

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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ILLINOIS MINERS CONVENTION MAY GET MORE ACTION

Militants Would Extend Efforts Over South

By DAN V. GRANT
PEORIA, Ill., May 4.—Thirty-First Consecutive and Sixth Biennial Convention of the Illinois mine workers assembles here, when the union has already entered into its fifth week of the coal strike and all the forces of organized capital are being utilized, all the powers of the public opinion and capitalist press, in order that a condition may be created that will result in a reduction of wages as against those now given the miners of this country and also in order to smash the union.

Pres. Fishwick of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America has already announced thru the capitalist press that only internal affairs of the organization will be transacted at the convention. The progressive delegates will fight against this. The strike is the paramount thing to all the men back on strike. They will bring the strike on the floor of the convention and demand a 100% strike to save the miners' union and better the conditions of the miners, 100% strike to include the unorganized bituminous miners and the anthracite miners.

Victorious Slogans.

The slogans of the Pioneers of the miners' union as well as the progressives of today are, "An injury to one is an injury to all." "Strike one, strike all." This is the spirit that organized and built the miners' union. Lewis-Fishwick's policy of local and district agreements is a drowning man's policy, and will only weaken and cause demoralization among the miners.

The question of strike relief is of vital importance and should become a big issue at the convention, because of the severe suffering among a large number of miners, their wives and children, that will soon exist among the striking miners.

"Save The Union."
Brophy's "Save the Union" program, the progressive delegates will fight for militantly. Such issues as the labor party, nationalization of the mines, organize the unorganized, etc., will come up in the convention and the right kind of action will produce results that count. The Illinois miners must step forward.

The Illinois mine workers with 72,000 dues paying members occupies a key, or strategic position in the central competitive field. Therefore, the proceedings of this convention will be watched with great interest by both the striking miners and the operators.

Try To Smash Union.
Since the war, the Illinois miners have had to go thru three big strikes. The bosses have used all the power in the economic struggle in order to smash the union and compel them to accept lower wages and worse working conditions. Today the Illinois bosses are making preparations to strangle the union and in all probability to operate on a non-union basis.

For instance, the big mine of the Peabody Coal Co., at Taylorville has built a stockade around its property, a six foot fence of closely woven wire strung on iron posts, set in concrete and surrounded by four strands of barbed wire. The same procedure has been followed in several of the mining camps of southern Illinois and similar measures are reported to be in contemplation for Peabody's No. 7 and No. 8 mines near Taylorville.

Two Enemies.
The Illinois miners have not only had to meet these attacks and threatened attacks of their bosses; they have also had to fight the treachery of the reactionary Lewis-Fishwick and Farrington machine which stands in the way of the miners making a militant fight in their own interests. When Judge Anderson issued his famous injunction during the 1919 strike ordering Lewis to order the miners back to work against their will and in violation of the constitution, Mr. Lewis obeyed and said, "I cannot fight the government." Now Lewis expels those who have best fought the bosses.

Frank Is Gone.
The Illinois miners for the first time in many years will be without the services of Frank Farrington, who has been exposed as a Peabody Coal Co., stool-pigeon. But the coal miners of Illinois know that Harry Fishwick and Lewis and the whole bureaucratic district machine are tarred with the same Peabody brush and that Fishwick in particular was Farrington's loyal lieutenant.

Shielding the Higher-ups Through Dismissal of Oil Co. Indictments

Indictments against the Century Consolidated Oil Company, and numerous other defendants, charging a conspiracy to defraud investors through the sale of worthless stock were ordered dismissed yesterday by United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle.

According to the true bills scores of investors were defrauded of large sums of money through purchase of stock in the corporation, which was represented as a \$10,000,000 concern.

A sensational phase of the early investigation was the allegation that the defendants had represented to investors that the late Charles B. Manville, formerly head of the Johns-Manville Asbestos Company, was president of the Century Company, and that W. H. Sage of the Iowa State Insurance Company was its secretary.

Simpson reported that the death of Manville would retard investigation. The indictment was quashed, despite the efforts of victims to regain their losses said to run into thousands of dollars.

RESCUE WORK IN COAL MINE SLOW; STATE IN CHARGE

EVERETTSTVILLE, W. Va., May 4.—Rescue work proceeds ever more slowly, in the fire swept, explosion wrecked, gas filled mine No. 3, of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co. here.

If the crews under the direction of R. M. Lambie, state mine bureau chief, are really being used to save lives, and not just stop the fire and protect reserves of coal property, they are going about it in a round about way.

Possibly Alive.
There are still fifty miners, buried in the depths of the mine, and possibly alive, the official statements hold out little hope. The mine bureau chief has ordered a number of brick walls built, cutting off the burning portion of the mine, and says that after this is done, the rescue crews will try to work along into the deeper parts of the mine.

Then Will "Rush."
Lambie says that rescue crews will be "rushed" to entry number seven, northwest, where seventeen miners were believed to have been at work when the explosion shook the mine last Saturday.

If those men are dead, there is no chance that the others in the mine will come out alive, according to Lambie, twenty-four dead have been accounted for, and the name of another miner, William Jackson, was added today to the list of men entombed.

Another Victim.
A check-up of miners' homes revealed that Jackson entered the mine Saturday and did not come out. If the company estimate is correct the toll of the blast will be ninety-four lives, assuming that the entombed men cannot now be rescued as the mine experts believe.

The body of Harvey McKay, the latest victim removed from the mine, was sent to Elizabeth, Pa., to his relatives.

Checking the position of two mine trains, which were wrecked near where six bodies were found late yesterday, mine experts said the trains were too far apart to have caused the explosion through a collision, as at first believed. It had been the belief of rescuers that the trains speeding to the mine mouth, might have crashed at an intersection, the force of the impact compressing mine gas and causing it to explode.

Two More Navy Fliers Killed; Probe Starts

NORFOLK, Va., May 4.—A board of inquiry started today an investigation into the fatal crash of a naval seaplane in which Commander Hardy S. Page and Lieut. R. V. Pollard were killed. Their deaths marked the tenth fatality in two weeks along naval fliers here, and has resulted in talk of a sweeping investigation that will cover more than this one crash.

Check Jersey Fires
With thirty-six miles of wooded lands in Atlantic County, New Jersey, reduced to a charred and blackened waste, the forest and brush fires which have raged since Sunday night, were reported completely under control yesterday.

VANZETTI CASE NOW FORMALLY BEFORE FULLER

2 Workers Ask Liberty Or Death

BOSTON, May 4.—Governor Fuller at last is formally launched into a full review of the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case.

He received today the petition from Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti which he has demanded before taking up their case with a view to investigating fully the frame-up by which the two Italian workers are scheduled to be electrocuted at Charlestown State Prison on July 10. The petition to Fuller does not plead for mercy, it spurns any implication of guilt and demands no pardon. Sacco and Vanzetti ask simply for liberty or for death.

The petition, an eloquent document of 15 closely typewritten pages and rivalling Vanzetti's great speech before the covering Judge Thayer in Dedham court on the occasion of the death sentence, was penned laboriously by Vanzetti himself over a period of weeks. Long conferences with Sacco resulted in minor changes while William G. Thompson, chief of defense counsel, has revised the petition to conform with certain legal requirements.

Hope for Review
Members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, including Aldo Feliciani, Joseph Rossi, Gardner Jackson, Emilio Fabbri and Emilio Coda (Continued on Page Two)

GENEVA CONFAB TO PATCH PLUTE ECONOMY OPENS

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 4.—The International Economic Conference, whose object is the stabilization of tottering capitalist economy, opened today, with 1,500 delegates, representing forty-six nations present.

Interest at the first session of the parley was centered less on the opening address of former Premier Theunis of Belgium, president of the conference, than the arrival of the Russian delegation from Basle. The Soviet Union has steadily refused to participate in Geneva conferences since the Swiss government freed the assassin of Vorovsky, Soviet Union delegate to the Lausanne conference.

Fear European Competition.
That the conflicting interests of European and American industrialists will give rise to a number of heated battles was indicated at the opening session at which American representatives expressed the fear that "European combines would compel Americans to accept fixed monopolistic prices on goods." The truth of the matter is that American industrialists, particularly the steel magnates, fear the competition of the new powerful European cartels.

Another point of conflict will probably be the control that European capitalist countries exercise over the export of raw materials—particularly rubber—from their colonies; while the question of war debts is another that will arouse heated controversy at the parley.

Confab Futile.
In his opening address M. Theunis said, "We have to conduct a general inquiry and a broad survey into the main aspects of the world economic situation and the causes of the present unstable conditions."

The futility of the conference is seen even by the capitalist press. "There is complete harmony only about one point in Geneva," says the Berliner Tageblatt. "This is the extreme skeptical appraisal of the spirit of compromise and conciliation prevailing in all delegations. Geneva has certainly witnessed greater enthusiasm at other occasions."

Soviet Delegation.
The Soviet delegation at the conference consists of Ossinski, Sokolnikoff, Kinschuk, head of the press department, and Stein, head of the German department of the Soviet Foreign Office. Ossinski is head of the statistical bureau, while Sokolnikoff is former finance minister.

Passaic Meetings This Week.
Meetings arranged this week are a Jewish meeting Friday night at Cantors' Hall, Monroe St.; an Italian rally Sunday at Hod Carriers' Hall, Oak St.; and a meeting for the Negro workers on Monday.

Treasury Aide Denies Churchill Debt Statement



In support of Secretary Mellon's much disputed statement in regard to the uses to which Britain put American loans, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, G. B. Winston (above) has made public figures which show marked discrepancies between the figures quoted by Winston Churchill (below) British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and those on the American financial books. Mr. Churchill, for instance, said that Britain spent three billions of her own money here, whereas the figures show only three quarters of a billion so spent.

CHURCHILL'S NOTE PROTESTS MELLON COLLECTION IDEA

"Much at Variance" Say Uncle Shylock's Men

LONDON, May 4.—The British government has sent a new note to the United States, setting forth its position with regard to war debts. The note was drafted by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, and is in reply to recent observations by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon on the debt question. The note will be published here tomorrow.

Mellon Got The Kick.
WASHINGTON, May 4.—A communication from the British government, setting forth certain views on the international war debt question that are at variance with those recently expressed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, has been received at the state department, it was learned today.

The British note has been the subject of a conference between President Coolidge, Secretary Mellon and state department officials, but all refused to discuss it in any way.

Making Answer.
Secretary Mellon, it was learned at the state department, is now preparing a reply to the British communication.

It is understood Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, disputes Mr. Mellon at many points as set forth in Mellon's recent letter to President Hibben of Princeton.

Welfare Island Jailer Peddled Dope, Charge

Jeremiah O'Connor, a temporary keeper on Welfare Island was arrested yesterday on a charge of smuggling drugs to addicts under treatment there. Supervising Warden Henry O. Schleich stated that he found heroin and a hypodermic needle in O'Connor's possession.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

HANKOW NATIONALIST TROOPS ROUT CHANG TSO LIN IN SOUTHERN HONAN; SOVIET UNION SENDS A NOTE PROTESTING ILLEGAL TRIAL OF CITIZENS

Police Swarm Around The Scab White Printing Company; Unionist Hurt

CHICAGO (FP)—The second week of the White Printing House lockout finds a union man in the hospital, the strikebreakers bunking inside the plant and the police swarming on the outside. Over 200 members of the Typographical No. 16, Pressmen 3 and 4, Bookbinders 8 and Bindery Workers 30 were locked out when the establishment, formerly the Regan Printing House, went non-union overnight. A federal injunction against picketing and other usual strike activities was extended when hearings to make it permanent were postponed.

The shop has lost a considerable part of its business due to switching of magazines to union houses.

RED FIGHTERS PAY HOMAGE TO RUTHENBERG

Ship Builders Guard Ashes of Leader

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.
BREMEN, Germany (By Mail).—Three times it sounded:

"Rote Front!"
"Rote Front!"
"Rote Front!"

It was the parting salute of the Guard of Honor of the Red Front Fighters of Bremen, drawn up in martial array on the railroad station platform. Then the train started. We were on our way, carrying the ashes of Ruthenberg to Hamburg, our next stop.

It was early Sunday (Easter) morning, seven o'clock. As the order was given for the train to depart, the Red Front leader called the comrades to "Attention!" and gave the command for the parting salute. This consists of the leader saying, with considerable snap, "Rote!" (Red) in one syllable. The Red Front Fighters then reply in unison, "Front!" This is repeated twice. The German enunciation is deep and strong, so that when many partake in the salute, it has an

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MacMURRAY IS REPUDIATED BY ADMINISTRATION

Drafted Threatening Note to China

(By A Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Coolidge, thru his famed alter ego, "The White House Spokesman," informed the press that he knew of no threatening note that the Great Powers had drafted in reply to the answer of the Cantonese to the original complaint of the powers. In a vague, uncertain manner, he added, that the representatives of these powers in Peking may have formulated such a communication, but that he knew nothing of it.

Exactly three hours later, from an unimpeachable source, it was ascertained that the state department had been in possession of the note for several weeks, and that it was President Coolidge's and Secretary Kellogg's timidity about joining in the drastic action it urged that had halted its presentation to the Cantonese. The informant, an internationally known member of Congress, declared that he had read the note and had been shocked by its harshness. He was shown the document by Secretary of State Kellogg, as well as a letter discussing the project, written by the American minister to China, MacMurray.

Minister Drafted Note.
From this source it was also learned that MacMurray and the British representative were responsible for the drafting of the threatening

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Fear for Lives of Captured Envoys; Powers Would Goad Soviet Union Into War

British Bombard Chinese at Nanking, Kiangyin, When Hit by Stray Rifle Bullet

HANKOW, May 4.—The invading army of Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, suffered a severe reverse at the hands of Hankow Nationalist troops under the command of General Tang Chen-tse in southern Honan.

The Nationalist troops captured eighteen of the thirty-six field guns belonging to the northern war lords as well as a quantity of military supplies.

The Hankow Nationalist troops have also defeated an army of Chiang Kai-shek's at Kiukiang.

U. S. S. R. Sends Protest.

PEKING, May 4.—The Soviet Union has sent a note to the Peking government announcing that it will "take suitable steps" if prisoners, citizens of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, taken in the embassy raids, are tried and condemned by the same courts which tried and condemned the Chinese Communists captured in these raids.

Fear For Prisoners.
Fears are felt in some circles today for the safety of the fifteen of the embassy staff who were arrested during the raids on the Soviet Union embassy.

Packages of linen sent to the prisoners have been returned, leading to the belief that they may have been executed or perhaps secretly deported.

The imperialist powers, particularly Great Britain, are willing to go to any lengths to provoke the Soviet Union into a war, it is believed.

Appeal to Foreign Soldiers.

HANKOW, May 4.—Handbills signed by the General Federation of Trade Unions petition foreign troops stationed here not to shoot their Chinese fellow-workers. The handbills read: "You sailors on the warships come from the working class and should join us in our common demands. Although your warships threaten the lives of our people, we workers and peasants greet you as our class brothers. Would you kill us?"

British Bombard Chinese.

SHANGHAI, May 4.—The British gunboat Cockchafer fired at Chinese troops stationed near Nanking today. The British destroyer Wanderer fired upon Chinese at Kiangyin. Both ships had been accidentally hit by stray rifle bullets. The number of Chinese killed by British fire is unknown.

\$50,000,000 Profits Not Reported by Mutual Directors

Past Events of Insurance Expose.

On April 11th The DAILY WORKER commenced its exposure 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

Where the "Big Four" differ from banks is that banking institutions have rather limited control over their deposits. These deposits may be withdrawn at the will of the depositor and the law makes provision for 25% of all deposits to be held in reserve. Practically all bank deposits are subject to check. This privilege of the depositor to call for his money restrains somewhat, the use which bank officials may make of funds entrusted to their care.

