

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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GIGANTIC GRAFT IN MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE foreign editor of the Paris *Matin* has written for the New York Times a special article in which he declares his admiration for the United States but there are a few trifling deficiencies that detract from the comfort of those accustomed to being waited on by less favored individuals engaged in the business of contributing to the physical and mental comfort of their betters. For instance, we are informed by the distinguished journalist that he was quite inconvenienced while staying in a New York hotel because instead of being able to press a button for male or female servants according to his particular needs he was obliged to telephone and go to the trouble of describing his requirements in detail instead of leaving such trifling matters to flunkys trained in the art of reading the minds of guests.

NO doubt when American capitalism grows a little older and blooms into a finer flower of civilization those little inconveniences will disappear. What we are chiefly concerned with is this editor's comment on our prosperity. A country that can give a mason \$14 a day and a miner only a little less is a country worth fighting for. And when the American worker dallies thru his day's pleasurable toil—if toil it may be called—he dolls up and with his wife and family spins out into the country in a smart automobile. That is what the Frenchman saw. He also noticed that "nothing prevents him (the American) from aspiring to riches and an important position." We agree but—

WHILE it is true that in this rich country some of the skilled union workers in the building trades earn \$14 a day and an automobile is no novelty to them, our visitor did not tell us how many months out of the working year those \$14-a-day building trades workers are unemployed. But when the Times correspondent tells us that the mine worker gets almost as much, he is talking thru his nose. The Jacksonville agreement called for a union wage scale of \$7.50 a day for the highest category of mine help and it is safe to assume that the mine owners did not pay above the scale. The fact is that many of them threw the agreement in their waste baskets and paid below the scale.

THAT a section of the American workingclass shares in the prosperity of American imperialism is undeniable. But this section is small compared to the total workingclass population of the country. The workers in a few favored trades—(favored for the time being. They will get their medicine later on) are petted because their employers find it pays better to be generous since they can afford it, than to risk greater losses thru protracted strikes. But it is becoming evident now that there will soon be a tightening up and that the bosses are getting ready to wreck the last bulwarks of A. F. of L. craft unionism in the United States. Then the budding "aristocrats of labor" may have to draw in the belt, unless the unorganized workers are organized and the present reactionary leadership of the trades union is supplanted by a progressive leadership.

ON a recent visit to Boston I saw enough to convince me that the prosperity of the workingclass at this time is greatly overestimated. It is true that the labor leaders in Massachusetts are almost as prosperous as they are in Chicago or New York and if one does not see beyond the labor leaders or even beyond skilled building trades workers and printers, it is not strange that such a short-sighted person should be awed by the appearance of prosperity which our capitalist editors insist is universal in the United States. If our workingclass population—those actually engaged in the industrial and commercial apparatus of the country—was organized industrially and politically, then it would be possible for them to secure a greater share of their product while at the same time building up their machinery with a view to taking over industry and operating it for the benefit of all the socially useful and our main job is to do that very thing.

ONE cannot possibly know how the workers live, simply by reading the capitalist press. One cannot know with any degree of accuracy how the workers feel about things by reading the speeches of the labor bankers and

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Seek New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti

BRITISH TO ALLY WITH CHIANG KAI SHEK FOR ATTACK ON NATIONALISTS

Japanese Shell City; Protest Rape of Chinese Girl by British Soldier; Butler Plans War

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS.

- 1.—Great Britain plans alliance with Chiang Kai-shek to crush Nationalists; British Minister leaves for Shanghai; Chiang already there.
- 2.—Japanese destroyer shells Chinkiang, when hit by stray bullets.
- 3.—British and White Russians mistreat Soviet Union delegates to Pan-Pacific Labor Conference.
- 4.—Protest raping of Chinese girl by British soldier.
- 5.—Report split in ranks of northern war lords; Chang Tsung-chang, Shantung war lord, captures ammunition destined for Sun Chuan-fang.
- 6.—General Butler plans increase of Peking "defense force."

SHANGHAI, May 18.—That Great Britain may support Chiang Kai-shek in its effort to balk the Nationalist movement appeared likely today with the arrival of Chiang and the departure of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, from Peking for this city.

The note dispatched yesterday recalling Basil Newton, British representative at Hankow, is understood to have stated in no undecided terms that in the future Great Britain will confine its negotiations to Chiang Kai-shek and the Peking "Government."

Newton has left Hankow for Shanghai where he will confer with the British Minister.

Confab with Chiang

That Sir Miles Lampson has left for this city for the purpose of conferring with Chiang Kai-shek is not unlikely in view of yesterday's note. The note to the Hankow Government stated that "it is useless and undesirable to deal with a regime so totally incapable of the duties of civilized government."

Great Britain, having been forced to abandon for the time being her plans for open war against Nationalist China, will support Chiang Kai-shek in an effort to retard the Nationalist movement, observers say.

Japanese Shell City

SHANGHAI, May 18.—The Japanese destroyer, Momo which was conveying Japanese Consul General Yada to Hankow, vigorously shelled a north Chinese troop position at Chinkiang last night when hit by stray bullets, according to advices received here today.

