.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!
 OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

GERMAN COMRADES GUARD RUTHENBERG'S ASHES

(Continued from Page One)
 the voice of the martyrdom of the German working class, of the blood that has been sacrificed in its struggle for victory. Only such working class defiance as Kaspar uttered could come in a land where there are 2,000,000 of unemployed, where 1,000 political prisoners still languish in the capitalist bastilles, where hunger and misery grip great masses of the people, where revolutionary struggles have continuously raged since Karl Liebknecht raised the cry of "War Against the War!" white the Kaiser's armies were still in the trenches.

Kaspar reviewed the story of Ruthenberg's life and of his continuous struggle for 20 years in the revolutionary movement in America. He told of Ruthenberg being sent to prison during the war, of the part he played as a founder of the American Communist Party, of his being sent to prison a second time, and of the ten year sentence to prison that hovered over his head when death stepped in and struck him down.

This brief biography seemed to reveal to the German workers, more than anything else possibly could, the real nature of the American capitalist "democracy" was of the same brand of tyranny that ruled in Germany under the Kaiser. I responded in part as follows:

"I bring to you, workers of Bremerhaven, the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg. They are symbol of the solidarity and the unity of the workers of the United States and Germany. And as I bring them to their final resting place in the Red Wall of the Kremlin in Moscow, they become a symbol of the unity and solidarity of the workers throughout the world."

"Ruthenberg was a member of the presidium of the Communist International. He was our foremost standard bearer in the social revolution."

"Ruthenberg was our Karl Liebknecht. When the Wall Street imperialists joined in the world slaughter, Ruthenberg, before masses of workers gathered in the public square at Cleveland, Ohio, declared, 'Not one penny to help pay for the imperialist war! Not one man, not one drop of workers' blood, to help fight the imperialist war!'"

"For this he was put in prison. Following the war when he raised the standards of the newly organized Communist International in the United States he was again imprisoned."

"Ruthenberg was a Leninist and a Marxist. He knew how to lead, he was our best leader in the revolutionary struggle in America."

Then Osterloh spoke briefly reviewing the significance of the fact that the ashes of a leader in the American revolutionary movement were being brought across the Atlantic Ocean and over Europe to be buried in the free soil of the Soviet Union. The speeches had to be cut short since train time was rapidly approaching.

Again taking up the march, led by the Red Front Fighters carrying our crimson banners, and with Comrade Kaspar carrying the urn, and all singing "The International," we proceeded thru the huge waiting room of the station. The procession did not halt until it drew up alongside the train waiting to start for Bremen. Thus the journey overland to Moscow continued, after it had spanned the more than 3,000 miles of the ocean's width.

During the day arrangements had been made to go to Berlin by way of Bremen and Hamburg. It was in the latter city that the Young Communist League of Germany, with 10,000 delegates present, was holding its annual congress over the Easter holidays. But first to Bremen.

Unlike railroad stations in the United States, those in Germany usually have a large open plaza in front of them. It was here that we ended the march, where large numbers of additional other workers were waiting for the procession.

Comrade Kaspar, spokesman for the German party, is a brilliant speaker. As he spoke of Ruthenberg, one could feel the power of his words.

DARROW, ADDAMS TO ADDRESS CHI. CHINA MEETING

CHICAGO (FP) May 3.—A mighty gathering of many progressive forces, rarely attained in Chicago in recent years, is announced for the Hands-Off-China mass meeting to be held in the Ashland auditorium May 6. Among the speakers will be Jane Addams, Clarence Darrow, Paul Hutchinson of the Christian Century, congressman A. J. Sabath, John A. Lapp of the Natl. Catholic Welfare conference, Manuel Gomez of the All-America Anti Imperialist league, Atty. Wm. A. Cunnea of the Socialist party and several Chinese of the Kuomintang.

The committee includes, besides these speakers, John Fitzpatrick and E. N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Margaret Haley of the Chicago Teachers Federation, Prof. Ferdinand Schevill, Ella Boynton of the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom, Carl Haessler and Atty. Wm. H. Holly as secretary.

The Chicago Kuomintang has called to the Chinese Nationalist government at Hankow, repudiating Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek as a traitor who must be destroyed and pledging its support to Hankow, as opposed to the seceding Nanking government. Indications are growing that the American Kuomintang is swinging toward the Hankow government after several weeks of hesitation in which it waited for Chiang to reveal himself in his true colors as a militarist.

Norway Opens Legal Sale of Strong Drink
 OSLO, Norway, May 3.—Legal sale of liquor has been in progress for two days following more than 10 years of prohibition, but there has been no increase noticeable in drunkenness, according to reports gathered here and elsewhere throughout Norway today.

Hundreds of spectators during the past two days have watched the police shepherding the crowds of thirsty into the legalized liquor stores. Only four persons were allowed to enter at a time. The crowds good naturedly encouraged the hard worked waiters "to be patient."

CAL CALLS RADIO CONFAB, BUT BARS U.S.S.R. AND CHINA

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In October of this year the representatives of practically every government in the world will meet in Washington to revise the international laws governing the use and operation of radio broadcasting. Russia and China, the two most populous countries in the world, will not be represented.

The State Department, under the presiding genius of Secretary Kellogg, known to his associates as "Nervous Nelly," has called the international conclave, but China and Russia are classed by it with such lands as Liberia, the little oppressed Negro Republic in Africa, who will not be represented.

Mr. Kellogg's explanation as to why Russia has not been invited is simple. "We have not recognized the Soviet government of Russia," he coughed in his characteristically apologetic manner, "and we have nothing to do with them."

Which raised the interesting question of what about the economic conference at Geneva to which Soviet Russia is sending delegates. American representatives will also participate in this meet. Of course, it is not being held under American auspices or in the United States, but the fact that Americans officially representing the United States meet on diplomatic grounds with Russians officially representing Soviet Russia is certainly a change in conditions. Some months ago Mr. Kellogg was asked by newspaper men about this fact, but he brushed it aside by pointing out that Russia refused to attend any conferences in Geneva. Recently, with Switzerland backing up and apologizing for the murder incident as well as making reparations, this pitiful alibi has been taken from Kellogg and soon the world will see the extent of the sham about American recognition of Soviet Russia.

Yaquis Rise Again.
 NOGALES, Ariz., May 3.—Twenty to thirty Mexican soldiers, including General Armenta, were dead today and forty others were wounded as the result of a hot engagement between Yaqui Indians and federal troops seven miles southwest of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

The battle raged for five hours, according to word received here. It is estimated that a band of 250 Yaqui warriors took part in the attack.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

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Shall we now allow our paper to be silenced by organized reaction? Shall the dollar patriots triumph? Shall the voice of labor be crushed?

No! A thousand times—no! We have shown marvels of proletarian initiative and courage in the creation of The DAILY WORKER. We will show still more in the defense of our paper against attack.

Forward all! To work! Every comrade! Every party unit! Every red-blooded, fighting worker! Stand by our paper now. Speed your contributions to the defense fund. Let your dollars be your answer to the attack upon The DAILY WORKER.

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Included 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

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Vose Will Illustrate Calverton's Series on Negro Life, Struggles

A series of articles on "The New Negro," by V. F. Calverton, illustrated by Vose, one of our popular cartoonists, will appear soon in The DAILY WORKER. These articles will deal with various phases of the life and struggles of the American Negro masses and are intended to stimulate interest in this important problem of the American labor and revolutionary movement.

Watch for them!

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Official Labor Reaction Meets Political Defeat

The Supreme Court Translates the Fair Words of the Civic Federationists Into Plain English.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE. ARTICLE III.