Cash Is Power
This happy condition does not exist with the funds held by the "Big

OPEN AIR MEETS IN PASSAIC ARE WELL ATTENDED

Weisbord Speaks to Big Crowds

PASSAIC, N. J., May 4.—A series of open air meetings were held here tonight for the labor candidates Albert Weisbord, Simon Smelkinson and Simon Bambach. In the workingclass centers of the city hundreds listened eagerly as the message of labor was being delivered.

In addition to the candidates the speakers included Sylvan A. Pollack of The DAILY WORKER; Emil Gardos, Workers Party Organizer; Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographers' Union, New York, and Herman Gordon and Max Marash of the Young Workers League.

The labor campaign committee announced today that the labor candidates will be the first to appear in the ballot at next Monday's election. Workers when they go to the polls should place crosses next to these three names only, as they are the only nominees who represent the workingclass interests.

Hold Youth Meeting.

Weisbord spoke at a meeting arranged by the Young Workers League held at Hod Carriers Hall, Oak St., on Tuesday evening. Several hundred young workers listened to addresses by Weisbord, Clarence Miller and other speakers.

Arrangements are being made to distribute 10,000 copies of The DAILY WORKER as the climax of the campaign.

Return Lists.

All those who have campaign lists are urged to return them at once to 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J., so enough money will be on hand for the last days of the campaign. Without money the work will be greatly hampered.

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BRITISH TORIES JAIL THOUSANDS FOR FREE SPEECH

Baldwin Finds No Civil Liberty in England

BERLIN, May 4.—"The Tory Government is increasing its repressions on all sections of the movement," says Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, describing civil liberties in England in a circular letter.

Baldwin was permitted to enter England for two weeks only after he had promised the Home Office to "abstain from all political activity."

"Free speech as it was so long practiced in England is gone,—though the Hyde Park forums still run Sundays without interference," he says. "But whenever any serious industrial or political situation rises the lid is clamped on agitation through prosecutions under 'emergency regulations' or old libel and peace laws.

Arrested For Meeting
During the coal strike from May to December, 1926, 7316 prosecutions were brought, chiefly for speeches, distributing literature and holding meetings. 910 workers were sent to prison. 22 men are still in prison, ten of them for one to eight years. 250 strike cases are still pending in the courts.

The court contests and the relief of prisoners has been carried on almost wholly by the Class War Prisoners' Aid, which has the support of many local unions and the left wing of the Labor Party. The Labor Party itself has helped only the cases of a few prominent members. Quite the most active group in London is the insurgent left of the Party, many of them former Communists,—young, vigorous intellectuals and trade unionists with an international outlook. Lansbury, the only old man among them, expresses their policies and makes the contact between the Communist wing and the progressive forces. One of them put the situation graphically by saying that in England now "There is plenty of petrol lying around, but no matches; while in France there are plenty of matches but no petrol." And a German friend here adds that in Germany there are neither.

Communists In Vanguard
The work in England for prisoners on the continent is also entirely due to the efforts of the Class War Prisoners' Aid, which organized the delegations of parliamentarians to Bulgaria in 1925 and to Poland a few months ago. The relief work for Bulgarian prisoners and families which followed was independently organized and produced the amazing total of over \$5000 in small gifts from workers who were themselves in distress. Much publicity has resulted and many meetings have been held in London for these victims of persecution on the continent, but with no such spirit and effect as the great demonstrations in Paris. The Labor Party makes a gesture of sympathy now and then,—but its foreign affairs department is so anti-Communist that it will not cooperate in any way with efforts in which Communists participate. It takes the lead of the Socialist International, which emphasizes the Russian political prisoners and attacks the Int'l. Red Aid.

Refuse Military Service
In Holland, where I spent a week, there are two situations of interest to us,—one, the prisoners serving for refusal of military service, and the other, the agitation against repression of native movements for independence in the Dutch East Indies. The only political prisoners in Holland are the anti-militarists. Of all European countries Holland alone has a long history of struggle against compulsory military service.

Over 1200 youths have gone to prison in the last 25 years,—most of them from the small towns and country districts of the north and east where the old tradition of freedom among a sea-faring people is strong. Sectarianism and individualism mark Dutch life. Most of the present-day prisoners are anarchists,—not non-resistant pacifists by any means,—with a considerable number of religious pacifists. The morning I visited the prisoners at Scheveningen, where the 25 boys of 19 now serving time are kept together in one section, a Baptist was just leaving after his 10 months' of it. Ten months is the usual sentence by the courts-martial. The period of military service is six months.

Colonists Executed
The situation in the Dutch East Indies, where 50 million natives furnish the basis for the profits by which 7 million Hollanders maintain a rich industrial life, is too complicated to say more than a few words here. As a result of uprisings against oppression last year, 10 native leaders have been condemned to death, 500 exiled to barren New Guinea, and some 1500 are in prison, most of them without trial. The Indonesian students in Holland carry on an agitation in their behalf, and an amnesty committee of prominent liberals has been recently formed to intercede with the government. Most of the prisoners had nothing to do with the armed violence. Even the Colonial Secretary stated to me that hundreds were arrested in a time of excitement who were innocent of crime, but who had expressed nationalist sympathies.

WAITING ON NARROW LEDGE FOR RESCUE BOAT



Snapshot of refugees huddled on a high point of the Stop's Landing levee, Mississippi — through which the flooded Mississippi cut a great gap, flooding Greenville and a dozen other towns. These particular refugees, lined up on the narrow ledge with the waters roaring all around them and their homes lost to sight, are from Shaw, Miss., and are awaiting rescue steamers from Vicksburg, Miss., itself menaced by the flood.

Beckerman Speaks Hypocritically of Trade Union Unity

By H. H.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—A resolution, adopted by approximately 700 workers assembled in a May Day meeting under the auspices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America calls upon Governor Fuller to release Sacco and Vanzetti.

Wolf in Sheepskins.
Using the vague promise of a forty-hour week and an eloquent appeal in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti as a smoke screen behind which to conceal his treachery to the workers in the needle trades industry, this Judas appealed to the membership of the union for "unity." While at the very moment he spoke the leaders in the furriers' union were being railroaded to jail with the able assistance of "brother" Beckerman and his ilk.

Circus Methods Used.
Apparently sensing the hostile attitude of the audience towards the speaker, the local machine forces made ample preparations to meet the occasion.

Upon introducing Beckerman, the band struck the strains of the "International," whereupon the audience rose. This was apparently done to create the impression that the audience rose to honor Beckerman.

To prevent a possible anti-Beckerman demonstration the committee in charge forbade the distribution of literature of any description in the hall. In spite of this several hundred leaflets, condemning Beckerman, found their way to the audience.

That the clothing workers of this city do not approve of the brand of "unity" which Mr. Beckerman peddles was evidenced by the fact that out of a total membership of over 12,000 in this city scarcely 700 attended the May Day meeting.

The following is a copy of the anti-Beckerman literature above referred to:

DOWN WITH BECKERMAN.

May Day is the day that International Labor has consecrated to the cause of justice and righteousness, to the abolition of all forms of oppression.

Only those who believe and champion these ideals can express Labor's hopes.

How can A. Beckerman, the man who has joined the bandwagon of the most reactionary wing of the labor movement, the gang that at all times has denounced and expelled radicals of all shades, the crew that does not hesitate to smash our union—to hand it over to the bosses and to assist in the jailing of workers who dare to resist these betrayals, HOW CAN HE BE THE MAIN SPEAKER AT OUR MAY DAY CELEBRATION?

How can Beckerman, the sponsor of expulsion and intimidation against the active and militant workers of our union, Beckerman the despot and gangster, HOW CAN HE EXPRESS LABOR'S HOPES?

His presence at a May First Celebration is an insult to all class-conscious workers. To have him as a speaker is a distortion of the high ideals to which this day has been consecrated.

First of May is NOT the day of the Mussolinis, but the day of the hoping oppressed.

Down with Beckermanism. Long live May Day, International Labor Day!

Fight in Shopping District.

A duel in the heart of New York's shopping district yesterday between Charles Picopelli and Stefano Avanzalo, attracted hundreds of men and women, and resulted in the former being taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull.

Chaplin Would Stop Charges.

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—Attorneys for Charles Chaplin, the comedian, prepared today to file in Superior Court a motion to strike out certain startling charges in Lita Grey's divorce complaint. Conference to bring about elimination of the objectionable accusations failed.

MacMurray Repudiated By Administration

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note. France, Japan and Italy had agreed, or rather their representatives had agreed to go in on the proposition, but it was understood that the work was that of MacMurray and the Englishman, and that France and Japan expressed the greatest reluctance about the deal. Italy is playing Great Britain's game.

For the time being Coolidge and Kellogg are fighting MacMurray and the British in their demand for taking a vigorous attitude toward the Chinese. How long they will persist in this view is uncertain. There is tremendous pressure being brought to bear on the administration that it back up the blood-and-intervention policy of the British. In China, the traders and gospellers are crying into the skies demanding armed intervention.

Policy Is Uncertain.
The fact that so far Kellogg and Coolidge have not made public the note is a matter for concern. It denotes that they are uncertain as to their policy. If they were fixed in their determination to keep out of China it would be extremely favorable to their cause to publish the document, point out its dangers, and in an accompanying statement announce their intention of maintaining friendly relations with the embattled Chinese. The fact that they have not done so, that Mr. Coolidge saw fit to give the press the impression that there was no note, is subject to but one interpretation—that for the time being they are temporizing and that they may change their position and want to be free to reverse themselves with the least possible trouble if for some reason or the other they decide to do so.

MacMurray Resignation Expected.
For several days there has been a rumor about the capital, which refuses to be downed, that MacMurray has resigned. The state department and the White House have denied it, but it persists and is likely to turn out to be true. So far this has been what has happened to international affairs here. The state department and White House deny and invariably it turns out to be exactly the opposite.

Minister Is "Career Man."
There is no doubt but that at present MacMurray is very much at loggerheads with the administration over the conduct of Chinese matters. MacMurray is one of the bureaucratic chique of so-called "career men" in the state department, an arch imperialist and snob. He is said to be a man of capacity and very much English in his manners and way of viewing things. He was ordered returned when the Cantonese began their drive northward last year, but things developed very rapidly and he was told to remain,—which was a tough break for the Chinese.

Ambassador MacVey, who has just returned from Japan to take care of personal business matters, has given the president and Kellogg some first-hand information on the Japanese position. It is understood that he has told the president and Kellogg that the wisest policy is one of caution and coolness and strongly urged against hasty decisions.

Note Is Impudent.
Whatever the cause and counsel, for the time being the administration is proceeding carefully and deliberately and by doing so has thrown as a hot-headed mailed-fist schemes of the interventionists and militarists. There can be no doubt but that Washington's refusal to play in on the threatening note prevented its presentation. The note was declared to have informed Chen, the foreign minister of the Cantonese, that not only make a liar, but that the Cantonese were not to be trusted and fixed a time limit for the offering of "satisfaction." It was in sum and substance a threat and a challenge, in brutal, ferocious language.

The policy of the administration may change. The fact that it is attempting to keep the note a secret is evidence that there is some uncertainty as to what it proposes doing. In the meantime Washington is awaiting MacMurray's withdrawal. It is said that if he gets out that Admiral Bristol, who has represented the country in Constantinople for a number of years, will succeed him.

**WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER
OF SACCO AND VANZETTI**

DIE-HARD BALDWIN HISSED ON STRIKE BILL; CALLED LIAR

Suspend Laborite for Five Days

LONDON, May 4.—Hissses, groans and catcalls greeted Prime Minister Baldwin this afternoon when he arose to defend the labor-smashing anti-strike bill introduced by his die-hard cabinet.

"Liar," shouted John Beckett, Gateshead member, when the prime minister launched into a vicious denunciation of the trade unions. A roar followed from the die-hards on the government benches.

Polite Laborites Shocked.
When David Kirkwood, member from Clydeside, leaped up and challenged the speaker to suspend Beckett, Winston Churchill moved the suspension of Beckett for five days. The vote of 32 to 88 in favor of the motion indicated that Beckett's and Kirkwood's tactics had displeased some of the polite gentlemen sitting on the labor benches.

Vicious Attack On Labor.
The prime minister again launched into his denunciation of British labor affairs after Churchill's motion had been passed.

The government's bill would outlaw general and sympathetic strikes as well as boycotts and would place severe restrictions on picketing.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Is Formally Before Fuller

(Continued from Page One)
accompanied defense counsel to Dedham jail for a last conference yesterday afternoon before the actual signing of the petition. It was scheduled to be delivered to Governor Fuller today. He has indicated that he will name one or two special representatives, probably the chairman of the state parole board, to report to him on all aspects of the case, including the outrageous Bridgewater case.

President Lowell of Harvard University, visited Fuller yesterday for an hour's conference. Although he would not comment on his visit, it was generally understood that he was closeted with the chief executive over the Sacco-Vanzetti case, probably backing up the arguments of his law department and of his relative, Bishop Lawrence of the Massachusetts Episcopal church in appeals for a complete review.

Outstanding among the appeals received yesterday for a commission was that from the San Francisco branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. It was signed exclusively by people whose names are in Who's Who, including Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Stanford University, Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, Judge Jackson, H. Radston, the labor attorney and 47 other distinguished scientists, educators, lawyers, writers and artists.

326 students of Bryn Mawr College and 25 students at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. added their protests to the impending legal murder of the two workers. The Clark students declared, in part:

Strong Statement
"The literary secession of Boston from Massachusetts seems eminently probable of emulation in the judicial secession of Massachusetts from the Union should you fail to intervene in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. It is up to you whether you will see justice done or whether you will allow a fish pedler and shoemaker to hang and so hang your judiciary in the eyes of all intelligent people. It is possible that you have learned of what the foreman of the jury replied to a friend who had said he did not believe the men were guilty of the crime charged: 'Damn them. They ought to hang anyway.'"

"That makes the issue plain enough for you to take immediate action. That makes it plain that the men were tried not for murder, but for not loving the United States, for draft dodging, for circulating radical literature and for speaking disrespectfully of Harvard College. That makes it plain that the men were convicted for being intelligent."

RIVER CURRENTS. SWEEP ON INTO NORTH LOUISIANA

Ruin Big Cotton Fields; Thousands Homeless

TALULAH, La., May 4.—The Mississippi today won northeastern Louisiana from its defenders. Defeated in a two-weeks' struggle with the raging flood, residents of the northeast quarter of the state gave up their fight with the devouring river today to flee for their lives.

From a point 20 miles north of the Arkansas border, the river has become an inland sea, at many points fifty miles wide. Water pours in on nine parishes from three directions. Rail traffic is prostrated and communications are failing rapidly. Thousands of exiles are scattering over the fertile countryside in a wild dash for high ground. Approximately five thousand square miles of the richest agricultural land in the state is laid waste.

Everything Swept Away.
Houses are being swept away, livestock and crops devoured, and hundreds of towns and villages are being evacuated with new hordes taking to the roads southeast and west as the waters rise hourly.

High Water.
Waters from the Milliken bend overflow reached the edge of Talulah, the parish seat of Madison parish before daybreak. Six to twenty feet of water was anticipated over vast areas of Madison's 650 square miles before noon. To the north, back waters from Arkansas swept down through Morehouse, West Carroll, East Carroll and Richland parishes to join with the Milliken Bend flood in a sweep south through Tensas, Catahoula and Concordia. At Concordia parish the third inflow from the Glasscock break which has been widening hourly since Saturday augments the back levee river in its sweep south along the red crumbling levees threaten to extend the sea into Avoyelles Rapides and St. Landry parishes.

Negroes Victimized.
Vicksburg had more than 7,000 refugees in camp at daybreak with new throngs arriving hourly. Some pulled across the black and treacherous river throughout the night in rowboats, others trekked over the bridge from the Louisiana side. Hundreds came in the fleet of rescue boats which was turned into the territory immediately after the Milliken Bend break yesterday afternoon.