The warcraft opened fire, throwing eight shells against the Chinese position. About a thousand rounds were fired from machine guns and small arms.

Chinese papers are full of protests against the American bombardment of Kiang-Yon. Many lives and much property were lost as a result of the shelling.

British Mistreat Russian Delegates

HANKOW, May 18.—After having been submitted to a rude examination at Kiukiang by an English officer accompanied by a Russian White guardist, most of the delegates of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Soviet Union have arrived here to attend the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference.

Even the notebooks of the delegates were examined.

British Soldier Rapes Girl

(By Nationalist News Agency)

SHANGHAI, May 18.—Quo Taichi, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Government, sent a

(Continued on Page Two)

Paper Box Makers Win Short Strike

The workers of the Bronx Paper Box Co., 24 Morton St., Brooklyn, are today celebrating a successful one-day strike.

Tuesday, Frank Risino, a driver, was fired. Immediately the entire shop members of the Paper Box Makers' Union quit work and went on strike. Yesterday Risino was reinstated and the workers are returning to work this morning.

DEVISE METHOD TO PLACE CASE IN COURTS AGAIN

Governor Hears Expert Exonerate Sacco

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—An unprecedented legal move is being discussed as a possible method of gaining the new trial which Massachusetts justice has so far refused to Sacco and Vanzetti, and which by many observers is considered necessary if the men are to be freed.

While it is known that Governor Fuller is carefully studying the evidence produced at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the evidence which has been discovered since then by attorneys for the doomed men, it is felt by many Boston people that neither a complete pardon of the two men, or commutation of their sentence to life imprisonment, will be considered by the Governor a satisfactory solution of the question of their guilt or innocence.

From various indications, it is believed that both the defense and the prosecution are considering the possibility of a new trial; but this could be effected in only one way. According to the law, the men could not be tried twice for the same offense; therefore they would have to waive their constitutional immunity from double jeopardy. They would then be re-indicted and tried again on the original charge. The original death sentence would still be hanging over them, but if they were acquitted, the governor would then pardon them on the first conviction.

Raise Objections.

Such a procedure is almost unknown, yet according to legal authorities it is the only way in which a new trial could be had. Many objections to a new trial are seen in the fact that witnesses in the case have died, many of the exhibits are gone, and during the seven years the whole situation has greatly changed.

While rumors as to Governor Fuller's plans form a constant topic of conversation at the State House, one very prominent official is quoted, by a reliable witness, as stating that if he were governor he would execute these men whether they are innocent or not. This pillar of democracy believes that a pardoning of these men would be a slur upon the honorable courts of Massachusetts, and it is imperative to maintain "faith in our institutions."

Probably this official agrees with a Mr. Charles Albert of Somerville, Mass., who writes to the Boston Herald that even if Sacco and Vanzetti are not guilty, the men who committed the crime were of the same type—enemies of private property and of society. Therefore Sacco and Vanzetti should die.

Probe Red Raids.

It is in the face of such advisors,

(Continued on Page Five)

RAISE THE FARES AND PLUNDER THE WORKERS

This is the plot being hatched by New York's most powerful financial interests today in a traction deal rivaling Insull's grab of Chicago's railway system.

In a series beginning next Monday, the DAILY WORKER will bare the alliance between the highest state and local officials, working hand in glove with the owners of the B. M. T. and I. R. T. to fix fancy valuations on the city's dilapidated traction system, boost the fare and continue the oppression of workers through the world's worst city railway "service."

Monday the politicians and traction interests stage the first of the hearings by which a burden of hundreds of millions will be added to New York's workers. The DAILY WORKER will play the spotlight of truth on those hearings while exposing the dirty mess at the bottom of the traction scandal.

Order in Advance Your DAILY WORKER. On Sale at All Newsstands.

Politicians at Washington Gamble With Human Life in Levee Frauds

J. P. Morgan Reported "Angel" for Episcopal Bishop of Long Island

J. P. Morgan, commonly regarded as the most powerful figure in the investment world, is digging up \$15,000 to keep the Episcopal bishop on Long Island. This was the report current yesterday when the right rev. Ernest M. Stires announced jubilantly that his salary had been paid by a "friend of the diocese."

USSR PROTESTS ARCOS RAIDS IN NOTE TO BRITAIN

Britain Violated Trade Agreement—Litvinoff

MOSCOW, May 18.—Branding the raids on the Arcos offices as "a most serious and hostile act" and as a violation of the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement, the Soviet Union sent the British die-hard Government a note of protest last night.

On the heels of the note came the announcement from the Council of People's Commissaries that foreign trade will be conducted by Soviet Union representatives and organizations only in those countries with which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has formal diplomatic relations. Exceptions to this rule will only be made when necessitated by the peculiar nature of some special transactions, the Commissariat of Trade said.

Violated Immunity

The immunity of the Soviet Union Trade Delegation, embodied in the trade agreement with Great Britain, "has been violated by the British authorities in the grossest and most insulting manner," said Maxim Litvinoff, Acting Foreign Minister, in his note.

The action of the British Government, the note says, contradicts the much-advertised pleas of the British Government for peace and economic stability, the note declares, and shows the world "where are to be found the really destructive forces working for economic chaos and anarchy in Europe."