WHILE the coal barons were putting John L. Lewis thru his paces and proving up to the hilt the contention of the Communists and the left wing that unions and labor movements must fight to live and fulfill their functions, the Supreme Court was getting ready a little demonstration of its own.

has been cut at the quarries by 'scabs' without aiding and abetting the enemy. Observance by each member of the provision of their constitution which forbids such a protection. It was demanded of each by loyalty to the organization and to his fellows. If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

trying with might and main to destroy the backbone of the labor movement—the UMWA—and have handed out a supreme court decision which makes illegal the most elementary activities of unions.

SAMUEL GOMPERS indulged in panegyrics. He hailed the Clayton Act as "the Magna Charta of Labor" and all the lower strata of union officialdom, without knowing what the Magna Charta was, were greatly impressed.

THE Greens, Wolls, Lewises, etc., are of course greatly shocked by this manifestation of reaction. For them it is indeed unfortunate. Here they have making war on the "reds" and making great capital out of what they have claimed was "a new era."

THE attempt to railroad Ben Gold, Shapiro and eight other militant furriers to prison, attempt in which the leadership of the American Federation of Labor took part openly, has also left a bad taste in the mouths even of many who supported the right wing as against the left wing.

President Wilson presented Gompers with the pen he used in signing the Clayton Act and Gompers was overjoyed. He said:

No more fighting, just good feeling and lots of work. The Supreme Court felt the same way—hence the Bedford Cut Stone Company decision.

THERE is no hope for the leadership of the A. F. of L. but the membership will learn from the events dealt with in these three articles. As the New Republic said in commenting on the Supreme court decision:

"This pen with which the President signed the Clayton Bill has been added to the collection of famous pens at the A. F. of L. headquarters—trophies of humanitarian legislation secured by the workers of America. This last pen will be given the place of greatest honor—it is symbolic of the most comprehensive and most fundamental legislation in behalf of human liberties that has been enacted anywhere in the world."

WHAT becomes of the theory of "peace and democracy in industry? What becomes of the kindred theory that by supporting capitalist party candidates the bosses' government will reciprocate by not being too rough?"

"Labor has now for long been subdued by the siren propaganda of "prosperity." A severe jolt was needed to awaken the more innocent even of the trade unionists from the illusions of the Civic Federation, of dinners with the mighty, of all the prattle of "identity of interest."

ON April 11, 1927, the Supreme Court, by handing down the decision in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case which outlawed the Stone Cutters Union because its members refused to use stone quarried and cut by strikebreakers. This decision becomes the law of the land and it means simply that a union is deprived of the possibility of declaring any product unfair even for its own members.

It has gone the way of all such miserable excuses for reaction and it is certain that many union men and women are wondering why it has been necessary for Green, Woll, Lewis, etc. to denounce, expel and try to jail Communists and left wingers who predicted that the coal barons and government agencies, such as the Supreme Court, would fight the labor movement just the same—whether reds were in the trade unions or not.

The left wing must and will show that these attacks of capitalists can be answered only by great organizing campaigns, but a labor party and by repudiation of the class peace theory.

JUSTICE Brandeis, in his dissenting opinion characterized this phase of the question as follows: "Members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association could not work anywhere on stone which

SUMMARIZED, it means that the four-year war on the militant elements in the unions has placated the capitalists to the extent that they are

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

STATEMENT ON SENTENCE OF TWO YOUNG WORKERS ISSUE BY DISTRICT 2, WORKERS PARTY

The Workers (Communist) Party, District 2, has issued the following statement:

opportunity to the police to interfere. The comrades in charge of the meeting declared that they would strongly protest this action on the part of the Amalgamated officialdom and the Joint Board.

"The sentencing of Herman Moskowitz to six months imprisonment by Justice Weil in the Fourth District Magistrate's Court is an act of gross disregard for the rights of freedom of expression which is afforded the American people by our constitution. For Mentioning China.

This is another proof of the kind of free speech that Sidney Hillman, Joseph Schlossberg and their lackey, Salutsky, believe in. If Local 54 had invited the psalm-singer exploiter of labor, Nash, to speak, Hillman would have hailed it as a great victory for workingclass solidarity.

"The action of Justice Weil has been sponsored not for the violation of any city ordinance but is prompted by the fact that this leaflet called for "Hands Off China" and for stopping the murder of unarmed and defenseless Chinese inhabitants.

What About Civil Liberties? It is well also that the American Civil Liberties Union should know this act on the part of the Amalgamated, because Hillman and Company have strongly protested to the American Civil Liberties Union and have repeatedly reiterated that under no circumstance have they been guilty of denying freedom of speech. The May Day incident of Local 54 is only proof of the fact that the bull-dozing fascist braggadocio of Beckerman, the present manager of the Amalgamated, is the prevailing mode of the Amalgamated.

"This sentence reminds one of the days of the actions of the courts and police authorities in the last war, and is a forerunner of what steps these

Workers (Communist) Party, District 2. W. W. Weinstein, General Secretary."

HOW THE AMALGAMATED CELEBRATED INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY ON MAY DAY

By BENJAMIN GITLOW. Local 54, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, held a May Day celebration at the Amalgamated Temple in Brooklyn, New York.

Workers! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

When the committee of Local 54, in charge of the May Day celebration, appeared before the manager of the hall, Greenberg, on the matter of hiring the hall for their celebration. Greenberg informed them that the Amalgamated would not rent them the hall if they had any Workers Party speakers speaking at their May Day celebration. The committee, however, did arrange to hold the meeting with the Workers (Communist) Party speaker, Bert Wolfe, being obtained as the English speaker.

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Before May Day, Bert Wolfe was called out of town and I was designated to substitute in his place. I was informed that when the Amalgamated officialdom in charge of the

Steps were then taken to prevent my speaking. Before the meeting started the committee in charge of the hall and the meeting, was given to understand that if Gitlow was permitted to speak the meeting would be broken up. Strong-arm forces were mobilized at the meeting for this purpose.

it must decisively challenge the power of the capitalist class and openly proclaim to the workers that it is the first step on the road to revolution.

The comrades in charge of the meeting were of the opinion that it was highly inadvisable for the meeting to be broken up and the impression being given that a riot took place, giving an

The ruling class have also learned this lesson and when they outlaw the general strike they know they are outlawing the revolution. But when was revolution anything other than outlaw from the standpoint of the class that is about to be overthrown?

The comrades in charge of the meeting were of the opinion that it was highly inadvisable for the meeting to be broken up and the impression being given that a riot took place, giving an

The British Communists fight against the bill in order to expose further to the workers the true character of the government, in order to make them despise the government as the instrument of oppression in the hands of their enemies. They do not fight because they believe that the absence of such a law will make the final struggle any easier.

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

And, as for the ruling class, the passage of the bill will only reveal its futility, because the insurgent workers, being ground down by the mechanism of imperialism, will rise and fight against their oppressors.

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

To try to outlaw a general strike in an imperialist country is as sensible as adopting legislation against the sunrise.

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

DRAMA

National Theatre to House English Players

The National theatre on Houston Street will house an English company beginning May 9, when the Yiddish players go on tour. Among the English players that will appear under the direction of Charles D. Pitt are Mildred Leaf, Charles Ellis and Morris Scarsberg. The Broadway players will open with "Welcome Stranger," the Aaron Hoffman comedy, which is to be followed by "White Cargo," "Is Zat So," "The Gorilla," "The Fall Guy," "Potash & Perlmutter," "We Americans" and others.



MARY ASTOR In "Rough Riders" at Geo. M. Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

"Talk About Girls" a new musical comedy based on a play by John Hunter Booth, called "Like a King," will be brought to New York in June by Harry H. Oshrin and Sam Grisman. William Carey Duncan adapted the book. Harold Orlob and Stephen Jones wrote the music and Irving Caesar the lyrics. The cast will include Andrew Tombes, Russell Mack, William Frawley, Jane Taylor and Frances Upton.