Madison parish, in which the latest break occurred is one of the richest in the state. Cotton is the principal product of Madison's 400,000 acres of normally productive land. There are 18 cotton gins in the parish, which has a population of approximately 12,000. In Tensas parish, which has a population of approximately 13,500, Negroes outnumber whites by three or four to one. The refugee camps are for the whites, the Negro flood victims shift for themselves.

Open New Channel.
Five days dynamiting at Poydras crevasse has opened a spillway 1,600 feet wide into St. Bernard and Plaquemine parishes affording a third channel to the gulf, over the homes of the former residents of these parishes.

**Argentine Menaces
Yankee Exploiters
With Tariff Battle**

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A thorny threat was projected today among the verbal roses that have marked the speeches at the third Pan-American Commercial Congress here.

On the heels of President Coolidge's renewed expression of political and commercial co-operation with the countries of Pan-America, Luis Duha, president of the Argentine Rural Society, definitely hinted today at a boycott of American manufacturers to batter down the American tariff wall against Argentine agricultural products.

U. S. Discriminates.
In a speech to the congress today, Duha declared that Argentine farmers intended to proceed on the principle, "buy from those who buy from us."

Argentine's own tariff, he pointed out, is directed principally at manufactured goods, and "is fiscal rather than protectionist, but almost all the U. S. duties falling on Argentine products are wholly protective."

He pointed out that in beef alone, Argentine's production is glutting the British market, while the American market is closed because of the tariff wall.

Duha's declaration of war on the American tariff was the high spot of today's session.

Confiscate Distillery
BAY SHORE, L. I., May 4.—Confiscated by one unarmed state trooper working single-handed, the contents of what police declared to be the largest distillery ever seized on Long Island, were being held for the federal authorities today.

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, dominated 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:

- E. K. HALL, Vice President Telephone and Telegraph Co., N. Y. City, 195 Broadway.
- The Director Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
- Director Bell Telephone Securities Co.
- Director Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
- Director Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Electric Bond and Share Co.
- Director Electric Utilities Corporation.
- Director Lehigh Power Securities Corporation.
- Director Michigan State Telephone Co.
- Director Montclair Essex Trust Co.
- Director New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Ohio Bell Telephone Co.
- Director Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.
- Director Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
- Director Southern New England Telephone Co.
- Director Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
- Director Utah Power Securities Corporation.

FIFTY MILLION PROFIT NOT REPORTED BY MUTUAL LIFE DIRECTORS' RING

(Continued from Page One)
Metropolitan balance averaged \$20,000,000.

Charles M. Schwab, Henry Ollesheimer, Albert M. Wiggin and Frederick H. Ecker all directors or officials of the Metropolitan are also directors of the Chase National.

The Prudential Life, another member of the "Big Four," employs the same system of interlocking directors.

Among its important depositories are the Seaboard National Bank, First National Bank and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company. On the directorates of these banks we find Howard Bayne, Chellis A. Austin, George M. Lamonte and David F. Houston.

The assets of the "Big Four" are absolutely in the hands of the officials of these companies.

The "Big Four" are supposedly mutual companies, that is to say, they are operated, presumably, in the interests of the 40,000,000 worker-insurers who compose its membership. In theory its machinations are "co-operative."

Actually we find that Haley Fiske, \$150,000 a year president is interested in the following multi-million corporations:

- Chatham & Phenix National Bank
- National Surety Co.
- Metropolitan Trust Co.
- Pittsburg & W. Va. RR
- West Side Belt RR

We find that Frederick H. Ecker, \$125,000 a year vice president of the Metropolitan Life, is interested as director of the following chain of gigantic corporations:

- Chase National Bank
- Chicago, Eastern RR
- Denver & Rio Grande
- Interboro Rapid Transit
- Wheeling and Lake Erie RR
- Cinn. & Western RR.

One could go on like this indefinitely showing that the officials of these enormous "mutual" life insurance companies have holdings in the very corporations in which the so-called mutual funds are invested.

Very Exclusive Group
At this stage of their elephantine development the "Big Four" have combined assets of about four billion dollars, over which a small, but select group of financiers exercise dictatorial power.

In defense of retaining these colossal assets, which are called the "reserve," rates are arranged in such a manner that these assets continually keep pyramiding. It is claimed that these tremendous trust funds are necessary for the payment of future claims.

The industrial life insurance business is based upon the following theory. While the duration of life of any individual is uncertain and varies, the average duration of the lives of a great number is certain.

You cannot tell how long any one man will live, but you can say with absolute certainty that the average age of any 1,000 men, age 35, will attain is 68.8 years, and that on an average they will live 4 years longer than another 1,000 men who are 40 years old.

In technical language this is termed "expectancy of life." These figures used by the "Big Four," while grossly inaccurate will serve to show that the use of Mortality Tables enables the prediction of death losses to a mathematical certainty.

Make More
If each of these 1,000 men wanted \$1,000 of insurance payable at death, the premium for each (overlooking management expense for the moment) is that amount, which invested and compounded at the rate which it is assumed the investment will pay will aggregate \$1,000. At the present time, these corporations assume that their investment yield will be 3 or 3½%, whereas in their public reports it is much nearer 6%.

Among these 1,000 persons the number of deaths increase each year. But under the level premium system practiced by these companies, the premium charge is always the same. That is, in the earlier years the insured pays not only a premium large enough to cover his risk, but something over to take care of the future increased risk.

Young Pay Twice
For instance, a man 25 years of age pays twice as much as that which represents the risk of his dying in that year.

Now, weekly payment life insurance policies are forfeited unless full premiums are paid for three years. No cash may be realized on them until they have been in force for ten full years.

Forfeited policies are termed "lapsed" policies. The lapse of a policy means a total loss of his deposits to the insured.

The experience of the "Big Four" shows that the rate at which policies die is greater than the rate at which the insured dies.

The life of a straight life insurance policy is great not because life is short but because the terms are harsh, the rates high and the general policy conditions are such that if the policyholder was aware of them at the time of insuring his life, he would not have signed his application.

People who take out fire insurance generally continue it, because fire insurance may be dropped without the insured losing anything.

But in life insurance where large premiums are paid in early years on account of a greater risk in later years, the policyholder who drops his policy not only loses the actual cost of the risk, but money paid for the risk which was never assumed by the company.

During 1925 of all policy terminations only 9% were paid as death claims, 1% as matured endowments and 75% were total lapses.

What is the explanation for this terrific lapse rate? It can only be this: Men are induced to take out insurance by misrepresentation or by promises which statistics show can never be realized.

Extravagant management expenses reduce the cost of insurance so high that the defrauded policyholders cannot afford to carry it for any length of time. It is assumed that the average duration of weekly payment life insurance is less than three years.

In this respect it is estimated that last year the "Big Four" made over \$50,000,000 in profits—profits which the present insurance laws do not compel these corporations to declare to their "mutual" policyholders.

Needle Trade Defense

The Progressive Bakers Club has decided to work for the Bazaar and to help the defense in every way possible. As an immediate measure it was decided that the club should donate all the bread needed in the Restaurant.

Many of the members bought dollar certificates, 50 Bazaar tickets were taken and 25 defense coupon books were taken to be sold by the members.

Letter From Workers.
Dear Friends:
The Joint Executive Board of our organization acted upon your letter of April 19th and voted to donate neckwear for your Bazaar on May 12th to 15th, and to have a booth at which neckwear will be sold.

Please reserve a booth for us and give us further details if necessary.

Fraternally yours,
—Associated Silk Workers.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day.

RED FRONT FIGHTERS OF GERMANY PAY HOMAGE TO RUTHENBERG'S ASHES; SHIP BUILDERS GUARD

(Continued from Page One) impressive effect, long to be remembered by those coming from foreign lands where no Red Army in the making has as yet manifested itself.

Power of C. P. of Germany. The "Free City of Bremen," thru its workers, did itself proud in greeting the ashes of our comrade, Ruthenberg. Bremen was one of the cities that belonged to the Hanseatic League in the centuries gone when commerce and trade were in battle with the feudal barons. Today it has a population of about 300,000, is one of the principal seaports of Germany, as well as one of the centers of its metal industry and shipbuilding.

Nine Communists sit in its municipal council. They were elected with the ballots of 27,000 workers. It compares in size with such American cities as Columbus, Ohio; Jersey City, New Jersey; Los Angeles, Calif.; Providence, R. I.; St. Paul, Minn.; or Toledo, Ohio, cities in which our American Communist movement is as yet weak. A comparison with Bremen gives an idea of the power of the German Communist Party. Bremen is the home of one of the 34 Communist dailies in Germany, the Arbeiter-Zeitung, that serves northwest Germany.

Paper Self-Sustaining. The Bremen Arbeiter-Zeitung is self-sustaining. In fact, practically all the Communist dailies in Germany are self-sustaining.

It was into Bremen that we came from Bremerhaven, after ten o'clock on the night of Saturday (the Eve of Easter Sunday), April 16th.

Wilhelm Kaspar and Herman Osterloh, representing the German Communist Party, Otto Lindau, one of the editors of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, and I had made the trip together. We had brought along the huge wreaths of laurel and evergreen, with their wide and long crimson ribbons, all carrying some defiant slogan of the revolution. One of these was, "Ich war, Ich Bin, Ich Werde Sein-Revolution," meaning, "I Was, I am, I Will Be-Revolution." The wreath of the Communist Party in Northwest Germany carried the wording, "Last Greeting to the Revolutionists—Ruthenberg."

Red Front Guard. The Guard of Honor of the Red Front Fighters of Hamburg was waiting and ready as the train came to a standstill in Bremen. It immediately took the Ashes' Urn in charge, the wreaths were assigned to Red Front comrades who followed the urn, then we who had brought the Ashes, and the remainder of the Red Guard fell in behind. Down the station platform and up thru the station and out upon the open plaza we marched. There an impressive multitude of the revolutionary workers of Bremen, men and women, were drawn up, in two long lines. We marched between them. We were greeted by Paul Taube, political secretary of the Party in Bremen, speaking on behalf of the Communists of Bremen. Wilhelm Kaspar also spoke.

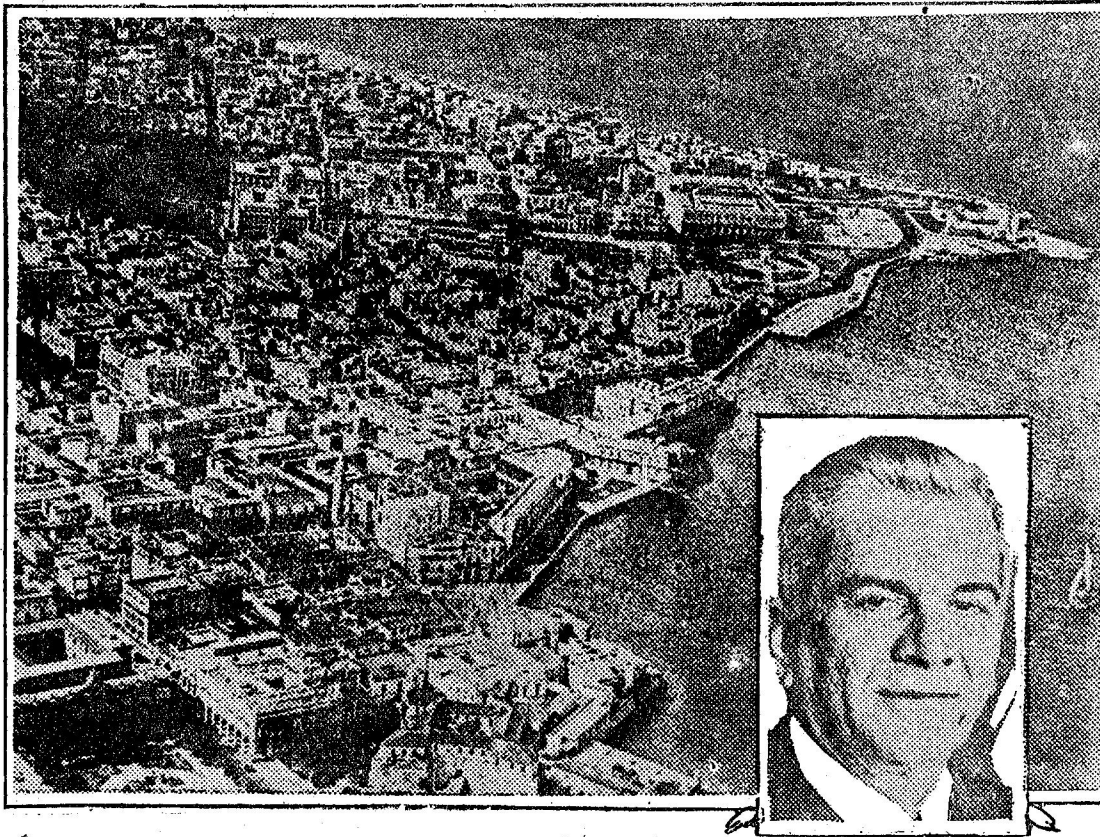
At Bremerhaven, I had had a translator, a young German comrade who had spent three years in the United States, who had translated my remarks. In Bremen I had no translator. I met the situation by making my first address in German, utilizing what German I knew. I said in part: Engdahl Speaks.

"You say that you, the workers of Bremen and of all Germany are the slaves of the Dawes Plan, that the German Republic is a Dawes Republic. Yet we, the workers in the United States, we also know that we are the slaves of the Dawes Plan, since the Dawes Plan is only a part of the capitalist system, a part of the Dollar Imperialism.

"Ruthenberg was our best fighter against the American capitalists, against the Daweses, the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Fords and the Gays. He was an agitator, an organizer and educator of the working class, building the struggle for the abolition of capitalists. He was our leader in the struggle for a Soviet America. Ruthenberg is dead. But his spirit lives on. It lives in the growing revolutionary movement of America and of the world."

Then the procession started for the Partei-Haus (The Party Home). The Party has a band of 70 pieces in Bremen. But there is a police regulation that no music is permitted on the streets after ten o'clock at night, except the beating of drums by the police themselves as the occasion demands. So our march was silent, broken only by the regular rhythm of many proletarian footsteps on

President Machado, Sugar Trust Henchman, and Havana



hard cobblestones. Even at this hour there were many workers who stood on the curb and doffed their caps as we passed.

The Assembly Hall at the Party Home had already been prepared awaiting our arrival. One end of it was entirely set off with red bunting. A beautiful bronze bust of Lenin stood upon a high pedestal, behind it was a flag with the crossed sickle and hammer upon its crimson field. At the foot of the pedestal containing Lenin's bust was a raised dais on which the Ashes' Urn was placed.

Many wreaths filled the space about the dais. There was one from the shipyard workers, who are ouliding the Bremen and the Deutschland, two of the largest passenger ships in the world. They built the Vaterland, the Hamburg and the Columbus. Usually 20,000 workers are employed at this shipyard. Due to unemployment the number is now only 8,000. Contributions for the purchase of the huge wreath had come from social-democratic workers as well as Communists. The wreath contained the wording: "A Last Greeting to an In-

ternational Communist." The wreath of the Bremen Red Front Fighters said: "The Spirit of Lenin Spans Both Land and Sea."

Workers Fill Hall. With the Guard of Honor in place, the hall filled with workers and many waiting outside, there was another short program of speaking. Hubert Serve spoke for the party in the Bremen district. He is also the labor editor of the party organ in Bremen. Serve spoke of the meaning of this occasion and reviewed the life and death of Ruthenberg. Kaspar spoke declaring that it is most significant that, "The banner can stand when its bearer falls. Our banner stands. Millions follow it. Ours will be the victory in spite of everything."