Screen Notes

"Anna Karenina," Tolstoi's famous novel which is now being filmed will have many prominent stars in the cast. Greta Garbo will star, with Ricardo Cortez, Lionel Barrymore, Helene Chadwick, Dorothy Sebastian and Zasu Pitts as her support.

Robert Milton is planning to produce in September a new play called "All the King's Horses," by Fulton Oursler, co-author of "The Spider." Oursler will also have another play produced next season, "Behold This Dreamer," a dramatization of his novel of the same name.

Sidney Howard's play, "Lucky Sam McCarver," will be the next starring vehicle for Thomas Meighan. "We're All Gamblers," will be the screen title.

Richard Herndon is planning to present his new revue on May 30.

Heading the long list of Columbia's schedule of releases for the coming season, will be "The Blood Ship," adapted from Norman Springer's novel and to feature Hobart Bosworth. This will be one of a number of specials, others of which will be "Alias the Lone Wolf," from Louis Joseph Vance's novel; "The College Hero," by Willard Mack, "By Whose Hand?" by Channing Pollock, "The Sporting Age" and "The Way of the Strong."

Net Receipts of May Day Celebration Sent

BALTIMORE. — Dear Comrades: Inclosed find check for \$30.55 which was collected from our May Day celebration. By a decision of the conference, the collection, after all expenses are paid, is to be turned over to The DAILY WORKER.—Wm. Wilkins.

Will Hays, the Czar of movieland, has, it seems, approved "The Green Hat," for the films. Fox will produce Michael Arlen's story, with Virginia Valli playing the role of Iris March.

Sends Check for \$15.50 To Ruthenberg Fund

LUZERNE, Pa. — Dear Comrade Editor: I am sending you a check for \$15.50 for the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER sustaining fund. It was collected here.—Secy. S. N. No. 1.

Edward Peple's successful stage farce, "A Party of Sixes," will be filmed shortly with Johnny Hines in the star role.

AMUSEMENTS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TWICE DAILY, 2 P.M. & 8 P.M. RINGLING BROS. CIRCUS and BARNUM & BAILEY Incl. among 10,000 Marvels PAWAH SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT TICKETS AT GARDEN BOX OFFICES 8th Ave. and 49th St., and Gimbel Bros.

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The Conflict Between the Imperialists.

The state department at Washington has officially announced that the American government will not participate with the other powers in a new note to China, in reply to the note of Eugene Chen requesting an investigation of the Nanking incident. This decision is as deeply resented by Americans in China, according to press dispatches, as by the British imperialist agents themselves.

American residents in China have been rudely awakened to the fact that the government is not back of their demands and they cannot understand why their opinions are swept aside as of no moment. They imagine the government, which has always been so loyal to American investments, ought to take its orders from them. They do not understand the fact that the government is not the defender of their own immediate and, by comparison with Wall Street, petty interests. The government is the agent of the great bankers and industrialists, as a class, and its policy in China is determined by the interests of that class.

The American colony praises the British policy of frightfulness; because it knows that the triumph of Britain will enable them to operate their slave pens in China today. The immediate opening of the industries in China through imperialist "pacification" of the country would serve their purposes and the aggressiveness of Britain promises them that. But at the same time it would establish Great Britain as the dominant power in China.

The rise to power of the Tanaka cabinet in Japan is a victory for British policy inasmuch as Baron Tanaka is an avowed advocate of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which was maintained for years against the United States. Against the aims of Britain and Japan the United States clings to its old policy of the "open door," which in reality is a demand for a free hand in China in competition with all the other imperialist powers. Considering the position of the United States as the banker of the world it is absolutely imperative that this government pursue a policy separate from and opposed to England.

If Britain and Japan can extend their "spheres of influence" in China it means the shutting out of American investment capital in those territories under their control. And if Wall Street does not maintain the "open door" in China so that it can dispose of its surplus in the form of investment capital it will face stagnation, because a gold supply that cannot be turned into capital will speedily bring about the collapse of the gold standard. It is true that American investments are much smaller than British investments. But it is not the present investments that determine American imperialist policy in China, but the fact that China is capable of absorbing fabulous amounts of investment capital in the future.

Britain, by pursuing its policy of ruthlessness, has aroused so much hatred among the Chinese that it dare not turn back, but must continue on the road it has mapped out for itself. It cannot reverse its policy without admitting defeat. And defeat in China means the beginning of the end of the British empire because the natives of India, Egypt and the other colonial and semi-colonial would rise against her domination. This explains the unrestrained savagery with which Britain and her agents are trying to defeat the nationalist movement. And the simple-minded American minister to China, MacMurray, played right into the hands of Britain by permitting Admiral Williams' petty officials to aid in the shelling of Nanking.

The imperialist conflict between America and Britain that rages throughout the world, in one form or another, is now becoming quite clear in China—is assuming definite forms.

While in its refusal to participate with the other powers in a new note to China the American government objectively aids the Chinese nationalist movement by preventing a united imperialist front, it must always be borne in mind that this action is in pursuit of its own imperialist policies which are equally as malignant as that of Britain. And all defenders of the Nationalist liberation movement in China will continue to demand that this country get its warships and marines and missionaries out of China and keep them out.

In view of the conflict with Britain and Japan the demand for Hands Off China should be incessantly made because the present situation carries with it dangers of another world war. China is today a powder magazine and the slightest spark may explode it with a detonation that will rock the whole world and start a conflagration in which untold millions of workers will be called upon to lay down their lives to decide whether America or Britain shall have the privilege of exploiting the rest of the peoples of the earth.

Outlawing the Revolution.

Just one year after the great general strike in England the working class celebrated International Labor Day by denouncing in unmeasured terms the "trade disputes and trade union bill," calculated to outlaw general and sympathetic strikes. Each section of the leadership of the working class clearly revealed its character in its manner of approach to the question. The reactionary leadership, the Thomases and their ilk, deeply deplored the short-sightedness of the Baldwin government and tried to persuade the Tories that the same results could be accomplished by more liberal methods. They endeavored to scare the ruling class by telling them that such legislation "played into the hands of the extremists." By extremists they mean, of course, the Communists and the Minority Movement.

Other elements urged that the only reply to the threat to outlaw the general strike is another general strike. The Communists fight with every weapon at hand against the proposed law, but they are under no illusions regarding the action of the government in face of another general strike. They know that the government will use its full power against another strike the same as they did last year. And hundreds of thousands of workers learned, in the general strike, that such a mobilization of workers will always meet with the fiercest resistance on the part of the capitalist government and therefore, from the beginning

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

CAP MAKERS IN GRIP OF RIGHTS AT CONVENTION

Left Wing Delegates Unseated by Clique

The building decorated inside and outside with scores of large American flags, the 16th Convention of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union opened Monday morning at Bethoven Hall, Fifth St., near Second Ave.

On the first test vote of the convention held at 5 p. m. yesterday the right wing candidate for permanent chairman, Max Zaritsky, was elected, receiving 48 votes to 18 for I. Feingold, the left wing nominee. Eighteen delegates abstained from voting.

Won't Seat Sorin. A Sorin of California was not seated, the convention referring his mandate back to the credentials committee with a recommendation that he be seated as a fraternal delegate. The excuse given by the right wing steam roller was that he was sent from a local he is not a member of.

Sorin is the Pacific coast organizer of the union and a member of Local 9, San Francisco. That local not being in a financial condition to elect a delegate he was selected by Local 48, Los Angeles.

Twice In Past. On two occasions in the past, left wing delegates told The DAILY WORKER, conventions have seated delegates who have represented locals other than their own. They point to Percy Ginsberg who was seated as a delegate at the 1921 convention, altho he was not representing his own local. Ginsberg, a staunch supporter of the ruling clique and a former vice-president, is now a labor manager for one of the largest manufacturers in Chicago.

"Forwards' Boy." Left wingers also point out that Zaritsky, selected as chairman yesterday, was elected president of the union by the 1925 convention. Shortly after taking office he resigned because it meant that he would have to lead an aggressive struggle against the bosses. He then became an insurance agent and latter was on the payroll of the Jewish Daily Forward. Now he is brot back by the ruling clique to preside at their convention.

Bosses Ask Three More Injunctions Against Painters

Three applications to adjudge officials of the Brooklyn District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators guilty of contempt of court have been made before Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May in Brooklyn.

The applications were made by Ernest P. Seelman on behalf of three bosses. Seelman charged violation of Justice Callaghan's recent injunction restraining the District Council from calling a strike in an effort to force the master painters to pay union members a wage of \$14 a day instead of \$12.

One application was made in behalf of the Eisenberg Decorating Company against A. Azlant, president and acting business agent of Local 917. It was charged that on April 20 Azlant directed 24 men to leave a job which was being done by the Eisenberg Company and go to the union offices to register.

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HYMAN EXPOSES SIGMAN PROPOSALS TO RULE UNION THRU PARTNERSHIP

Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, exposes an attempt by Morris Sigman to bribe him into joining the expulsion crusade by which the right wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers is trying to rule or ruin that powerful union. Hyman's statement is as follows:

In this article I intend to disclose to the cloakmakers a secret deal that Sigman proposed to me thru special emissaries sent to confer with me, with the object of getting my consent to a proposition whereby I would agree to share with Sigman the arbitrary control of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

Until now I have never spoken of this incident because Sigman's emissaries, who came with the proposal, asked that this matter should remain confidential. In return they promised that if their mission did not materialize they would abstain from any participation in the struggle undertaken by Sigman against the Joint Board. Since this incident occurred before Sigman began his pogrom on the Joint Board, I had not anticipated that what depths of degradation he would sink in his war against the membership, and I therefore promised that the matter would remain confidential. I kept my word.

Agents Broke Word. I fought and will continue to fight against Sigman, but I did not want to expose the people whom he sent to me so long as I thought that they were living up to their promise and remained outside of the struggle. Now, however, I have discovered that these people betrayed their promise and are taking an active part in assisting Sigman in his crusade against the membership of the union. Therefore I do not consider myself bound by any obligation and can now expose the entire matter.

However, even now, in making this disclosure, I am not motivated by the desire of exposing Sigman's emissaries before the world. Their role was but incidental. My object, in informing the workers of the overtures made to me, has but one reason only—to demonstrate before the workers even more clearly than before who Sigman is and by what methods he conspires to rule the union.

Sigman's Propaganda. Sigman has frequently had the courage to say that he is fighting for principles, that he is fighting against Communist control, against caucuses, etc., and desires to create the impression that he is by no means fighting the opposition. He is not fighting the lefts. He himself is a left, he would often say. He is principally fighting against Communist control.

Sigman and One-Man Rule. What sincerity can be attached to these words is well known to our membership, but the facts that I am disclosing in this article show without a shadow of doubt that in all his struggles in the union, Sigman had but one object—to become the Mussolini of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. He wants a one-man-control—SIGMAN.

To accomplish this purpose he is ready to make secret deals and to divide up the union thru all sorts of secret combinations so as to entrench his power. The two emissaries sent by Sigman were Harry Lang, former labor editor of the Forward, and B. Tzivan, also of the Forward. The beginning was made by Lang. This happened sometime in November, 1926. He called me at the Joint Board, stating that he desired to see me on a very important matter. My answer was that I am always ready to talk on important matters and we arranged to meet at the office of the International.

Would Control Forward. Lang appeared at the appointed hour and we went into the room of L. Fikstein, former editor of the Gerechtheit. Lang then stated that he desired to talk to me about the situation in the union. "Altho I am known as a Forward man," Lang began, "I am very much in disagreement with the attacks of the Forward upon your joint board and the joint board of the furriers. The Forward must not be an organ of the opposition. The Forward must be the organ of the unions, regardless of whether the leaders of the union are lefts or rightis.

"The Forward can criticize the leaders with whom it is not in agreement, and during times of elections it should agitate against such leaders in favor of the candidates of its own choice. But to attack unions, especially during periods of strikes, to shout 'gangsters, grafters,' and other such names are suited," Lang said, "to the Freiheit and not to the Forward. The Freiheit," Lang continued, "attacks unions that are under right wing leadership. The Forward attacks unions that are under left wing leadership. I have spoken to Cahan on many occasions about this false policy of the Forward with reference to unions, but he does not agree with me. You are no doubt informed that I am no longer the labor editor of the Forward. I am only an outside worker. Therefore you must not consider my attitude toward the Joint Board the

same as that of the Forward."

"I only want to bring you and Sigman together," Lang further continued, "because Sigman is not against you. On the contrary he considers you very important for the union. He only wants you to eliminate the Communists. In answer to the attacks of the Forward against the strike committee and the Joint Board, the strike committee has made public an attack on Sigman and the general executive board, in which they are called strike-breakers and traitors.

"Sigman cannot swallow this attack. He will reorganize the joint board. A new war will begin similar to the war of the joint action committee. In such a struggle there is a possibility that Breslau and his guerrillas and the people of the underworld would get into power, because no matter how reluctant Sigman may be to permit this, if he will not have your support and that of the progressives he will be compelled to unite with the Breslau elements. If Breslau comes back it will mean that Heller and his gang, and also Schlessinger will come back to the union. Schlessinger will first come as general manager of the Joint Board, and having accomplished this he will surely aspire to become the president, with probable success, and you know how Sigman has fought to eliminate these elements from the union. During Schlessinger's administration they had first come to life," he further continued. "Schlessinger is a coward. He never had the courage to come out and fight. When he saw the dirt that accumulated in the union he ran away. It was Sigman who undertook to clear them out and now there is danger that they will come back together with Schlessinger."

Wishing to convince me what an unscrupulous wretch Heller is, Lang related an incident concerning Lucy Robbins. At one time, her office being located at the office of Local No. 17, Heller stole a private letter from her desk which he later used against her in order to besmirch her character to the leaders of the A. F. of L. Lang assured me that Sigman will agree with me on important compromises. He will not appoint any officers without first consulting me and not before I will consent. All these arguments of Lang I answered as follows:

Why to Meet Sigman. "As far as I am concerned I do not understand why I should meet Sigman." I informed him that I will not agree to the reorganization of the joint board, not to speak of helping Sigman. I told Lang that a union is not a business that can be parcelled out. "I believe in elections. What right have I to appoint new executive boards, business agents and managers of the union? Why, it is quite possible that the workers do not approve of me, not speaking of those whom I would appoint."

In answer to this Lang replied that it is not important what I think. "We are facing a concrete situation. A struggle will begin. The cloakmakers are tired of the long strike. Sigman, if he should be forced, will unite with the Breslau elements. The lefts will then lose out." So Lang figured. And therefore it was in my interest that I should make an agreement with Sigman. "If you and Sigman will agree on a slate of candidates," Lang said, "it will even be possible to arrange for an election. You know that the candidates who have been agreed upon will be declared elected. I am not the only one who is interested in this matter. There are other people in the Forward who are equally interested." Lang inquired of me whether I would object if he should bring along Tzivan to the second conference.

Saw Thru Scheme. Since I am fully acquainted with the character of Sigman I understood his object. I regarded the entire matter with distrust. However, I agreed to a second conference. I had hoped that perhaps at the second conference I would be able to get at the scheme that was being hatched by Sigman. The second conference with Lang and Tzivan took place at Hotel Dreavor, Fifth Avenue near Washington Square. That was on a Wednesday evening, December the 2nd, 1926.