In responding, and again speaking in German, I said in part:

"It is my greatest wish that all the members of our American Communist Party could be present with you here tonight, to witness the great honor that you bestow upon the memory of our dead leader. But even so the knowledge of this occasion will reach even to America and give new spirit

and new courage to our American Communist movement, to help us build stronger the Red Fighting Front of our American Communist Party against the enemies of the working class."

Then the Red Guard of Honor watched thru the night. Early in the morning we went on to Hamburg.

Army-Navy Scrap On Colorado Grounding

The army and the navy were engaged in a free-for-all yesterday over the grounding of the hell-belcher Colorado on Diamond Reef in the harbor recently. The navy gold-braids say army engineers failed to show the rock and its depth correctly while the army retorts that the navy needs a few capable navigators for its \$27,000,000 ships.

A court martial against Captain Karns and the pilot may result.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die! OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Hands Off China Meeting at Union Square Saturday

Array of Prominent Speakers

On Saturday, May 7, at 12 noon, Union Square, there will be a mass protest demonstration for Hands Off China. This meeting, called by the "Hands Off China" Committee, will demand a stop to the war on China and to the mobilization of imperialist troops in the Pacific for another war.

Many Labor Speakers. Leaders of the labor and liberal movements will address the meeting. Approximately forty have already accepted invitations to address the meeting, among them being Scott Nearing, H. M. Wicks, Robert W. Dunn, Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, William Pickens, Albert Weisbord, Pat Devine, Richard Moore, James Walsh, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, P. Pascal Cosgrove, Carlo Tresca and Louis Budenz.

Response to Cable. This meeting has been called in response to the special cable from Hankow, the capitol and center of the Chinese Nationalist Government, to the "Hands Off China" Committee, which follows:

"The actions of the American diplomatic and armed forces in China, is making the American people jointly responsible for one of the great crimes in the history of the armed struggle of imperialism against the Chinese revolution.

"The American people must protest emphatically against this shameful assault and must demand the removal of all armed forces from Chinese territory and waters. The war against China threatens not only the Chinese revolution but also the peace of the entire world."

The presence of 48 American battleships in Chinese waters, 10,000 marines and sailors, 12 airplanes and a flotilla of submarines demonstrate that the American Government is not only threatening war but actually waging war against the Chinese people. The only way to call a halt to such procedure on the part of the American Government is for the American people to raise such a protest that the American Government will be compelled to obey.

All workers, therefore, forward to the Union Square "Hands Off China" Demonstration, Saturday, May 7, 12 noon.

Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

Kick in With a Sub.

Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

Don't only kick. . . . Kick in!

Table with 2 columns: Outside of New York, In New York. Rows for Per Yr., Six Mo., and 3 Mo. rates.

Subscription form for The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York. Fields for Name, Street, City, State, and enclosed amount.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Chinese Labor Not So Docile Anymore

By RONALD ROSS HANKOW, April 15. (By Mail)—Where christianity and curiosity have brought a hundred foreigners into China, the cheapness of labor has brought thousands.

The men who came because labor was cheap have brought a new era into China, the industrial era. China has changed in many ways since the first foreigner, seeking cheap labor, arrived in the country, but through all the changes wages have remained low. A man could be hired to do for ten cents a day in China what a man would not do for a dollar a day in the West. And it was easy labor to handle, ignorant, docile, subservient.

Now Want Something. Today, decades later, wages are still low, but labor is not so docile as it has been. There is a tendency to ask for a very few of the amenities of existence, a holiday a week, security of job, wages and hours that make possible life a little nearer the human, a little less the dog.

We hear a great deal these days from employers of labor, both foreigners and Chinese, of the unreasonable demands of labor. Glaring examples are cited. Wage increases which amount to a hundred per cent. Reduction in hours that, it is claimed, would materially handicap business. A voice in the control of industry, a check on dismissal, holidays, bonuses, sick leave, union leave, and others. Employers have been appalled.

Managers Feel Loss. Two views can be taken of the labor situation that is developing in China. The first is to look at it from the standpoint of the manager, the man who sees labor as one factor on a ledger which must show a substantial balance on the credit side at the end of the year.

This manager shows how the new demands of labor affect his industry, how they cripple him, how they make it impossible for him to declare the enormous dividends which apparently are necessary to keep his stockholders satisfied, how, unless these labor demands are moderated, he must close his plant. What, he asks, would happen to labor then?

To Make Ends Meet. This is one way of looking at the situation. The other is the way of the laborer. The laborer is not looking at a ledger that shows profits at the end of the year. He is looking at a ledger, which never shows a copper on the credit side, which, at best, can be made to balance, and whose items are, on the side, the realities of enough rice to keep alive, enough cotton to cover his back, enough silver pieces to pay a landlord so he can keep the roof of a hovel over his head. On the other side of his sheet, he puts his wages—ten cents, twenty cents, thirty, forty, fifty cents a day. Scarcely ever it is as much as a dollar.

He is in the position of a man who is trapped, who has been caught in the rollers of a machine and who is asked to bear the pain because if the

tension on the machine is relaxed, the machine will stop, and if the machine stops, he will starve. The man in such a position, aware only of enormous suffering, cannot look calmly at the consequences of the stopping of the machine. He cries out against his pain, fights madly to be free.

Master or Servant. In these two ways, the situation of the laboring man in China can be viewed. We can look at it from the point of view of the man in the ricksha, neatly dressed, comfortable, well-fed, just up from a good night's sleep in a good bed and just having finished a satisfying breakfast, or we can look at it from the point of view of the shabby, dirty wretch in the shafts, half-fed, shivering in his rags in the winter time, with no warm shelter at night, and panting in the summer under the hot blasts of the sun, always miserable, always just half-alive.

In viewing this situation from either angle in the past, there has been a tendency to speak in general terms, on the one hand of per cent profits, dividends, wage scales and cost of labor, and on the other of union rights, union rules, strong organization.

Causes of Unrest. There may, however, be given pictures instead of terms. The lives of the workmen of China will be explained. Those lives are the best explanation of the so-called "labor unrest." It is true, industries must not be strangled, but it is true also that without strangulation most of the industries of China could be reorganized in such a way that children of seven and eight would not work for twelve hours a day in dark factories for a few paltry cents, and that tired, worn women would not sit all day over steaming tables in silk factories, while their babies cry from discomfort and hunger, or mercifully sleep, in baskets of rags, under the machines.

If to ask for a reorganization which would eliminate these evils is to be dangerous, subversive to the interests of investors in China, then the Nationalist movement as a whole, is a dangerous agent.

But by the foreigners, if not by the Chinese employers of labor, such a condemnation cannot be made without some sense of guilt, for every foreigner in China knows that such conditions as exist in the mills of China are unthinkable in his homeland. He knows that, at home, the existence of similar conditions, a little over a century ago, is a blot upon the memories of his grandfathers. His homeland may still be far from a heaven for the workmen, but it is no longer quite such a hell, as he and his Chinese imitators, have made of China.

This afternoon, in four hours, the writer was guided rapidly through four mills. My impression at the end of it is that the industry of China is built up of the energy of pale-faced women and wistful-faced children.

Twelve hours a day is a long way. It means rising at dawn, and laboring till twilight. There is no sun. Or else it means entering an electric-lighted factory at twilight and working till dawn.

In other countries, labor has fought for years against the twelve hour day, and in most of the world it is now legally conceded that twelve hours a day is a crime.

Women and Children Toil. It is children and women, as well as men, who labor in China. Laws that have long since been considered necessary for humanity's sake in the West have not yet been passed in China. In other countries, labor has fought for special laws for women, and it is now legally conceded in men twelve hours a day is even more of a crime than to work the men.

Other countries have fought against child labor, and it is now legally conceded that to make tiny children labor at machines, to keep them out of the sunlight and out of schools, to stunt their bodies and warp their souls in dark, unventilated factories or in mines is the worst crime of humanity.

In China the time has not yet come when it is legally conceded that these things are crimes, and factories, belonging both to foreigners and Chinese, work their laborers, men, women and children, twelve long hours a day, and often more.

How Much For It? What in wages does this long day of labor mean to the laborers? It varies. In a British-owned press packing plant I visited today, where hundreds of women and children work twelve hours a day sitting on stone floors loosening cotton from cotton bales, breathing air that is so thick with cotton dust that the room seems in a perpetual fog, the average wage per day is twenty coppers.

There is one room where there is more skilled labor, men laborers, who work around the packing machine. One man in this room crouches down at regular intervals before one of the great metal arms of a huge wheel, and, straining every muscle, jars the great wheel from a dead stop, and pushes it into place under the machine. Other men take care of other phases of the actual binding of the packages. The men in this room are the plutocrats of the factory. They get 130 coppers a day.

Disease Prevails. The atmosphere in the rooms of the factory is deadly. There is much coughing, many men faces with high spots of color in the cheeks. It is a place where death lurks in the air. But the factory never pays a cent when a workmen is sick. There is no provision for care of the laborers on the premises. There are no holidays with pay. If they take Sunday off, they lose a day's pay. If they take two hours off, they lose a fraction of the day. Labor in this mill is a figure, a factor, an item on an

expense sheet; it is not viewed in terms of human lives.

Children Swarm. There were children in this factory, swarms of them, sitting on the floor, sorting out the cotton. Several of them let me take their picture. The picture is reproduced here. These small children are the workers in a British press packing company here. They spend twelve hours a day in rooms filled with cotton dust. They do not have time out for their meals. And they get twenty coppers a day, or less.

When the Nationalist forces came to Hankow last fall, there was a strike at this factory. The workers asked for better conditions and better pay. Very little was gained and the workers had to go back to their jobs. The union says that the strike was poorly organized.

Very Low Pay. It is to this factory that the men come who are seen on the Bund carrying enormous bales of cotton from the river docks. These bales weigh 200 catties. They are dumped in rooms on the ground floor of the building. They must be carried up three flights of stairs. A man gets 13 coppers for carrying this huge bale to the top of the building. The workmen say that it wouldn't be such wretched pay but for the fact that there are more men than bales and they have to wait their turn.

Chinese Mill Work. I saw three other mills this afternoon. The worst of the four was a Chinese silk mill. The best was a Japanese weaving mill. In all the mills, the day was twelve hours long, and women and children did most of the work.

The silk factory was a horror. Babies huddled in baskets under the machines. Women and girls in long lines in a badly lighted, badly ventilated room, with their hands in steaming water in which the cocoons are soaking. The air thick with moisture and the smell is bad. Everywhere babies, and tiny children, too young to work.

Better Under Nationalists. For the workers in this wretched factory, the coming of the Nationalist Government has meant a little relief. They received a twenty per cent increase in wage, and a day's holiday in each week. The wages now are sixty coppers a day for children and thirty-five cents a day for women. So these women now get about \$10 a month for feeding spinules twelve hours from the water-soaked cocoons.

Anyone who lives in Hankow knows what \$10 a month means—the poorest food, clothes little better than rags, a hovel to live in—and for these women the deadly wearing, with babies under the machines all day, lying in nests of rags, and families to take care of and feed in the evening after the day's work is done. The women are thin and pale in this silk factory. They never see the sun.

Same Long Hours. The two other factories we visited were weaving factories, one a Japan-

ese factory, one a Chinese factory. The Japanese factory was a model factory for Hankow. That means that the rooms were light and the ceilings high. Wages are a little better here also,—forty cents a day or \$12 a month. But here, too, most of the workers are women and children and the day is twelve hours. Here we find also the deadly strain in the faces of women and children who all day long tend a whirring machine in a room with hundreds of other machines so that the noise is deafening.

The coming of the Nationalists has meant an increase of wages to these workers—an increase to forty cents a day. But forty cents a day means only \$12 a month. And the day is still twelve long hours. Here, as in all the other factories, one hears about the union that is fighting for better wages, better conditions. The union in this particular factory has succeeded in securing medical care for the workers, and a tiny hospital room.

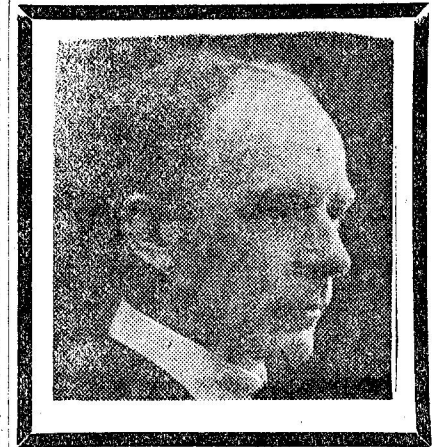
The Japanese weaving mill is far better than the Chinese mill I visited. The reason given is that the Chinese mill is poorly financed. Rooms here are dark, poorly ventilated. Hours are long, work hard and nerve-wrecking, pay only thirty-five cents a day.

Work at Home Also. Four factories in an afternoon means only the most hasty inspection. There is no time to stop and talk with workmen to find out what is back of these tired faces, no chance to chat a little and find more about the lives that these people return to after twelve hours of labor.

But these are married women who have homes, no matter how poor, that must be cared for at night. These women do not have nurses to take care of their children while they go out to their jobs—and they do have children. They go home to cook rice and a few vegetables for their families and go to bed in the midst of squallor, to get up at five o'clock the next morning, to hurry through early morning duties and to be on hand when the whistle blows and the sun rises at 6.

This is factory life in Hankow. Talking to union leaders later, I was told, yes, these factories were organized; they were doing their best to get all the increases possible, to get shorter hours, regular holidays, decent working conditions. I mentioned to these leaders that to the managers of the factories, this union movement was viewed as a menace, dangerous, threatening, unreasonable.

At the mention of the word unreasonable, the union leaders smiled. They were mill workers themselves. All their lives they have been wondering about "reasonableness." They asked me about it. All their lives, they said, they had been looking for some "reason" for their existence. So far, they had been looking for no reason. Where, they asked, was the reason in this? It was a hard question to answer.



We Will NOT Be Silenced

It has required the most heroic self sacrifice to establish our paper. Thousands of workers in the mines, mills, factories, and farms have given their utmost to found The DAILY WORKER, labor's militant fighting organ. For three years it has been maintained by the dollars and dimes which the workers have painstakingly eked out of their meager pittance.

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.

Form for contributing to the DAILY WORKER defense fund, including fields for Name, Address, City, State, and amount.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Advertising rates on application.

Get MacMurray Out of China.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the state department is in possession of a draft of a reply to Eugene Chen's note requesting an investigation of the Nanking incident which not only insults the Cantonese government by calling them liars, declaring that the nationalists cannot be trusted and fixing a time limit for "satisfaction." The note is claimed by congressmen close to the administration to have been drafted by the cheap adventurer and interventionist, MacMurray, who is American minister to China.

The fact that the government turned it down only confirms our conviction that the imperialist policy of this country is in sharp conflict with the policy of Britain. But the refusal of the administration, in order better to serve its own imperialist aims, to approve the MacMurray proposal, does not by any means clarify the situation in China. As long as MacMurray, who has been used as the pliant tool in the British game of frightfulness against the nationalist liberation movement, remains in China, there is danger of American participation in other "Nanking incidents" in defense of the policy of Britain. Rumors in Washington are persistent that MacMurray has resigned because his policy has been repudiated. If he has not resigned he should be kicked out.

This clash of imperialist interests in China should be welcomed by all friends of the liberation movement, because the wider the breach becomes between the predatory powers the better chance there is for the early triumph of the nationalist forces.

MacMurray, the apostle of a policy of wholesale murder of the Chinese, is responsible for American participation in the shelling of Nanking and hence he fights against the suggestion of Chen that the whole affair be investigated so that all the world may know the fact regarding his own role in that monstrous unprovoked massacre of defenseless inhabitants of that unfortunate city. This cowardly butcher should be removed from his post, not as a means of breaking off relations with China, but because of the facts at hand that prove MacMurray to be deliberately plotting joint intervention with Britain against the Chinese liberation movement. Whoever succeeds him will also be an imperialist agent, but one who carries out a policy of awaiting developments, rather than plunging madly into joint intervention, the effect of which can aid only British imperialist policy.