Tzivan spoke along the same lines as Lang did. "It is true I am working in the Forward," he said, "but I am not a Forward man. I would very much like to see the Forward get what is coming to it. Even now the Forward is too far to the right. If the present policy toward the Joint Board should win out, the Forward will go so far to the right that it will become impossible to breathe freely. I am convinced," Tzivan assured me, "that when you meet with Sigman we will be able to work out a satisfactory plan for joint action. Sigman is afraid lest Schlessinger should appear as the Messiah in the midst of the struggle, make peace, and become the hero. Then Sigman will have to retire in shame. We must not permit that Schlessinger, the faker, the bluffer, should lift his head again. I know you well. I know that you will not betray Zimmerman and Boruchowitz with whom you are working in the union. If you were to do this your

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Labor Injunction Fails to Relieve Plumber Lockout

An injunction has been issued by Justice May on behalf of that part of the 5,000 locked out union plumbers employed in Queens county, restraining the Building Trades Association from continuing its lockout.

The injunction was issued to test the legality of the lockout, but it is obvious that no such test has to be made, since the bosses are the actual rulers who decide as to what is legal and what is not. A hearing is to be held tomorrow to take action on the injunction and to decide the continuation of it.

The lockout against the New York union plumbers was instituted by the bosses to counteract the plumbers' strike in Brooklyn, now in its fifth week. The strikers demand a \$14 wage scale and a five day work week. The plumbers' helpers, just recently organized, showed solidarity with the journeymen plumbers by coming out with them in a solid body. Their demands are recognition of their newly formed organization and a \$9 daily wage.

A meeting was called Monday at the Church of All Nations by Clarence Miller, president of the plumbers' helpers organization. A large crowd attended and it was decided to hold more special meetings in the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn. A unanimous demand was made to continue the strike at all cost.

usefulness in the union would be destroyed because the people would regard you as a traitor and cloakmakers especially despise traitors. Sigman would even agree that Zimmerman and Boruchowitz should remain. What is necessary is to reorganize the joint board so that the Communists should not have the majority, and you must explain to Zimmerman and Boruchowitz that Tzivan added, "that it is better for them to remain in the opposition as a struggle from which the rights are sure to emerge victorious." (Tzivan was also certain of this).

My reply on this occasion was the same as the one I gave to Lang at the former conference. In parting they expressed the hope that these conferences will not have been in vain. They stated that they wanted still another conference with me. Perhaps we could come to an understanding after all.

Sigman Still Hoped. It is worth mentioning now that at the meeting of the general executive board, where the war against the joint board and the strike committee was declared, Sigman was very friendly to me. That was after the secret conferences. He even showered compliments upon me liberally. When the session was at an end and I was on my way home, Sigman stopped me in the lobby of the hotel and inquired whether Lang had seen me and whether I had anything to say. I said no and went home. When I reached home, Lang called me on the telephone and asked whether I wanted to meet Sigman. I answered that after Sigman had sent out a statement to the capitalist press, full of shameful provocations, I consider him a traitor and will have nothing to do with traitors. This concluded the entire matter. Sigman and his emissaries became convinced that I would not agree to any deals.

These facts prove conclusively who and what Sigman is. He ostensibly is fighting the Communists, Zimmerman and Boruchowitz, to remain in the joint board. As long as he will be dictator, as long as he will keep Schlessinger at a distance, everything will be O. K. Sigman sheds crocodile tears because the leaders and the writers of the Communist Party interfere with the business of the Union. The writers of the Forward, however, are kosher. They can be emissaries in an effort to make secret deals. Everything is alright if it serves the holy purpose of making Sigman the Mussolini of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

Sigman's Errors. Sigman, however, has made mistakes. His first mistake was in thinking that any one of the progressive leaders would make secret deals with him in order to share up the Union as one does with a business. And his second mistake was when he thought that all that was necessary was to unite with the Breslau clique and then victory would be assured him.

Events have proven just the contrary. The united front of "Mussolini Sigman" and the corrupt and despised elements of the Breslau machine was exposed and discredited even more openly than before in the eyes of the membership, who are determined never to permit Sigman and his allies to seize control of the Union and share it up among themselves.

Trimmers Hurl Defy at Group Tied to Rights

(Continued from Page One)

Dear Sir: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 28th, demanding that the membership of this association employ workers in good standing of the International Fur Workers' Union only. Appreciating the tone and significance of your letter and in order not to delay your reply to the American Federation of Labor, a meeting of the board of directors of this association was held today.

The mandatory spirit of your letter makes necessary a resume of the history of the relations between our respective organizations.

Act In Good Faith. Shortly after our organization was formed, the strike was declared in February, 1926. In a choice between independent action and the delegation to you of the trust to act on our behalf, and upon your earnest solicitation, and spirited avowal of a good faith representation of our interests, we reposed our trust in you in the interests of a united front, having faith in your declarations and being desirous of serving the industry first.

You promised that we would be consulted as to the final terms of settlement and that we would be a party to the agreement as an independent unit in the trade.

How far were your promises fulfilled? You did not consult us before concluding the final agreement.

You did not keep your promise that we be a signatory to the agreement as one of the units in the trade.

Usurp Position. Instead of that, you signed an agreement showing a premeditated effort on your part to usurp our place in the industry.

We suffered the continuance of that condition, permitting our members to work with strict observance of the conditions imposed upon them under the agreement. The discrimination practiced by you against the members of our organization became more and more intolerable and compelled conferences between us looking to the establishment of the protection you had promised. We offered to contribute to the cost of maintaining the impartial labor machinery, but after very careful thought and preparation, you presented to us a proposal designed to establish such protection.

Trimmers Ignored. You then concluded an agreement with the special representatives of the American Federation of Labor, under which arrangement you guarded against the distribution of peaceful conditions in the factories of your own members only. You ignored us both in the adoption and in the consequence of that arrangement.

We conferred with officials of the American Federation of Labor. We explained the necessity for protecting our membership by a separate labor agreement. They promised to confer with you in an effort to conciliate our differences. But the letter of which you enclose a copy, sent to you by Mr. Woll some two weeks after our conference with him, demanding that we employ members of his group only, manifests an arbitrary spirit and ignores the fundamental problem which he knew existed.

Your present ultimatum asserting that we are violating an agreement which you so studiously withheld from us and the price for which you required the virtual destruction of our organization comes as a fitting conclusion to a course of action indicating the studied objective before referred to.

This association was organized to promote the welfare of the trimming manufacturers and of the fur industry as a whole. We intend to carry forward these aims and to serve the constituents of that industry. Under the circumstances, we believe these results can be best accomplished by independent action. We therefore wish to inform you that with regard to the subject of your letter and other vital matters which concern us, we intend to solve our own problems in our own way.

Very truly yours,—Fur Trimming Manufacturers Assn. Inc.—Pres. M. L. Steing.

Reader Likes May Day Edition of the Daily; Sends in Contribution

Dear Daily Worker Comrades: Three cheers for your May Day Edition! Every article rings true. Every cartoon shoots straight. Indeed every issue of our fighting organ is a powerful and effective weapon on all fronts of the firing line.

With such militant leadership, the revolutionary movement should launch with redoubled energy a mighty offensive against the brutal tyranny and bloody schemes of American capitalist imperialism.

All hands to the support of The DAILY WORKER! Here's another ten dollars to the sustaining fund.

—J. M. A. SPENCE.
Chicago.

Waterbury Workers at Meeting While Kerensky Is Speaking at Church

WATERBURY, Conn., May 3.—While Alexander Kerensky was being heckled at the Congregational Church here, where he was denouncing the Soviet Union, more than 400 workers jammed Vanta Hall, 103 Green St., to celebrate May Day at the affair arranged by the Waterbury Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party.

In addition to an extensive musical program the assembled workers were

H. M. Wicks Compares The Vanzetti Frame-up With Haymarket Case

BOSTON, MAY 3.—Workers here in a united May Day mass meeting, demonstrated yesterday against the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up. Meeting in the capital of Massachusetts, the workers talked dock turkey with Governor Fuller as residents of the same city.

Harry M. Wicks of the Workers (Communist) Party, compared the Sacco-Vanzetti case with the Haymarket case of 1886 and declared the frame-up had its origin in the raids of the post-war days. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry W. L. Dana, Mary Donovan of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Michael Flaherty of Painters' Local 11, Matt Kay of the Young Workers' League, Albert Baker Lewis of the socialist party, Louis Rabinowitz of the Young People's Socialist League and Charles Cline, recently released from the Texas penitentiary, spoke.

The meeting called May Day greetings to the Chinese Nationalist government at Hankow.

addressed by Sylvan A. Pollack of the DAILY WORKER; Jack Rosen of the Young Workers League and Nicola Napoli and A. Camara in Italian. P. Turvis spoke in Lithuanian and Russian. Four policemen were present but did not interfere with the meeting.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

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THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO., 33 FIRST ST., N. Y.

The Solidarity of Labor Is Developed Thru Wiping Out All Nationality Lines

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

AT SEA, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Wednesday, April 13. (By Mail from Cherbourg, France.)—This morning at two o'clock the ship dropped anchor in Plymouth Harbor, Plymouth, England. But it was not until a curiously shaped boat came alongside out of the night—a mail tender—built to carry thousands of sacks of mail on its flat top, that one fully realized the shores of a foreign land had finally been reached after a week of nothing but water.

This realization came thru the medium of the faces and voices of a different people—the Englishmen. There were fully two score of them, under the direction of British postal officials, at the receiving end of long chutes that led up to the main deck of our ship. They grabbed the huge sacks of mail, placing them in designated piles to aid in forwarding them to their separate destinations. They were jovial and boisterous for the most part at their work, these Englishmen.

Up on our main deck two score members of our largely German crew revolved in a huge, human wheel, almost silently, not morose but ominous, touching the chutes at the boat's railing on the side, dumping its load and then returning to reload from the mountains of filled mail sacks piled-in the deck's center.

No greeting did I see or hear, between these German and English workers. Altho the sides of the two boats touched, these German and English workers might as well have moved in two separate, far-removed worlds.

The newsboy came aboard from another tender that came alongside to take off the passengers bound for London and other points in the British Isles. American money was as good as if I had merely crossed the border into Canada, from Detroit or Niagara Falls.

I got a copy of the London Daily Mail and found that the Prince of Wales had only yesterday pressed the button that had set in motion the 42 printing press units in its new home in Northcliffe House. It was all thoroughly covered in pictures.

But the item that should interest workers in the United States, especially the coal miners, told of the thousands of would-be emigrants from Scotland to the United States who have applied for visas in the Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee consular areas. It was stated that these consulates have a waiting list of 60,000 applicants, more than 50,000 of whom live in South Western Scotland. Scotland's share of the British quota will this year be not more than 15,000.

But this migration is on the move and must be assimilated by the working class in the United States, largely by the coal miners because into this industry much of the immigration flows. This is something for the coal miners to think about, and to steel them to greater efforts in the struggle now raging.

Thousands of these Scotchmen are coal miners who will want jobs in American pits. Their funds are practically depleted. They will not have much more than passage money. They are doubtless in the same circumstances as the large number of Irish who came to the United States on this boat on its last trip westward across the Atlantic. A steward told me they were all practically down to their last cent. They will work. They want jobs.

The stand-offish attitude of the Germans on this government-owned United States Liner, President Roosevelt, and the Englishmen on the mail tender, "Sir Francis Drake," or even support of capitalist class immigration laws of the United States will not help. The solidarity of labor will.

In this series of articles on the coal miners' struggle, I cite the favorable position enjoyed by the anthracite mine owners, in 1888, when they managed to crush the strike of that year largely because of a "superabundance of labor" throughout the anthracite regions. By this time the southern European workers were coming in at a rate which made their competition formidable for the miners of north European extraction who had come before them. Differences in language and customs made their assimilation difficult, and their lower standards of living and willingness to work for lower wages tended to displace "native" workers. Yet these same "immigrants" have later become some of the best members, and fighters of the United Mine Workers of America.

In this respect the problem of the anthracite is also that of the bituminous fields. In fact, the development of the struggle in the two wings of the industry have been very similar.

It may, therefore, not be out of place to recount some of the other features of this anthracite struggle in 1888, that may be duplicated at any time in the present bituminous conflict.

Nagging de Niggah

By WILLIAM MELVILLE SUTTON. ARTICLE I. Somewhere below Cincinnati—probably not many miles from that drab and dreary city—the serene, eel-like body of Mason and Dixon's line runs. Out of Cincinnati, bound for all points in the South, run palatial trains, all-Pullmans, designed for millionaires, nouveau-riche and Northern Salesmen Who Demand Comfort. Out of this same port run cheaper accommodations—combinations of Pullmans and coaches—and "niggah" coaches.

Crossing the Dead Line. The Northerner may know little about geography—he may not know just where the Mason and Dixon line divides North from South, much vaunted, but fictitious liberalism from paraded bigotry, half-hearted, wordy tolerance from complete intolerance. Yet, however weak his powers of discernment, let him cross the Mason and Dixon line and he knows. How does he know? The Negro of Negroes who, slightly emboldened by the absence of kicks in the North and as employee of the Pullman or the railway company, courteously, but firmly and impressively, furthered the chamber business of his or her employers, now become, veritably, a shrinking, fawning slave.

The white man—the homing Southerner and the sojourning Northerner with a superiority complex—who accepted the black man's service a little timidly, a little fearfully perhaps, yet in the spirit in which it was proffered, now is the self-assertive master, curt, abrupt, peremptory, blustering.

The Negro knows he is in the South; the Northerner knows he is in the South. Both forget or ignore the existence of the Emancipation Proclamation or the Constitutional Amendment that seeks to make all men free and equal in this good old U. S. A. For the Southerner it is merely the return of the master to his domain. The spirit of the South, to speak of the Negro and his Northern "friend," pervades them both. He who doubts that a Northerner can become a Southerner in a few minutes need but ride across the smug imaginary line that separates the apparently free Negro from the obviously enslaved. Just to cross the line on an American train is sufficient introduction to the nature of the South.

Give a Liberal Power! The usual Northerner, however boisterous he is in asserting his liberalism, is always ready to try out his power on the black in the South. Often, being of the same mental and social calibre as the Southerner, he smarts at a too equal rating of Negro with white; often, he smarts for no reason at all. Whatever his emotions, he becomes an experimental psychologist among the Negroes. Figuratively, he likes to kick one and hear him squeal and see him run, and he has the assurance that no Southern black has the audacity or the courage to return the kick, for always in the offing, with hands itching to slip a noose over his head and to string him up to the nearest tree, stands the white man's mob—symbol of the white man's justice in the South—assembled as if out of nowhere in less than it takes to say "Jack Robinson" or, for that matter, than it takes to kick a niggah. To the Southerner, born and bred to superiority and mastery, asserting his royal rights is a boring process. He would rather kick a dog—there is much more fun in that for him.

They Do Lynch. This matter of lynchings and mob-rule: 1, in common with other Northerners who had never been in the South, had always been inclined to doubt the number of hangings of Negroes and to ascribe the few I was willing to admit were perpetrated to a gang of irresponsible, uprighteous defenders of virginity, who, envious because a black and not they, was courageous enough to take it from a woman, reimbursed their lean souls by wrecking vengeance upon him.