Of course, in carrying out its own policy, the United States government hopes that Britain will, in the meantime, break her neck in China, which will enable Wall Street to dominate the situation. It is a long-distance policy that has other potentialities not anticipated by the Coolidge administration.

With the bloody clutches of Britain withdrawn from the throat of China, the Nationalist movement will be able to consolidate itself, so that it can in due time give battle even to the machinations of American imperialism.

We fight against the domination of Britain in China, not because we intend in any manner to aid American imperialism, but in pursuit of a policy that we are convinced will enable China to take advantage of the antagonism between the imperialist powers to drive out all the imperialists—American as well as British.

Manufacturers' Political Platform.

John E. Edgerton, president of the national association of manufacturers, announces that a "platform of American industry" is to be presented by his association to the two old parties to incorporate in their 1928 platforms; the platform is to be "non-partisan, non-religious, non-sectional and non-doctrinarian." He ought to have added "non-union," the manufacturers' euphemism for "scab."

Many of the planks of the platform he will advocate are already incorporated in the programs of the old parties. Whether they are incorporated therein or not is of slight consequence, because, after all, old party platforms are only vote-catching devices; not programs of action. Just why the manufacturers should want their demands incorporated in a platform is puzzling, for the reason that they usually get what they want anyway. The only times they fail to realize their demands is when they conflict with those of a more powerful economic group that dominates a certain administration, as in the case of the Wilson administration serving the House of Morgan to the detriment of certain industrial groups in the Middle West.

What the manufacturers really want is anti-union and anti-strike legislation and they want the two old parties to declare for it. In that respect they are short-sighted, for such planks would alienate the votes of workers, votes that are needed in election campaigns. Furthermore such planks would make it impossible for the very good friends and faithful servants of capitalism, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the grand chiefs of the railroad Brotherhoods, to "reward their friends" by approving candidates selected by these old parties.

Surely the national association of manufacturers does not want to deprive Mr. Green, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Woll and the other betrayers of labor of their opportunity to serve them in the election campaigns!

Workers Party Women's Industrial Conference Friday

The Second Party Women's Industrial Conference will be held Friday, May 6th at 8 p. m., at 126 East 16th Street, New York City.

All delegates at first conference plus the following comrades must attend:

- 1.—Representatives from shop nuclei in shops employing women.
- 2.—All Party industrial organizers.
- 3.—Individual comrades working in shops employing women.
- 4.—Section and sub-section organizers for women's work.

This conference will be of especial interest. Report on activities and new tasks will be taken up.

Read The Daily Worker

The Birthday of Marx

HIS BIRTHDAY



May 5, 1918—March 14, 1883

So vitally connected with the present world situation, with the period of the decline of capitalism and the proletarian revolution, is the name and works of Karl Marx that it seems strange that this man was born one hundred and nine years ago, just after the close of the Napoleonic wars.

When we consider other historical figures of that time they seem to belong to the dim past, while Marx is of today. Others who played their roles upon the stage of history in his time recede farther and farther into the past.

But Marx looms ever larger and his impress upon the world grows deeper and deeper.

Participating in the revolutionary struggles of his day he formulated the theory of historical analysis that enabled him to see beyond those struggles. In the light of the revolutionary periods of 1830, of 1848, he re-examined the history of the past and discovered that the development of civilization can be explained only by analyzing the struggles between various classes; that each class as it appears upon the scene of action develops its own ideology which is a reflex of its economic condition in society. The real test of any historical theory is its ability to explain its own origin and development. Marxism has stood that test. By applying the Marxian theory itself we can explain Marx and his work. There may have been, before the period in which Marx lived, men as capable as he of analyzing social forces, but without the environment in which Marx lived they could not have made the contribution that he made. Only in a period of intense class conflicts, such as the first half of the past century, could the motive force in history become clear. When Marx perceived that the history of his day was a history of class struggles, he proceeded to take inventory of all past history from the days of the tribal matriarchy and discovered the law of history.

But he was not content merely with discovering laws for explaining past history. He proceeded to formulate methods of making history, which impelled him to endeavor to discover in the society in which he lived the class that would next rise to power, the class that must be the carrier of the future development of society. That class, as Marx proved, must be the proletariat—the workingclass.

He declared it to be the dismal destiny of the capitalist class to sink into the grave prepared for it by the workingclass. He then set about studying the method by which this could be brought about. In every revolution he sought the proletarian thread that ran through it, proving that it was the workingclass that always bore the brunt of the fighting even in the capitalist revolutions against feudalism. In the Paris Commune of 1871 Marx saw the proletariat for the first time emerge as a ruling class and he drew therefrom the revolutionary lessons that served, long after his death, to guide the revolutionists in Russia in 1905 and again in 1917 when they had to construct a new revolutionary form of state. The germ of the Soviet form of government was found by Marx in the combined legislative and executive system developed during the short life of the Commune. Marx was the first to perceive, upon the basis of that experience, that the workingclass cannot use the old cumbersome state apparatus for revolutionary purposes.

In studying revolutions of his day and the revolutions of the past he also developed the theory of revolutionary uprising by recognizing the fact that insurrection is an art, something that must be studied in all its intricacies. This part of his work was utilized by Lenin and the leaders of the Russian revolution in all the conflicts with the enemy before and after the 1917 revolution. And a special institute exists in Russia for the purpose of gathering every scrap of the writings and correspondence of Karl Marx and his great co-worker, Frederick Engels, as a guide to workingclass leaders in their struggles against the master class.

Marx is the only figure of his time who influences society to this day because he worked for the triumph of the workingclass and it is the triumph of the workingclass in Russia that vindicated the theoretical works of Marx and erected, in the workers and peasants' government in Russia, a monument that testifies to the utter bankruptcy of all the capitalist class economists and historians who have tried on hundreds of occasions to refute the Marxian conclusions.

One-sixth of the entire world is dominated by the class that achieved power by following a leadership trained in the Marxian school and as time goes on millions of other workers are coming to recognize this leadership.

Though dead more than forty years the influence of Marx, the mighty thinker and determined revolutionist, is constantly growing and will continue to grow until the society that he predicted is established in every spot on earth.

A Defense Party.

The Neutral Workers Youth Center of Brownsville, ran a little affair at their headquarters which resulted in a net income of \$80.00. They promise to improve on this sum at their next defense party if they can get a good speaker with whom to attract a larger crowd.

Greetings to the Workers of the World



The following workers "shake the Hand of World Labor" with comradely Greetings on the International Holiday of Revolutionary Labor. We send fraternal greetings and a comradely handclasp.

- Akerson, Broer, Little Falls, Minn.
- Anonymous, Wilmington, Del.
- Antonovich, New York City.
- Abeck, New York City.
- Belkin, Sam, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Binba, A., New York City.
- Budrewitz, New York City.
- Benus, Louis, Long Island City.
- Bakatch, J., Chicago, Ill.
- Buckenberger, P. N., New York City
- Bartoff, J., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Roehm, Alex N., New York City.
- Boehm, Alex N., New York City.
- Bozvary, John, Schenectady, N. Y.
- Benus, Louis, New York City.
- Brick, S., New York City.
- Beziel, J., Chicago, Ill.
- Bulatkin, J., New York City.
- Chilepis, New York City.
- Cogler, New York City.
- Cherin, Herman, Chicago, Ill.
- Duchan, E. A., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Derossi, P., New York City.
- D'Rossi, Peter, New York City.
- Extz, New York City.
- Eiges, Pauline, Detroit, Mich.
- Epstein, Sophie, New York City.
- Field, Edward K., Detroit, Mich.
- Gudzin, A., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Greyer, Sylvia, New York City.
- Gego, John M., Chicago, Ill.
- Glick, New York City.
- Gordon, P., New York City.
- Gordon, M., New York City.
- Greenberg, J., New York City.
- Goldsmith, Sonya, New York City.
- Gross, S., New York City.
- Gotthelf, E. B., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Hilderbrant, Chas., Schenectady, N.Y.
- Heyden, William, New York City.
- Heinrich, New York City.
- Holland, Anne, Norwalk, Ohio.
- Holmberg, J., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Hyrkas, Regina R., New York City.
- Jensen, Jens, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Juraleff, Steve, Detroit, Mich.
- Korn, Rudolf, Schenectady, N. Y.
- Kosma, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Kovacevich, G., Chicago, Ill.
- Kluchen, John, New York City.
- Koppel, New York City.
- Katrovich, New York City.
- Kazirovich, New York City.
- Koenig, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Krotofil, Anton, Norwalk, Ohio.
- Krotofil, Katharine, Norwalk, Ohio.
- Kiukka, Paul, New York City.
- Lapsky, John, New York City.
- Lomoz, Sam, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Lupeika, J., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Mazeika, J. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Mitrovic, A., Chicago, Ill.
- Miller, P., New York City.
- Medola, New York City.
- Mizars, R., New York City.
- Nevin, Rose, New York City.
- Nadler, New York City.
- Nelson, C., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Perechodkie, A., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Pabalis, J., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Pianin, Helen, New York City.
- Peterson, E., New York City.
- Prtjenjaca, Luka, Chicago, Ill.
- Padolsky, New York City.
- Persson, Harry, Hicksville, L. I.
- Persson, Fritz, Hicksville, L. I.
- Rady, Joe, New York City.
- Ruderman, L., New York City.
- Robbins, Belle, New York City.
- Robkov, Jure, Chicago, Ill.
- Pudich, S., Chicago, Ill.
- Rade, Joe, New York City.
- Ragozin, R., New York City.
- Soininen, Jack, Schenectady, N. Y.
- Shapiro, Sam, New York City.
- Schlossberg, David, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Sholom, Norman, New York City.
- Shafberger, M., New York City.
- Savitzky, New York City.
- Surba, New York City.
- Sevle, New York City.
- Simon, Dr. W., New York City.
- Stone, New York City.
- Seidel, New York City.
- Sherry, New York City.
- Sockol, Arthur A., Stamford, Conn.
- Sockol, Samuel, Stamford, Conn.
- Teleich, R., Chicago, Ill.
- Turkin, New York City.
- Tamkus, K., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Verhagen, Anth., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Verinn, A., Chicago, Ill.
- Weiner, New York City.
- Worontzov, New York City.
- Waeckel, Maurice, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wright, Willis L., Great Falls, Mont.
- Yankelson, B., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Zimik, New York City.
- Zaslawsky, T., New York City.
- Z., V., Passaic, N. J.

DRAMA

"In Abraham's Bosom" Awarded Pulitzer Prize

Paul Green, author of "In Abraham's Bosom" was awarded the 1926 Pulitzer prize for "the most original American play." The drama, which deals with Negro life, was produced by the Provincetown Players at their little theatre on MacDougal Street, and later transferred to the larger Garrick Theatre. The author is an instructor in philosophy at the University of North Carolina. He has turned out some forty one-act plays, which have been presented from time to time by Little Theatre groups throughout the country. "In Abraham's Bosom" was the first of his plays to be presented by a professional company. The production is being revived by the Provincetown Playhouse this Sunday night with the original cast.

"The Fleed God," Paul Green's other play, which is now playing at the Greenwich Village Theatre, will be moved to an uptown theatre Monday night. The playhouse is not decided upon as yet.

Broadway Briefs

"What Anne Brought Home" Larry E. Johnson's comedy now current at Wallack's, will celebrate the 100th performance tomorrow night.

"Triple Crossed," a new mystery play by F. G. Merwin opens tonight at the Morocco theatre. Patricia Barrow, Robert Toms, Vera Maxwell and Frank Morton are in the cast.

"Grand Street Follies of 1927" which opens at the Neighborhood Playhouse Tuesday evening, May 17th, is now being rehearsed by Agnes Morgan. Max Ewing who composed much of the music for the Follies of 1925 has written several numbers of the current edition.

Ian MacLaren for several years has been a member of the permanent company of the Neighborhood Playhouse is going to California to play Christus in the Pilgrimage Play, "The Life of Christ" which is presented this summer in Hollywood.

Earl Carroll Vanities will join hands in donating their service in a special benefit performance tomorrow afternoon for the relief of the Mississippi Valley Flood sufferers.

Early next season Brook Pember-

LAURA HOPE CREWS



Gives a delightful and charming performance in "Mr. Pim Passes By." Miss Lea is a writer of short stories. This is her first play.

Heaslip Lea, titled, "Colonels' Ladies." Miss Lea is a writer of short stories. This is her first play.

Proceeds of Russian Picture at Trenton to Go to N.Y. Cloakmakers

TRENTON, May 4.—For the first time in the city of Trenton the people will have the opportunity to see the new life of Russia before them on the screen this Saturday evening May 7, 8 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, corner Clinton and State Sts.

In New York City, "Breaking Chains" made a tremendous success. It appeared several times at the Waldorf Astoria Theatre, corner 50th St. and Broadway, and at the present time this film is being shown throughout the United States.

The proceeds of the shows will go to defend the arrested cloakmakers and furriers under the newly organized Joint Defense Committee of Trenton. So far Trenton has raised about \$900.00 for needle trade workers.

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THEATRE GUILD Acting Company in
PYGMALION
GUILD THEA., W. 53 St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Next Week—The Second Man

MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 62 W. 33 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Next Week—Night You Are

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
John Golden Thea., East 17th St. Eves. 8:30
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week—The Silver Cord

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.
H. H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

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Thea., W. 42 St.
Eves. 8:30 Mats.
Wed. & Sat. 2:30
with James Kenzie & Chester Morris.

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May 7, Mats. WED. and SAT.

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"KATY DID"
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BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

Decisions and Resolutions of the First (1921), Second (1922) and Third (1924) Congresses Held in Moscow.

For every worker—and for the trade unionist especially—these booklets give a ready source of invaluable information. Separately each of these sell for 15 cents. Together with

STRIKE STRATEGY—By Wm. Z. Foster (25 cents)—a book that should be read by every militant worker.

(A total of 70 cents)

ALL FOR 50 CENTS

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

**Stirring Peace Appeal
Kicked Off Air as Bad
Taste; Jazz Substituted**

Civil liberties on the air got another jolt Tuesday when Mrs. Mary F. Ford was cut off the microphone in the midst of a sentence complimenting Denmark as a country which kept out of the world war.

She was speaking over WGL at a dinner given in honor of Mille Gade Corson, the English Channel swimmer at the Hotel Majestic. "We are proud that Mrs. Corson is a woman," Mrs. Ford began, "proud that she comes from Denmark, that country which upholds an ideal of peace, that country which said to the enemy, 'if you must cut through our women and children—

Right then Charles Isaacson, studio manager, switched Mrs. Ford off the air and substituted a jazz band. He explained later that the argument for peace was "in bad taste."

The National Security League swung into action immediately in approval of Isaacson's action. The American Civil Liberties Union, through Director Forrest Bailey, will investigate the incident. The Union is conducting a campaign for free speech on the air.

**Tammany Profits
By Big Shake-up
In Police Bureau**

An overwhelming shake-up of the police department executive staff, due to the conflict between the policies of former commissioner McLaughlin and the present commissioner, Joseph A. Warren, is expected about May 15. It was learned at police headquarters yesterday.

Using as a pretext a pretended opposition to members of the uniformed force holding deputy commissionships, Commissioner Warren is forcing the resignations of John Daly, second deputy, and Edward D. Kelly, fourth deputy. An attempt will be made to raise the pay of the deputies by reducing the number from five to four.

The sugar plum of the first deputyship, which will be taken away from the present incumbent, John A. Leach, will be awarded to Philip D. Hoyt, former newspaperman and now the commissioner's secretary, for faithful service in the interests of Tammany Hall. His salary will be raised from \$5,000 to \$6,500. Leach will be demoted to the fourth deputyship.

Felix Muldoon, now third deputy, will fill the place made vacant by the departure of Daly, the second deputyship, and Joseph A. Boag, fifth deputy, will become the third. A reorganization of the license bureau, with a uniformed inspector in charge, will follow the resignation of Commissioner Daly, whose successor will, however, "supervise" the bureau.

The readjustment of the commissioner's cabinet, old-timers at headquarters said, is reminiscent of the administrations of old line Tammany democrats, in which the executives of the department were appointed for their faithfulness to the organization machine and their ability to aid in running a strictly "Tammany" administration, fostering patronage and corruption.

**Polish Priest Bars
Labor Candidate but
Welcomes Opponent**

PASSAIC, May 4.—Albert Weisbord, candidate on the labor party ticket for commissioner, may be nationally sought after as a speaker but he is not wanted at the Holy Rosary Auditorium. The very Reverend Canon Stanislaus J. Kruszek told him so the other day.

Weisbord, who has been reaching audiences in every possible hall in Passaic during the political campaign, was barred from the church auditorium, where political rallies are frequently held by Kruszek.

"I will not permit you to preach the teachings of Russia to the people here," the holy father said.

But the preachings of Wall Street were welcome. Denis A. G. Lyons, a candidate on the anti-labor ticket, was welcomed into the Holy Rosary hall by the priest himself. Backed by a delegation of Knights of Columbus worthies, he was enthusiastically applauded by Kruszek.

Catholic mill workers who have attended Kruszek's church are wondering what's wrong with the church that bars the labor candidate while welcoming effusively the anti-labor politician.

**Two Workers Killed
In Deep Excavation**

DETROIT, May 4.—Two laborers were overcome by gas and are believed to have been drowned today at the bottom of a 125-foot shaft which was being dug in connection with the construction of the New Penobscot building.

They are: George Skill and V. Jorgensen.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

**JOINT BOARD OF
FURRIERS SIGNS
WITH TRIMMERS**

**Webster Hall Meeting
Ratifies Pact**

Enthusiastic approval of the agreement signed by the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union with the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc., was given Tuesday afternoon by over 1,500 fur workers, who have been locked out of their shops for refusal to register with the scab union of the International.

The workers gathered in Webster Hall about 1:30 p. m. after holding a great picket demonstration in the fur market during the noon hour. A picket demonstration was also held both on the morning and on the afternoon thousands of workers joined in this display of solidarity with the Joint Board.

The Webster Hall meeting heard Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, explain the new agreement with the trimming association. This differs from the agreement made at the close of the strike with the Associated Fur Manufacturers, only in the fact that it allows 10 hours of overtime per week during the busy season, with time and a half in payment.

Shops Signing Up. "Not only will this agreement affect the shops of members of the trimming association," Gold told the workers, "but there are already a large number of individual shops who have made application to join with the trimming association and thus avoid being drawn into the internal union fight."

"The officials of the Associated Fur Manufacturers chose to cooperate with Matthew Woll and the other right wing, reactionary A. F. of L. leaders in the attempt to smash the furriers' union. They deliberately plunged the fur shops into turmoil in their efforts to force the workers to register. Those employers who were interested primarily in production and not in union affairs have resented this, and have decided to sign a contract with the Joint Board which will insure peace so long as its terms are obeyed."

All phases of the right wing attack upon the furriers' union were discussed at length. After some opposition by a few workers, it was decided to elect a committee of 50 to visit the International's Sub-Committee last night and acquaint them with the wishes and demands of the union members.

Smoke Out Officials. This step was decided upon as the best means of clarifying the present situation in view of the many peace rumors which have been current, and to determine whether or not such talk on the part of certain International officials had any meaning or not.

The Committee of 50 was delegated to demand that the International officials either issue a call at once for the convention which should have been held this week according to the union's constitution; or that these officers, who are now maintaining their positions illegally shall withdraw at once and cease their campaign of disruption in the union.

The workers were prepared to call to the attention of the sub-committee the fact that according to the constitution, no convention can be postponed without a referendum vote of the membership; and no such referendum having been held, and yet no convention called, the present officers have illegally overstayed their elected term. Yet these men are collaborating with the reactionary forces in the American Federation of Labor to thwart further the will of the membership and drive out the leaders of the Joint Board whom they have chosen to represent them.

Newark Condemns International. In no uncertain terms, the traitorous officials of the International Fur Workers' Union were condemned Monday night by members of Local 25 of Newark, who met in Montgomery Hall, Newark, to protest against their suspension.

Morris Langer, manager of the local, who presided, declared that there was absolutely no legal justification for this suspension on the grounds of failure to pay dues. This charge was only used as an excuse, he declared, because the International had been unsuccessful in its effort to gain control of the local by the injunction applied for several months ago.

Resolutions denouncing the International's action were passed unanimously by the workers at the meeting.

The hearings on the charges of alleged bribery of the police during the fur strike last year were again postponed yesterday, to be resumed this morning before Magistrate Corrigan in the Criminal Courts Building at 10:30 a. m.

**PACT IS VICTORY OVER A. F. L. EFFORT
TO FORCE FURRIERS INTO DUAL UNION**

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, yesterday issued the following statement on the new agreement between the Joint Board and the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association. Included with his statement is the text of the agreement:

The Joint Board considers this agreement as an outstanding victory in its struggle against the attempt on the part of the American Federation of Labor's special reorganization committee, together with the Board of Directors of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., to force the fur workers against their will, to register with the International dual union.

This agreement is an indication that the fur manufacturers are beginning to realize that the Joint Board is the only body that enjoys the confidence and support of the mass of fur workers in New York, and is therefore the only body that can be responsible for the maintenance of contractual relations between the fur workers and fur manufacturers of New York City.

The Joint Board is convinced that this victory will be followed by the realization of the manufacturers belonging to the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., that full recognition of the New York Joint Board and its bona fide representatives is their only assurance for peaceful and normal production.

Text of Agreement.

AGREEMENT made this 2nd day of May, 1927, by and between the Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and the N. Y. Joint Board of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, and its authorized representative hereinafter referred to as the Union.

WHEREAS the contracting parties are desirous of entering into an agreement respecting labor conditions in the fur industry with the view of promoting peace and harmony therein.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual obligations herein contained, the parties hereto have agreed and do hereby agree as follows:

First: The parties hereby assume and agree to become bound by all the terms, conditions and provisions set forth in the agreement dated February 1, 1924, heretofore entered into

between the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., and the Union, and in the additional agreement between the same parties dated June 11, 1926, copies of which agreements are hereto annexed, with the same force and effect as if the words "Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association, Inc." appeared therein in place of the words "Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc." with the exception, however, of the following modifications thereof:

Overtime Provision.
(a) Additional overtime work shall be permitted during the months of August, September, October and November in each year, except that during the month of August no overtime on Saturdays or Sundays shall be permitted, overtime work during said months shall not exceed two (2) hours daily, five days in the week, at the rate of time and a half.

(b) The Impartial Chairman and the Secretary of the Conference Committee shall be chosen by mutual decision of the parties hereto.

Closed Shop.
(c) The status quo existing in the shops of members of the Association shall not be disturbed by the Union except that hereafter all new workers employed therein shall be members in good standing of the Joint Board of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, only.

(d) No agreement shall be made by the Union with any other organization or individuals during the term of this agreement upon any terms more beneficial to such association or individuals than are contained herein.

In witness whereof the Association has caused these presents to be executed by its president and duly authorized representatives, and the Union has likewise executed these presents by its committee and lawfully authorized representatives.

(Signed)
FUR TRIMMING MFRS. ASSN. INC.
By Maurice L. Steinig, Pres.
Samuel Weisinger
Emanuel M. Cohen
Benj. Goldschmidt
Michael Kaufman
N. Y. JOINT BOARD FURRIERS UNION, LOCALS 1, 5, 10 and 15.
By Ben Gold
Aaron Gross
Samuel Liebowitz
Witnessed by:
Emil K. Ellis,
Herman Dollinger.

**Poverty Causes Sick
Children — U. S. A.**

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Typical investigations of the extent of malnutrition among children indicate that one-fourth to one-third of the children in the United States are definitely malnourished and that the number of children of really superior nutrition is small, according to a report which has just been published by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor under the title, "What is Malnutrition?"

Written by Lydia J. Roberts, this bulletin was published first in 1919. Since then, however, much material has been made available by research on various aspects of the problem of nutrition of children. The bureau has revised its bulletin in the light of these later studies, in an effort to assist parents, teachers, social workers, and others responsible for the welfare of children in recognizing and combating a condition which is so widespread that it is declared by the report to be "scarcely recognized as an abnormal condition."

Why are there so many children below par? Evidently they were not "just born that way," for the studies of malnourished children show that in the great majority of cases they started life in normal physical condition. Given this start they should have developed into healthy, robust children. That they failed to do so indicates that something was wrong with their diet and mode of living.

Improper or inadequate diet, lack of sleep, too little out-door play, fresh air, and sunshine, overexertion due to too much work or too strenuous play, and physical defects such as bad teeth, tonsils, or adenoids are listed among the causes of malnutrition. But this gives rise to another question: Why are children improperly fed? Why do they have too little sleep? Why are bad tonsils, teeth, or adenoids not attended to? The answer, according to the report, seems to be that ignorance, lack of parental control and poverty, singly or together, are the causes underlying these bad conditions.

Aviator Would Risk It

PERNAMBUCO, May 4.—Captain St. Roman, French aviator, who is attempting a flight across the South Atlantic, has been ordered to discontinue the flight unless he restores the floats to his aeroplane, according to a report received here today from St. Louis, Senegal.

Captain St. Roman removed the floats from his hydroplane in order to lighten the plane and the French government is reported as considering an attempt under these conditions too dangerous.

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

**CAPMAKERS IN
APPLAUSE FOR
SOVIET RUSSIA**

**Convention Goes Thru
Routine Matters**

The second day of the convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union passed away without touching upon any of the important problems which must be faced by the delegates who are meeting daily at Beethovens Hall, 205 East 5th Street.

A telegram was received from Local 9 of San Francisco denying the statement made in the convention on Sunday regarding any friction between the local and D. Sorin whose expenses were paid by Local 48 of Los Angeles, and urging that Sorin be given a seat in the convention.

This was declared to be legally impossible in view of the fact that this was a request from the local's executive committee and not a vote of the membership. Sorin was made a guest of the convention, with the privilege of attending the banquet.

Applaud Soviet Union.

During the reading of many resolutions, and the adoption of several of them, the only one which drew applause, was one demanding recognition of the Soviet Union. This will be voted upon later in the convention. Other resolutions referred to committee included one on the raising of the union's initiation fee; one condemning the Citizens Military Training Camps; one to allow representation on the executive board for all branches of the industry, no branch to have more than two delegates; and a resolution calling for a forty hour week for the millinery trade.

The convention yesterday passed unanimously a demand that Sacco and Vanzetti be released unconditionally. It also passed resolutions voting support of the Jewish workers of Palestine, and support of Jewish agencies helping in the settlement of Jews in foreign lands. In this resolution the American Jewish immigration quota was condemned as working great hardship.

Zaritzky Like Czar

Max Zaritzky, permanent chairman of the convention, showed his ability to suppress left wing expressions yesterday when he denied the floor to I. Feingold who wished to speak on one of the resolutions. Zaritzky, a former president of the International union, is rumored to be a candidate for the position again this year. This question has not yet come before the convention.

In behalf of Pioneer Youth, Norman Thomas appealed to the convention for funds yesterday. Algernon Lee made a similar appeal for the Research Department of the Rand School.

**Moskowitz Denied
Bail by Judges in
China Leaflet Case**

The Court of Special Sessions refused to release on bail Herman Moskowitz, Young Workers' League member who was sentenced to six months in jail last week by Judge Weil in the Yorkville police court.

The three judges denied attorney Charles M. Joseph's plea of "reasonable doubt" claiming that they could not act on the case until they have read the minutes of the police court. Meanwhile Moskowitz is in the workhouse where he was taken immediately after being sentenced by Judge Weil last Friday morning.

Kushner Trial.

Matthew Kushner, arrested at the same time as Moskowitz, will be tried in the Yorkville court this morning. Josephs will appear as attorney.

Moskowitz and Kushner were arrested last Wednesday at Union Square and 16th St. where they were distributing Hands Off China leaflets. After being brutally beaten by the police they were arrested, bail at first being refused to either of them.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler Dies

LONDON, May 4.—Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president emeritus of the University of California, is dead in Vienna, according to a dispatch from that city today. Prof. Wheeler was in his 73rd year.

He was always a successful money-raiser for the second largest institution of learning in the United States, and was a reactionary of the deepest dye. He paid special attention to the University cadet corps, even before the war, and was instrumental in providing that only the "student leaders" should become officers in it.

**WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER
OF SACCO AND VANZETTI**

**Seven Years Ago Sacco
Vanzetti Case Began In
Murder of Salsedo Here**

Seven years ago today Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti learned that on the previous day their friend, A. Salsedo, had been found dead on the sidewalk in front of the Park Row Building. He had been held incommunicado for some time in the New York offices of the department of justice on the fourteenth floor of this building, following the notorious Palmer red raids of 1920.

The New York American, seven years ago today, stated that Salsedo had been murdered. The mystery of his death was never solved.

Because of his mysterious death, Italian radicals all over the country expected and feared further persecution. As a result of this, Sacco and Vanzetti with two other Italians made an attempt to hide the literature they had been distributing in protest against the red raids. Their efforts brought about their arrest as "suspicious characters," and several days after the arrest they were charged with the South Braintree payroll robbery and murder, for which they were convicted and sentenced to die.

**Even Supreme Court
Amazed at Tyranny
Of U. S. in Manila**

WASHINGTON, May 4.—(FP).—Questions asked by justices of the federal supreme court during argument of the appeal of the city of Manila against the latest autocratic action of Ben E. Wright, the American auditor of the Philippines, indicated that the justices were astonished at the lengths to which American official coercion had gone. Auditor Wright is the agent through whom Gen. Leonard Wood is trying to take self-government from the Filipino people.

This appeal to the federal supreme court was made by Wright from an order by the Philippine supreme court directing him to cease confiscating the share of internal revenue collections of the Philippine Islands which by law belong to the city of Manila. That share is 30 percent. Wright was taking this money and handing it over to the Metropolitan water district, a public utility which had a dispute with the city government.

Wright Manila Autocrat. The city had refused to pay to the water district for water used by the city, on the ground that the water system was in fact a city property. The question was one for settlement by the Philippine courts. But Auditor Wright, to whom the water district managers appealed, ruled that the city must pay.

Having thus usurped the functions of the courts, he refused to sign any more warrants for payment of internal revenue collections into the city treasury, but instead handed these collections over to the water district.

It was this high-handed conduct, in disregard of law, that brought the justices of the highest federal court to sit up and ask questions indicating their ill opinion of Gen. Wood's agent's methods.

"Duke" in Jail Here

Gerhard T. Jurgen, who achieved distinction in the Hollywood movie colony as the "Duke of Hanover," has been brought back from the West Coast and is being held in \$1,000 bail each in Long Island City, on charges of abandoning his wives and children. He pleaded not guilty.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

**SORMENTI CASE
ARGUED BEFORE
HIGH OFFICIALS**

Whether Enea Sormenti will be condemned to death by the United States government through the expedient of deporting him to Italy will be decided by the board of review of the labor department within 10 days.

The case of the noted Italian editor, who fled Italy to escape death at the hands of Mussolini's fascists, was presented to the board of review by Clarence Darrow, the noted Chicago criminal lawyer, Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civic Liberties Union and Albert Shorr.

They argued that the department of labor has no right to deport a man to a foreign nation where he is in danger of being killed. Chairman A. E. Cook of the board was told of Sormenti's sufferings in Italy, of Mussolini's numerous attempts to silence him through imprisonment, how he was beaten and left for dead by the blackshirts and how he escaped to America.