Unreported Lynchings. But during my stay among the corn and watermelon, the cotton and the rice, my doubts were knocked on the head. I found that lesser crimes gave rise to mob rule and lynchings, that a mere theft—for which a white man might be sentenced to 90 days in the county jail—would bring swift death to a black, that the mere presence of a Negro in the neighborhood of a crime would make him and a rope the center of a huge and hilarious celebration, no news of which would ever penetrate to the North.

The festivities would be entered in with a great show of spirit, zeal, gayety and enjoyment by every worshipful Baptist, Methodist, Ku Kluxer and other such fiendish morons in the vicinity who could be gathered in 15 minutes or so, and these sadists would be supplemented as the celebration continued by others to whom the glorious news had spread. After it was all over, nothing would be said. There would be a deadly sinister calm. No one would know anything about it, the participants would not even recognize each other. Perfunctory investigations, resulting in nothing, of course, would be made by the authorities, many of whom, I would venture to say, were among the merry throng, if not among the masked masters of ceremonies, that watched like a scientific group the writhings and moanings of a Negro depended from rope and tree.

It was while I was in Memphis that I heard the story of such an affair—

the inside story, not the one given to the press, which I represented some time later in the world's proudest and biggest inland cotton market—a story involving a young Negro whose lithe and clean body was hanged to a telegraph pole down in the Ozark Mountains. Originally the black, who was 19 years old, had been accused of stealing corn from another black. But that was inconsequential. Then he was accused of stealing furs and animals from a silver fox ranch, owned by a white man. Although the situation then took on serious proportions, since a white man was involved, the rancher could not stir up enough wrath to bring about a lynching and he could not produce sufficient evidence, even in the South, to cause the Negro's arrest.

But he succeeded in destroying a reputation easily slain—that of a Negro. Thus, when a white girl, aged nine, disappeared from the hills, young Tom—I call him that, as I cannot recall his real name—was charged with raping and then killing the child. Without much ado, without questioning, without efforts having been made to ascertain the facts, without trial, Tom was torn from his cabin, around which grew the corn he was raising for his livelihood, was dragged through the hills, over rocks and stones, and hanged, a torn figure, to the pole. And when the district attorney of the county was asked what he was going to do about it, he replied, naively, yet with finality:

"No-Account, Enyways." "They ain't much we kin do. We don't know which fallers wuz in on the lynchin', an' besides, he wuz a no-account niggah, enyways."

And illustrating the effect on the Negro: A young Southern lady, full of the Southerner's pride of the South, and a worker for the estimable Red Cross of Memphis, who accepted my wife and myself despite our atheistic and Northern views, finding in us a new sort of audience to her fund of Negro stories which she was so fond of telling because they illustrated her humane and social scientific activities, and thereby her rare ability, related this one—not privy to the fact that it was an arraignment of her and her kind:

One day, a much harassed and fearful Negro entered the Red Cross office and pleaded that the workers therein help him out of a dilemma, which involved a debt, a white farmer and a threat of jail for the black. Our young lady promised to help him, to arbitrate with the white man and to obtain more time for his paying of the debt. This entailed a trip to a suburb of Memphis, where the farmer reigned liege lord over the descendants of his ancestors' slaves and ex-slaves. In her Ford, the Red Cross worker took the black to the suburb, deigning to accept his fulsome company. It was a day after a severe rain storm, the first in many weeks of drought, and the dried dirt of the country roads was slippery mud. Especially was it slippery and dangerous on a steep hill that they had to traverse in order to reach their destination. To avoid accident they had to get out of the automobile and walk.

A few feet from the top of the hill, the Red Cross lady found that her French heels and her automobile legs were not equal to the task before them—the mud was too menacing, the hill was too steep. There was the danger of a twisted ankle or a broken collar-bone or worse.

"Hey, niggah," she called to the black walking a few paces behind her, in approved Negro-to-white attitude, "give me a hand, and help me down the hill."

The Lesson of Fear. "Lawdy, lawdy, leddy" cried the Negro in alarm, "If ah was to give y'all a hand and y'all was to slip weah would ah be? Ah'd jest natch'ly be lynched an' no questions asked."

She remonstrated with him. "No, no, leddy, ah's traid. They ain't no white men 'round heah now, now, but jest y'all let 'em see a white leddy git hurt in a niggah's company an' den dey'd 'pear fun no-weah."

And all the way down the hill, as the leddy clumsily and fearfully made slow descent, he imperturbed her not to slip, looked about furtively in panic, hoped that she would not fall.

"Y'all's got mah life in yoh hands, leddy. Y'all see, don'cha, dat ef y'all was to fall an' ah was to trah to help y'all—does white men simply wouldn't understand an' think ah was—wal, ah was tryin'—y'all see, don'cha. Ah suah would be lynched."

Thus, has the Negro learned his lesson of fear.

Professional Patriots and Labor Leaders

By ROBERT DUNN. (Continued From Last Issue.)

There are other reasons why labor should stay away from Easley for there is no doubt that the relations between Mr. Easley and Mr. Burns, late of the Department of Justice, were very intimate. Some reports have it that Easley claims the credit for the appointment of Burns as head of the Bureau of Investigation. It is known also that Mr. Easley raised a moderate amount of the cash used by Mr. Burns in his Michigan prosecutions against the Communists in 1923. Certainly he gave Burns a more than generous hand in broadcasting that gentleman's assaults on liberals, pacifists and "reds."

In addition to his relations to Mr. Burns, other channels to the federal authorities were open to Mr. Easley that would be denied the average citizen. Personal friendships mean a lot. Common aims and interests also count. Members of one's executive committee who have held public office also help. It is not, therefore, an exaggeration to say that Easley's access to the nation's red-baiting government departments, such as those presided over by Messrs. Daugherty and Denby, was more or less one hundred percent. The late Alton B. Parker, former president of the N. C. F. hinted as much when, in speaking of the "radical menace," he said: "Through the expenditure of large sums of money and the use of all the machinery of the federal and some of the state governments a tremendous amount of authoritative and invaluable material has been gathered which is available to all citizens seeking the truth." The N. C. F. undoubtedly had access to this ponderous information and apparently assisted in its distribution.

Again in one of Easley's leaflets describing proposed skirmishes with the "Reds" we find this sentence: "Also in so far as is compatible with public interest, the department (Easley's) is promised the co-operation of governmental agencies in Washington."

Burns' unusual intimacy with the professional patriotic societies, notably Easley's, may be contrasted with his reply to the secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War who had requested permission to inspect the files of the Bureau of Investigation for the incriminating evidence Burns stated he had on the peace advocates: "I must advise you that it has long been the practice of the Bureau to hold its files confidential and available for confidential use only and I regret that, under this rule, it would be impossible for me to answer your inquiry."

But Burns made a practice of breaking that rule for the benefit of Easley and his fellow business patriots! Seeing Red.

There is no room here to recount the Easley reaction to Russia except to remark that no subject is better calculated to throw Ralph—as well as his pal Matthew Woll—into a spasm. Socialism has always been an abomination to him but Soviet Russia and its program is the abomination of abominations. Anyone visiting Russia and returning with anything but horror and atrocity stories is the immediate object of our business patriot's rage and indignation. Senators and congressmen have not been spared. Relief workers have come in for particularly intense specimens of his wrath. Take as the index to his phobia on Russia, his attacks on the Russian Famine Fund. Easley charged that the Russia Famine Fund had some 60 pronounced Bolshevik sympathizers out of 84 on its National Committee which included Governor Alfred Smith of New York, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., Charles R. Crane, Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, Hon. David R. Francis, former Ambassador to Russia, Robert Herrick, Cyrus H. McCormick and William Fellows Morgan! Said Mr. Easley, writing to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Russia Famine Fund: "If the people who are contributing to the Russian Famine Fund understood that their money was going to be used by Lenin and Trotsky, contributions would soon cease." George W. Wickersham and Henry W. Taft and Herbert Parsons and Julius Rosenwald, also members of the Fund did not understand so! They did not resign. But super-patriot Ralph was in earnest and threatened to give the matter a more serious press and stated that he had "turned it over to the Department of Justice for investigation."