Stay of 60 Days Asked.

A stay in the deportation order for 60 days is asked, so that Sormenti, in case the order is not revoked, may have an opportunity to make arrangements to go to some other land than Italy where certain death faces him.

The board promised to make a further examination into the case. If its decision is favorable, a precedent will be created of great importance in shielding workers from the furies of anti-labor governments.

The International Labor Defense, through Rose Baron, appealed for workers and all people interested in the fight against fascism to join in the fight to save Sormenti from deportation.

**Add More Water to
Standard Oil Stock**

Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will be asked to approve an increase in capital stock from \$625,000,000 to \$750,000,000 at the annual meeting to be held June 7.

In recommending this increase, the directors of the company stated today that no new financing was contemplated at the present time. No new plan is under consideration involving the sale of additional capital stock, other than the small amount currently sold to the workers of the company, for which authority has already been granted.

**Jobs Scarce When
Plants Close Down**

KENOSHA, Wis., May 4.—Unemployment is very acute in Kenosha and surrounding cities in Wisconsin. Workers by the hundreds are walking the streets jobless.

The C. M. Hall Lamp Company and the N. R. Allen Tannery have moved their factories out of the city, leaving a great number of workers out of a job. More than half of the 5,000 workers of the Nash Motors Company are either laid off indefinitely or are working a few hours a day.

The city is supporting approximately 106 families, while the local charity organizations are kept busy relieving the extreme needy.

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ATTENTION, CHICAGO!
Big Protest Meeting
AGAINST WAR, FOR HANDS OFF CHINA
Friday, May 6, 8 P. M.
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
SPEAKERS:
Congressman Sabath
Clarence Darrow
William Cunnea
Jane Addams
Fred Moore
Reverend Hutchinson
Reverend Lapp
C. T. Chi
Manuel Gomez
Carl Haessler
Special message from John Fitzpatrick,
President Chicago Federation of Labor.
Auspices: HANDS OFF CHINA COMMITTEE.

Additional May Day Greetings—Too Late for May Day Edition

Greetings From


DISTRICT ONE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA


W. CHERNOV Boston
 H. ROSEN Worcester
 SAM OZER Boston
 FRANK DUBENKO Boston
 A. KOLOS Boston
 L. ZION Boston
 A. CULLEN Boston
 MR. and MRS. COHEN Boston
 M. NANKIS Boston
 K. BONDAR Boston
 JACOB KRANTZ Boston
 DAVID SCHWARTZ Boston
 GEORGE KRASKA Boston
 E. OZER Boston
 SOL REINSTEIN Chelsea
 NATALIE RUBIN Boston
 BERTHA LIEB Cambridge
 J. ROLL Mattapan
 W. GREGORSON Boston
 ADAMSON Boston
 K. ZIHRULO Boston
 N. FRED Boston
 S. DIAMOND Chelsea
 ELSIE PULTUR Boston
 DAVID HEINO Worcester

District Office
 36 CAUSEWAY STREET, BOSTON, MASS

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 SONIA DINOFF Boston
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 L. HURWITZ Boston
 S. D. LEVINE Boston
 V. ANMAHIAN Chelsea
 WM. EXTINE Boston
 ROBERT OSOLIN Boston
 A. CERS Boston
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 W. Y. YING Boston
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 H. M. UKERTZ Boston
 A. FRIEND Boston
 S. DOBOL Boston
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 A. SUGAR Boston
 GOOBER Boston
 G. S. SHKLAR Boston
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 E. TUPETAY Boston
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 BOOKS ON SOCIOLOGY,
 ECONOMICS, SCIENCE,
 POLITICS


 BOOKS FROM RUSSIA,
 GERMANY, ENGLAND

Members of Executive Committee

Mothers League of New England

GOLDING Boston AISSIN Boston KALIS Boston GOLDMAN Boston
 GOLUB Boston RUBIN Boston EYLIN Boston ZALL Lynn

GREETINGS

from

STREET NUCLEUS No. 30
 Chicago, Ill.

Meets 2nd and 4th Friday.

Watch for announcement of outdoor affair to be given by our nucleus soon.

Part of the proceeds for The DAILY WORKER

COMRADES:

The Joint Board Furriers' Union, Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 send greetings to the Labor Movement on this 1st day of May.

The first of May, Labor's holiday, first originated in America. In 1886, at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, this day was set aside as Labor Day.

Today the fur workers lay down their tools and rally to the labor movement in its expression of solidarity with the workers all over the world.

Today the fur workers review their victories and with ever more determination rally behind the Joint Board in its struggle to maintain a class conscious labor union.

Today the fur workers are more determined to fight for the freedom of its imprisoned workers.

Furriers, close the ranks! Show your solidarity to the working class!

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

LOCALS 1, 5, 10 & 15

B. Gold, Manager.

May Day Greetings
 Phone Tremont 4267.
L. BROWNDORFF
 Chiropractor
 1795 Clinton Ave.,
 Bronx, N. Y.

Greetings from
Dr. B. Goldman
 DENTIST
 2501 W. Division St.
 Chicago, Ill.

GREETINGS!
ST. NUCLEUS 6, SEC. 3
 CHICAGO, ILL.

GREETINGS
 from
 The Daily Worker Agency
 Philadelphia
 Leo P. Lemley Fred Vigman

GREETINGS!
STREET NUCLEUS 14
 CHICAGO, ILL.

Hail the Solidarity
 of Labor
 and
 The DAILY WORKER
 Sub Section 2A, Unit 4.

Greetings
 to
 The Daily Worker
 from
 City Executive
 Com.
 and
 Fractions
 Jersey City, N. J.

Greetings from
Hotel and Restaurant Workers
 Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers
 133 West 51st St., New York.

GREETING
GLAZIERS' UNION
 Local 1087

Bronx Comrades of Br. 4, Section 5, W. P. of A. send Communist greetings to the toilers of the world on the glorious international holiday—the 1st of May.

The imperialistic rulers of the world are waging war against the revolutionary proletariat. And of late their infamous crusade has even gained momentum. But the workers' solidarity girdles the globe. The fact that on May day the hearts of the workers from Shanghai to San Francisco and from Oslo to Sydney beat in unison with resoluteness of struggle is the surest guaranty of the early triumph of the revolutionary cause of labor:

WITH THE 1ST OF MAY, COMRADES, FELLOW WORKERS! ON WITH THE STRUGGLE!

MAY DAY GREETINGS from A GROUP OF INSIDE IRON WORKERS 7 East 15th Street, New York City. A. Rosenfeld, Alexander Korn, Geo. E. Powers, S. Becker, A. Elkin

MAY DAY GREETINGS GREEK FRACTION DISTRICT 6.

MAY DAY GREETINGS from A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE FUR WORKERS' UNION Local 53, Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS from WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY District 3

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE Philadelphia Local sends FRATERNAL MAY DAY GREETINGS

YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE DISTRICT 3 sends MAY DAY GREETINGS to The DAILY WORKER.

MAY DAY GREETINGS from WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY District 2 Branch 6, Section 7

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER! LONG LIVE THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY!

GREETINGS TO THE WORKERS OF ALL LANDS: UNITE AGAINST THE COMMON FOE, CAPITALISM!

Business and Editorial Staffs of The DAILY WORKER.

International May Day Greetings! WORKERS' CLUB 706 45th Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAY DAY GREETINGS from 1F SUB SECTION 2B

Greetings! JAMAICA INT'L BRANCH Workers (Communist) Party

May Day Greetings to The DAILY WORKER The National Labor Daily Branch 2, Section 5.

May Day Greetings Street Nucleus 5 Chicago, Ill.

The Jewish Fraction Workers (Communist) Party sends May Day Greetings to The DAILY WORKER

MAY DAY GREETINGS from Street Nucleus 2, Section 2 DETROIT, MICH.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY GREETINGS to The DAILY WORKER from UNIT 3 F, SECTION 3 D

Greetings from Street Nucleus 29 CHICAGO, ILL.

May Day Greetings from Workers (Communist) Party Paterson, N. J.

GREETINGS from ROYAL PALACE 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

RED STAR SPORT CLUB 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUCLEUS 204 BUFFALO, NEW YORK sends MAY DAY GREETINGS

GREETINGS Section 7, International Br. 5 Coney Island

MAY DAY GREETINGS! SUB SECTION 3C, UNIT 3 F.

MAY DAY GREETINGS SUB SECTION E, F. D. 5.

THE JEWISH WORKERS' CENTRE OF HARLEM

Sends Its Greeting to the American Workers and the Workers of the Whole World on the occasion of the May Day Celebration.

LONG LIVE THE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKERS! LONG LIVE THE FIRST OF MAY!

GREETINGS NUCLEUS 32, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Berkshire 1549 Dr. T. D. SARGOOD SPECIALIST Catarrh, Nose, Throat, Lungs Lung Disease 859 42nd St. Brooklyn, N. Y. (South Avenue) CONSULTATION 1 to 2 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M. AND BY APPOINTMENT

Because I believe literally in Free Speech, I wish to greet The DAILY WORKER and to wish that it will keep contending for the things in which it believes. WM. PICKENS.

Greetings from S. Feldman, Musician 2361 Valentine Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Greetings! Dr. S. Glouberman 1292 Washington Ave., New York City.

Greeting from WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ST. LOUIS, MO.

May Day Greeting! SHOP NUCLEUS NO. 21 BUFFALO, N. Y.

Choppy Waves Thru Lack of Unity Have Little Power And Do Not Arouse Fear

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

IN the English Channel, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Thursday, April 14 (By Mail from Bremerhaven, Germany)—Unity of action breeds power. This is clearly seen, for instance, in the workings of the waters in the ocean. On the most quiet days, even when the sea seems almost calm, the great ship rolls and some passengers continue seasick and stick to their berths. At other times the huge waves need show but little temper to force the greatest liners to pitch and toss. The big wave has power. It is a little different here in the English Channel. The waves are choppy and lots of them. They send a peculiar shiver thru the ship, but that is all. The ocean liner sweeps straight and sure along its course, not bothered to any great extent by the little waves.

This may be a rather homely way of continuing the discussion of the development of the miners' union in the United States. But I think it is a fairly good illustration of a point that I have been continually trying to stress in these articles. With the organization of the United Mine Workers of America in 1890, new efforts were made by the miners to develop their "choppy sea" union, with its local and separatist tendencies, into an organization having the power of the heaving ocean. This was not an easy task, as has already been shown. It is a task that has not yet been completed, clearly revealed by the "choppy sea" policies of President John L. Lewis, today, in dealing with the mine owners, permitting disastrous separate district and local agreements instead of developing a unified movement to enforce the national agreement on the coal profiteers.

The failure of the Joint Conference of 1889 to agree and the disastrous results of local strikes in the spring and summer of that year furnished the occasion for calling an interstate convention of miners in December to consider ways and means of dealing with competitive conditions in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The miners were invited to attend irrespective of union affiliation (the National Progressive Union and the National Trades Assembly No. 135, of the Knights of Labor, were still in existence) and to represent these districts.

The convention was asked to formulate a policy regarding reduction in the hours of work, limitation of daily production, general suspension of work at stated periods, the time and methods for the introduction of strikes, and the creation of a defense fund to support strikers.

Because of the over-development of the industry, even at that time, it was recognized that to shorten the working day to eight hours would probably not reduce the aggregate tonnage produced. But it was thought that it would distribute the production in a way to necessitate the operation of the idle mines, increase the number of working days, absorb the surplus labor, and add to the health and comfort of the miners.

It was generally conceded, back there in 1890, that experience had proved that local strikes, and strikes during the spring and summer, were generally ineffective. Local strikes placed a disproportionate burden on the few who fought the battle to maintain the wage scale while the other districts went on producing.

A GENERAL STRIKE WAS THOUGHT TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN ESTABLISHING UNIFORMITIES AND RAISING THE LEVEL OF WORKING CONDITIONS AND WAGES.

The deliberation over such matters came as the result of the bitter experiences under ruthless competition.

IT WAS AGREED THAT NO ONE OF THE MEASURES CONSIDERED COULD BE MADE EFFECTIVE WITHOUT CONSOLIDATING THE MINERS' UNIONS AND INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP.

In developing this new movement, for the consolidation of power, the national organization of the United Mine Workers of America, in 1891, sought to bring about the reestablishment of the Interstate Joint Conference. But the Ohio and the Western Pennsylvania mine owners were the only ones to respond to the miners' invitation.

The miners asked for an increase of 10 cents per ton and an eight-hour day. They argued that the industrial outlook warranted the increase. It was easy to demonstrate from the figures of production that the miners could produce all the coal needed under a shorter working day and more regular employment. They pressed their demand for the eight-hour day as a matter of greater importance than an increase in wages.

As no contracts were in existence which would hamper their efforts to make the eight-hour day universal in the central competitive field, they believed the time was particularly opportune.

Yet the mine owners refused to grant more than the wage rates of the previous year, and expressed surprise that the miners expected to use the joint conference as a means for settling anything but wage rates. They took the initiative in moving that the conference adjourn.

It was decided to call a strike for May 1, 1891, to enforce the demand for the eight hour day and a wage increase.

However, it was discovered that there were still a lot of "choppy waves" in the organization, that militated against united action. A district convention in West Virginia declared itself opposed to a strike, and the Straitsville district of Ohio made an agreement to work at the old rates and hours.

Upon consulting with the presidents of the district unions, the national executive board concluded that it would be unwise to go on with the strike because of the disaffection of certain districts, the number of unorganized miners and the inadequate funds in the national treasury. The strike order was rescinded, and the miners in the various districts continued to work under the rates and the conditions of their last agreements.

There was no doubt considerable dispute as to whether this was the best that could have been done at the time. At least an effort to secure unified action was put forth, altho it remained practically a mere gesture. It was the first general eight-hour movement.

The movement to unify the policies of the various districts during this period of depression was greatly handicapped. Of the 300,000 miners in the industry in 1891 only 32,000 were members of the union, and by 1892 the membership had fallen to 20,000.

The mine owners' policy of "divide and rule" was having its effect then as now. Only in 1891 the miners' officialdom offered some resistance to this policy of the mine owners. Today the Lewis administration in the United Mine Workers of America falls in line with this union-wrecking strategy of the employers and adopts it as its own.

What's What in Washington

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCES TIGHTER GRIP ON INVESTMENT MARKET OF THE WORLD

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A striking commentary on the stupendous world-wide financial grasp of Wall Street is afforded in an unheralded monthly statement gotten out by the Finance and Investment Division of the Department of Commerce.

According to this report during the last month, April, \$207,000,000 in foreign loans was placed by Wall Street in the United States; a sum that exceeds that of any other month in the whole history of foreign financing in the United States. In April, 1926, foreign loans amounted to \$141,000,000.

Loaned to Everybody. The loans not only went to governments, national and municipal, but to industry and business. Europe was the heaviest borrower, with Latin-America second.

European borrowing in this market during April took the lead over Latin-America, which held the lead during the past two quarters. Canadian loans during April also exceeded the Latin-American total. The European total of about \$92,000,000 was composed mostly of the large governmental loans of \$30,000,000 each to the Kingdom of Milan and to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the \$12,000,000 of the State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia and the \$2,750,000 of the city of Trondjem, Norway. The balance of the European loans went to various corporate enterprises.

Less to Canada. For some time past the amount of Canadian borrowing in the American market has been falling off. A survey of the April total, however, indicates that Canadian offerings are still being made in the money market of this country. The total par value of Canadian securities floated here during the month was \$68,000,000; of this total but \$23,000,000 went to governments, and municipalities and about \$35,000,000 to corporations. In all there were 15 Canadian issues, while the total of all other issues for the month was only 19.

Mostly to Governments. The predominance of government loans over corporate, which characterized foreign financing in the United States in the fourth quarter of 1926 and the first quarter of 1927 continued in April when the value of government issues amounted to about 2 1/2 times that of corporate issues.

It was pointed out in the department's survey of foreign financing in this country during the first quarter of the current year that January, 1927, witnessed the greatest monthly amount of such financing during the period and probably the largest amount ever recorded in this country. The April total, however, surpassed the January takings by about \$31,000,000.

Hoover vs. Kellogg. Of interest and significance equal to that of these statistics is the attitude of Secretary of State Kellogg and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover on these loans. Hoover, talking before the third Pan-American commercial conference now being held in Washington, the delegates are business men and financiers from Latin-American countries, declared that private American loans to foreign countries should be permitted only for "reproductive purposes."

Hoover is a highly skilled engineer. Every now and then, when he lays aside for a moment his political mask, he delivers himself of some intelligible reasoning. The engineer in him predominates and he talks efficiency and reason. In his address before the conference in discussing foreign loans he indulged himself in one of these lapses.

Loans to foreign countries, Hoover said, for such purposes as balancing the budget or buying arms operate to lower the standards of living of the countries so accommodated. He took the position that American loans should be limited to those to be used for developing commerce and industry.

An hour or so later, at his press conference, the matter was put up to Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Hoover's viewpoint was conveyed and Mr. Kellogg was asked what the state department's position was. Of course there was no doubt about how Mr. Kellogg felt. He has approved loans for any purpose, arms, budget juggling, revolution, such as in Nicaragua if it's the state department kind of a revolt, upholding the hand of Italian fascism. But the reporters asked him for his policy, and Mr. Kellogg in his choleric manner explained it to them.

Scolds Hoover. Mr. Hoover's ideas are not used by the state department, Mr. Kellogg petulantly declared, throwing a little side-light on the reason for the recent public rebuke of Hoover by Coolidge. The state department under Mr. Kellogg is willing to approve loans for arms, budget making, revolution or anything else, as long as the state department views these activities with approval.

Of course, Kellogg did not say this in just that bluntness, but that is what his chatter meant. As a matter of fact he refused to permit the reporters to quote him, advising them that in writing about the subject they should resort to the subterfuge of declaring that "it was learned at the state department."

For Crushing Liberty. Under this beneficent management, Mr. Kellogg therefore saw no reason why the Guaranty Trust Company and the J. & W. Seligman & Company of Wall Street, New York, should not loan the illegally installed and United States marine-maintained President Diaz of Nicaragua, \$1,000,000 to put down the revolt of the masses against him. President Diaz pledged the credit of Nicaragua for the \$1,000,000 and spent the sum buying machine guns, bullets and rifles in the United States, some from the American government itself.

It might be said in passing that the loan was bitterly attacked by Horace G. Knowles, former American minister to Nicaragua. Money to Mr. Kellogg is money, and if those who want it are satisfactory to Mr. Kellogg, the purpose for which they want to use the money are of no concern to him. He has every confidence that they will use the money to good purpose, such as putting down radicalism or buying the means to crush expected revolts.

Foreman of Jury George Young, selected foreman of the jury to pass judgment on Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Henry Judd Gray, on trial at Long Island City, N. Y., for the murder of Mrs. Snyder's husband, Albert Gray.

Injury to Worker Brings Curse From Lips of the Boss (From the Note Book of a Carpenter) If brother Jay were better acquainted with the rottenness of our Woodhaven frame building constructions, he would know that some ceilings are framed from 2x3 without boards on the garret to serve as a floor. He would know that he has to watch his step.

As soon as brother Jay stepped up with his tools on the garret to fit the windows, there was a thunder-noise of broken-down ceiling, and fallen-down tools and brother Jay was lying below uttering oh, oh, oh, oh, ah, ah, (through the agony of his pains).

We were all on the spot. A policeman stepped in. Soon an ambulance was on the place and with swollen legs, more dead than alive, brother Jay was taken to the hospital. We went back to our tools but were too much depressed to do any thing real. At the place of the accident our boss, Mr. Alfred remained walking restlessly and muttering repeatedly—"Ah what a mess, there will be some job now. Ah what a mess, what a mess, God Damn!"

Fundamentalist Feels Need of More Recruits



J. B. Reynolds, Kansas City, Mo., insurance man, has presented the William Jewell college, at Liberty, Mo., with a \$100,000 endowment fund. The income from the fund is to be used to help struggling students for the ministry. The endowment provides that the young men and women benefited by the fund must subscribe to the fundamental Christian doctrines.

At the same time it must be remembered that one of Easley's closest associates during the days when the "Bolshevist Menace" was in its heyday, and the Lusk Report was being written, was Mr. Boriz Brazol, a former head of the Russian Black Hundred, and reported to be the "brains" of the Russian monarchist movement on this side. Brazol is also a vigorous anti-Semite. Lieutenant Brazol contributed frequently to Mr. Easley's Civic Federation Review, his outstanding article bearing the title "Recognize the Omsk Government" of Admiral Kolchak. He also contributed his knowledge of red movements to the Lusk Committee and inspired Mr. Easley's recurrent attacks of Russophobia by writing his "Balance Sheet of Sovietism" and "Socialism vs. Civilization," both highly entertaining bits of romance. With Mr. Easley in the back of our minds we cannot help remembering the report in the New York World, December 1924, under the heading "Three Hundred Russians Hail Grand Duchess as Reigning Czarina—Royals of All Classes Join in Singing Anthems, Kissing Her Hand and Sending Up Cheers—Hotel Plaza Reception Like Royal Court Levee," and this paragraph:

"... An all-Russian, all-Royalist audience filled the small salon with eager conversation. Then Boris Brazol, Grand Duke Cyril's representative in America, announced:

"The Czarina is ascending in the elevator."

Boris Brazol was only one of a number of dilapidated dukes and broken down counts who fled from Russia into Mr. Easley's drawing room to sip his cocktails and to provide him with juicy tales concerning the "Red Terror," the "Protocols of Zion," and the world-wide conspiracy of the Communists and the international Jewish bankers to overthrow all governments! And we are told Mr. Easley believed them all. Just as Matthew Woll, his "Acting President" pretends to believe them all.

Mr. Easley's organization has been particularly vigilant against the upholders of free speech and those who advocated amnesty for political prisoners. Its "Committees on the Limitations of Free Speech" headed by the wealthy and notorious Lusk Report attorney, Archibald E. Stevenson, declared that the political prisoners had not been jailed for opinions but for bald disloyalty; and Easley's Department on the Study of Revolutionary Movements expressed the same opinion. "Free Speech a Nuisance" was the title of a report published by his Industrial Economics Department some years ago.

Like Edward McGrady, Matthew Woll and the others, who are now fighting the left wing workers, Mr. Easley grows particularly vehement when the name of the American Civil Liberties Union is mentioned. In one of his letters to Ivy Lee he refers to Dr. Harry F. Ward, Roger N. Baldwin and others as belonging to this "bunch of free speech fakery," and in an earlier communication, refusing to appear on the same platform with Messrs. Gannet and Villard of the Nation, he speaks of the Union as "that most virulent and notoriously radical organization."

This revulsion against free speech is not to be wondered at in an admitted admirer of Mussolini, and in one who advocates fascist treatment for American liberals and Passaic strikers.

Some Comments. Mr. Easley continues to rant—now about Passaic, now about Russian recognition, now about church pacifists, now about Communists, and the more he rants, the more he hangs himself with his foolish fears and aversions. We may add a few observations on Easley and his phobias in order to indicate his standing in the community:

Says the New Republic: "Mr. Easley is imitating the methods of the cheapest political agitator and the vilest yellow journalism. . . . Considering the origin and objects of his Federation it is a sinister fact that his policy should now be dictated by such a fractious, rancorous, arrogant and unreasoning spirit."

Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor under Taft, after withdrawing from Easley's federation, describes it as one of those "societies that organize in the East, invite sustaining members from their dear United States and then proceed to dictate patriotism to the 'innocents of the interior.'"

Robert D. Kohn, famous New York architect, and former president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, replied to a letter asking why he had severed connection with Easley's group:

"As for my present opinion of the so-called 'patriotic' performance of the N. C. F. during the last two years, I can only say that my opinion is not fit for publication. It would reflect not on their merits or demerits but rather with pity as to their sanity."

A certain United States Senator from Pennsylvania privately ventured the opinion that "The National Civic Federation does not stand very high with anybody who thinks," and referred to it as "a controversial organization with its own private game to play." Morris Hillquit, well known socialist and attorney, wrote some years ago:

"The game played by the N. C. F. is the shrewdest yet devised by the employers of the country. To the organized labor movement the policy of the Civic Federation is the most subtle and insidious poison. It robs it of its independence, virility and militant enthusiasm; it hypnotizes or corrupts its leaders, weakens its ranks, and demoralizes its fights."

Question: Does Mr. Hillquit still have the same opinion of Easley and Woll?

Frank P. Walsh, noted labor attorney, says, "I believe the influence of the organization, if it has any, would be of a most anti-social and baneful character."

Those who resigned from the Civic Federation had their own reasons—President Taft because Easley went after the peace societies too indiscriminately, William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, because of his asinine attacks on the Youth Movement, Mrs. Belmont of the National Woman's Party because of Easley's complex for controversy on the peace problem. Mrs. Belmont even threatened to sue Easley for keeping her name on the letterhead after her withdrawal, while Warren Stone and Timothy Healy left the "wage earner" section of the N. C. F. Executive Committee because Easley insisted on denouncing the British Labor Party.

What is a Patriot? A certain society lady of Seattle was recently invited to hear an address on world peace at the home of a fellow club member. This righteous lady drew herself up haughtily and replied, "I am a patriot."

This lady, I suspect, was a member of the Women's Department of the Civic Federation and had probably read one of Ralph's tracts "exposing" the peace organizations. But after all the kindest thing you can say about the Easley brand of Professional patriotism is that, as Captain Howard wrote, "it springs from prejudice and class interest."

It is well for the labor movement to get this point straight and keep it straight. Mr. Easley's motives, interests and prejudices represent those of the owning, ruling and robbing class in American industrial society. Mr. Easley is a 100% owning-class patriot. . . . And Matthew Woll is his "Acting President."

Professional Patriots and Labor Leaders

By ROBERT DUNN. (Continued From Yesterday.)

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With the Young Worker

THE WAR TOM-TOMS BEAT AGAIN

... the self-subordination, the habit of obedience to the leader . . . and that intangible but nevertheless powerful influence on man's spirit. . . .—Major General James G. Harbord on the United States Army.

THIS GAME OF WAR



Millions of dollars invested by Morgan and Company, the Chase National City Bank and other great financial monarchs, in Central America and China, are in danger. The masses of workers and peasants in these colonial countries are sick of giving Uncle Shylock his pound of flesh, and now they are showing him the Open Door—flying outwards. So Morgan wants soldiers in China, soldiers and more soldiers; nice husky, straight-shooting marines. At home Morgan has whispered the magic word into the ears of the various directors of public opinion, and is waiting for the wave of hysteria to rise. A thousand teachers, preachers, speakers and editors are beating the tom-toms of war, all shrieking at the top of their brass lungs for protection for our property, nationals and virgins.

The official propaganda machine of the War Department is lying itself into convulsions in its frantic efforts to get more and more bullet-stoppers for the protection of Morgan's bonds. To the end of getting young workers into the steel trap of the army machine, they put out alluring prospectuses that would put a Miami real-estate catalogue to shame. They put pictures in their bulletins that would make a kosher Jewish boarding-house keeper,

schooled in the tricks of fake advertising, eat pig. And the way in which their leaflets play on the economic status of the young worker is nothing short of diabolic in its ingenuity.

Cast your eyes over "some of the advantages of being a soldier," as pointed out by a U. S. army leaflet:

- 1. The soldier's paymaster never fails in business, or fails to pay the wages of his employees.
- 2. The factory does not shut down and lay off its employees.
- 3. He never has to quit work and go "on strike."
- 4. He doesn't have to worry about "getting a job."
- 5. He doesn't worry about the cost of clothing or of beefsteaks or of rents.

And so on the bait goes, declaring that the soldier doesn't have to "worry about doctors' bills," a charitable "Uncle Sam pays them"; that he will have the opportunity to "see the world"; that he will learn a trade, become strong and become a useful citizen. And, the leaflet goes on, if the young worker wishes to, he may stay in the army and become a commissioned Cossack, for "the service offers exceptional facilities for advancement."

Another propaganda bulletin of the U. S. Army, obtainable along the Bowery or Whitehall Street—where there are many unemployed, young and old—boldly asks one:

"What Do You Say, Fellow? Free Home. Eats, Clothes, Movies, Athletics, and Pay Besides—If You Enlist in the Famous Tenth Infantry."

The war-dogs are loose again and they must have their meat. Young workers are being lured to the mouths of cannons by tales of a comfort which they cannot have in civil life, by guarantees of the bare necessities of existence.

Young workers, must we stake our lives for the bare necessities of existence? Must our lives be forfeit for the pleasures of travel and knowledge?

No! We must struggle! We must join that organization that fights for the economic demands of the youth, that battles against imperialistic militarism—we must join the Young Workers League of America.

SPORT

(Issued by the Labor Sports Union)

Another Season!



Walter Johnson, veteran pitcher and one of the greatest of all time, who is almost ready to pitch again after having his foot hurt.

PAINTERS TEAM LEADS IN SANTA BARBARA BASEBALL LEAGUE RACE

Although suffering a defeat at the hands of the Carpenters by the close score of 5 to 4, the Painters team still managed to cling to the lead of the local Union Baseball League, having won 15 and lost 2 games. This defeat is the reversal of an earlier upset which the Painters had administered to the saw and hammer wielders earlier in the season. However in this game, the carpenters threw away their tools and grabbed their gloves and bats with a do or die spirit. They did!

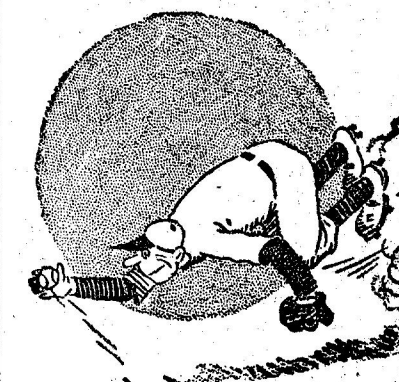
The Santa Barbara League has 11 teams registered, each having played at least 16 games.

CHICAGO MACHINISTS LOCALS ORGANIZE BASEBALL LEAGUE.

The Chicago Machinists District No. 8 has launched a baseball loop composed of 8 teams, representative of various locals. Play is scheduled to start May 7th, and a complete schedule has been worked out. The locals are very enthusiastic about the League and there is keen competition among the younger members to see who makes the various teams. In organizing their League the Machinists have added another union baseball loop to the rather long list that already is in existence. The Street Car Workers have a powerful league with more than a score of teams. The Postal Workers have a

strong League, also. The Postal Workers, the Laundry Drivers, Milk Wagon Drivers, and Printers also sponsor and support baseball leagues. There is talk of staging city series to determine the union championship of Chicago, sometime this fall.

LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE WANTS UNION SPORTS NEWS.



Unionists who wish to boost the sports activity of their teams will find an easy and effective way of doing so by sending in news and writeups to the LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE at 453 North Ave., Chicago.

THE LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE issues a weekly sports news release to labor papers throughout the country. Scores of leading union papers are availing themselves of this service to add a very attractive feature to their columns. With the baseball season in full swing, there are hundreds of union ball teams in action, and the labor movement generally wants to hear about them. Unionists active in sports are urged to send in the news of what's going on.

Special Service.



We haven't a newsboy in every block in the country to deliver the paper. Not yet—altho we will have some day. Right now we have a special service. We put the papers on a train and from there a mailman brings them right to your door. Subscribe for the Young Worker. It's only \$1 a year. Send your sub. to Young Worker Editorial Committee, 33 First Street, New York City.