In his whirl against the Russia Famine Fund and the Quakers, through whom it was distributing its supplies, Mr. Easley developed a frenzied line of reasoning which is characteristic. He held that Prof. Jerome Davis of the Yale Divinity School was a hardened Bolshevik because he had written an article for the New Republic describing in sympathetic terms the milk distribution work in Moscow of a certain English Quaker named Watts. But Watts in turn praised the Soviet authorities for their co-operation in milk distribution and in general for their educational activities in the face of famine. So, reasoned Easley, Watts is obviously a hardened Bolshevik. But Watts is also a Quaker. Therefore the Quakers are all hardened Bolos. Since the Russian Famine Fund distributes through the Quakers it, too, must be Bolshevik. And since Davis praised Watts who praises the Soviet, he too is a double-deyed follower of Lenin.

The whole episode—and pages like it are available—is of value only to show another case of Easley's complex against Communists in general and any organization which can, by his singular logic, be even distantly connected with them. And in this case he was involved with an organization including on its committee even the name of his trusted friend, Samuel Gompers himself! (To Be Continued.)

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

(Continued from first column) gan Pool" of 1886. This pool had estimated the output needed for the year, fixed a penalty of 50 cents per ton for exceeding tonnage, raised the price of coal 25 cents per ton, and appointed a committee to fix allotments.

The congressional committee found that inter-related interests controlled all the railroad lines which penetrated the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions except the Pennsylvania Railroad; that competition in freight rates was eliminated; that production was restricted and prices were controlled; that so-called independent operators surrendered as freight charges 38 percent of the price which their coal brought; and that wages were arbitrarily fixed. The committee concluded that "it (was) difficult to imagine how the common carrier could commit greater depredations upon national commerce, more flagrant violations of the law, of greater abuses of individual and public rights."

But these were "mere words" from capitalist parliamentarians. The miners lost the strike and went to work at the terms dictated by the mine owners. The policies of John L. Lewis failed in 1888. They cannot help but fail these two-score years later with an even greater consolidation of ownership of railroads, coal lands and coal companies.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

Sailors' Chanty

I throw out my chest,
And I boast and I brag;
Oh, great is my country,
And proud is its flag;
Its power is dreaded
Wherever men speak;
It gives me a job
For eleven a week.

Our navy's the best,
Our air fleet's supreme;
Lands quake when they see
Our bayonets gleam;
My country is honored
By Turk and by Greek;
It gives me a job
For eleven a week.

It's true there are holes
In the shoes on my feet;
And once in a while
I have nothing to eat;
But still I rejoice
(Though I can't pay my rent)
That the "national wealth"
Has increased ten per cent.

—JOSEPH FREEMAN.

Society Notes.—There is no cause for pessimism in regard to British labor. It is making steady progress socially. Already its leaders mix in the best circles. MacDonald was allowed to chat with Coolidge. More significant still, an authority on style has attested publicly that British labor leaders—whatever one might say about their views—are at least correct in their clothes. The wedding of Peggy Thomas, daughter of the labor chief, J. H. Thomas, served as a crucial test. Society circles were all agog. Would the occasion measure up to social standards? Would labor be equal to its new dignity as lackey of the aristocrats?

Labor stood the test. The New York Times from London reports that "the British Labor Party has been tried by a style expert and found not wanting." This expert (none other than the editor of "Tailor and Cutter") is quoted as saying: "There was a pleasant surprise in store. Labor has grown up, has assumed responsibility and gone to a good tailor. Not only relatively but positively is labor to be congratulated on its appearance at the wedding. There were leading Conservatives and Liberals present with lords and men of great possessions, but labor held its own in the cut of its morning coat and the tilt and gloss of its top hat. Mr. Thomas was well dressed and wore a vest, spats and a boutonniere to brighten up his formal suit. Ma Henderson, although not the glass of fashion and the mold of form of Thomas, because he lacks the figure and air, offered no room for criticism."

From private sources we are able to supplement this account. It is reported that eighteen members of the British Labor Party will be expelled because of serious deviations in etiquette. One of them, it appears, wore a white cravat instead of the yellow one prescribed, as everyone knows, for conservative labor leaders. Another is accused of a red stripe in his underwear; in defense he has submitted affidavits by his laundryman to the effect that the red was quite accidental. All candidates for office on the labor ticket hereafter must show a diploma from an accredited finishing school. They will be required to take oath on some standard work on etiquette never to shame their constituencies by any lapse in good manners.

HINTS TO HOMICIDES

What follows may have no practical value for Mrs. Snyder or her boy friend. They have chosen their strategy of defense and will have to abide by it. But we offer the comment anyhow. It may be of service to future murderers. Somewhere and somehow our advice may strike fertile soil, like an oat sown casually, etc. We feel very strongly that Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray and their respective attorneys have blundered. Their defense has shown an astounding failure to understand the psychology of the suburbs.

One of the strongest tenets of American middle-class faith is that "love is blind." It is perhaps the cornerstone of the whole structure of popular beliefs. Not merely is love blind, but it is somehow made more beautiful by its blindness. In real estate and bridge and politics we must have sanity, clear vision, etc. But in love—the more cock-eyed and imbecile the better. In fact, when a man and a woman retain their common sense, look normal, talk without twittering, avoid frenzies and otherwise run counter to literary and movie specifications for lovers—their love is obviously a fake.

That was the great chance for Ruth and her boy friend. They had it in their power to make of themselves symbols of love at its blindest and most imbecile. They might have twined their names and their pictures in numberless chromos of Romantic Love, Devastating Passion, Great Primal Instincts, The Passion That Dares, Love That Recks Not. They might have tapped the great reservoirs of American sentimentality and made them to gush and to gurgle. Imagine Ruth and Judd sitting in the court room, gazing love-lornly into one another's eyes, seizing every chance for touching hands. Imagine them each insisting that the other was blameless; that he—or she—alone did this thing blindly, driven by an overwhelming love.

"I hardly knew what I was doing, gentlemen. It was something stronger than myself—something that gripped me and made me its slave. How can I explain it, when I do not know myself? I suppose it was love, gentlemen, love—you know."

And we wager that no jury could be found to disturb such a pretty picture by showing an electric chair on the scene. Such insane passion seems somehow a part of Glorious American Institutions, the Constitution, Dr. Frank Crane, the National Security League.

But instead the two defendants chose to accuse one another, to glare across the table. Any scenario writer could have put them wise.

TO JUDGE THAYER

Tyrant, you, who sit there on the throne,
Leering down on those who dare to moan
At your cruel passion.

Sadist, taking joy in others' pains!
You, we say, sha'n't always hold the reins
In this bold fashion!

For soon a day will come when o'er the land,
A marching throng of men hand in hand;
Shall make you cower!

And taking what is theirs by right and deed,
Shall oust you and the rest who live on greed—
When they take power.

—PUNCHINO.

Free Publicity for Navy

Publicity experts for the navy got in some good cracks yesterday evening as the populace watched the aerial illumination of the city by the searchlights of 47 men o' war, part of the imperialist armada anchored in the Hudson River. Ships from Staten Island to Yonkers joined in the display.

Mlle. Gade Corson, channel swimmer, was employed to ride the entire length of the fleet on water skis while news pictorial boats loaded with camera followed.