British Balk Trade

"The Soviet Government," continues the note, "has observed with satisfaction the interest in the Soviet market evidenced by London, and the Soviet economic organization has been more and more trusted by the London banks, in proof of which an agreement was signed a few days ago between the Soviets and one of these banks for £10,000,000.

"But a campaign of unheard-of hostility, which reached its culmination in the raid on the Soviet Trade Delegation, induces the Soviet Government, with all the seriousness and frankness which the grave situation demands, to lay down before the British Government the question: Is it willing further to maintain and develop Anglo-Soviet relations or is it its intention to oppose this in the future?"

Pointing out the violation of the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement, the note says:

"The raid could only have been actuated by a motive causing detriment

(Continued on Page Two)

Goldberg Freed.

Walter Goldberg, seventeen year old high school boy charged with the shooting of his sixteen year old school sweetheart, Anna Harris, in the dining room of her home in Brooklyn on March 15, was freed yesterday by order of Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder before the case went to the jury.

Goldberg had been on trial for murder for the last three days.

Millions of Dollars Spent While Inhabitants Perish in Raging Torrents

Coolidge, Fearing Exposure, Refuses to Call Special Session of Congress

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Two hundred million dollars have been squandered in earthen breastworks built for flood control in the Mississippi River Valley, and although these levees have been built and rebuilt time and again for 47 years, yet never once have they withstood the onslaughts of the mighty stream, when it raged in flood.

It may seem unbelievable when the assertion is made, that the records show that despite the fact that the "levees only" system has failed to prevent widespread inundation every time the Mississippi flooded, that nevertheless, the federal government and local organizations have continued to dump tens of millions of dollars annually in such earthen walls. Yet that is the absolute truth, written in black and white on the statute books of the land. Even now, the Mississippi River Commission, a federal agency that has been promoting this "contractors' paradise" system, has a federal grant of \$10,000,000 with which to carry on its operations beginning the new fiscal year, July 1, 1927.

Millions For Grant.

Politics, crooked, nefarious, honey-combed with patronage and graft, is responsible. The millions that have been shoveled into these clay walls that never hold, mean millions in fat contracts. Fat, luscious contracts, mean graft, mean political manipulations and deals. For every dollar the federal government puts into the kitty, local levee politicians raise one or two more by local taxation, so that a vast system has been evolved which up until the present has prevented every effort made not only to put an end to the stupendous waste of the projects, but even to have an independent investigation made of the problem.

Death Aided Gang.

When in 1917 the "levees only" gang was under severe pressure in its effort to obtain the annual \$10,000,000 federal handout, it gave ground to the extent of accepting as

China Minus Gunboats Comes to Manhattan at Webster Hall, Friday

"A Shanghai Incident", a play of the Chinese revolution will be produced Friday evening in Webster Hall at a concert and ball given by the Chinese Workers Alliance for the benefit of the Workers School which they will open in Chinatown.

Hundreds of Chinese lanterns will light the hall, while Chinese music, fan dances and folk songs, will add to the illusion that the night is being spent in China. Souvenir fans with the name of each purchaser written in Chinese by members of the Chinese Workers Alliance will be one of the unique features. A Japanese girl singer in costume will add an international flavor to the affair.

Dancing to the tune of a seven piece jazz orchestra will continue until early morning, while specially prepared Chinese refreshments will be served by Chinese girls in their native costumes.

Tickets on sale at Jimmie Higgins, Workers School and the Civic Club, Scott Nearing and Joe Freeman will speak.

Panic gripped thousands of workers yesterday morning as a result of a tie up due to a short circuit on a southbound local near Grand Central station.

In order to correct the trouble it was necessary to shut off the power on the southbound track in the Grand Central block. Smoke from the short circuit filled the first three cars of the train. Women began to scream and men to curse. Several windows were broken in the excitement. Many passengers left the train and walked on the tracks back to the station.

HATCH RAID ON JOINT BOARD TO 'FIND' FORGERIES

Plan Small Imitation of Arcos Outrage

Evidently inspired by the same bright idea which led Scotland Yard to make its recent raid on "Arcos" in London, the reactionary officials of the International Furriers' Union and the A. F. of L. reorganization committee have been hatching a raid on the furriers' Joint Board so The DAILY WORKER has learned from three different sources.

The scheme is that someone from the traitors' band—or some clever forger hired for the purpose—shall manufacture a paper bearing "instructions from Moscow" as to the conduct of the present struggle against the reactionary forces of the International. This document is to be carefully "planted" somewhere in the Joint Board building, and then a raid is to be staged by the police—of whose cooperation Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. organizer, has frequently boasted—and the Moscow document will be "discovered."

No doubt it would be "found" just on the eve of the convention; or possibly when the \$100,000 Union Defense Fund had been completed and the workers were fully organized to resist every phase of the attack by employers and right wing. But now that the scheme has become known, the traitors will have to think up a new one. Nothing like this one will fool the workers, or stop the steady mobilization activities which are going on at the Joint Board headquarters.

Expect Furrier Decision

While the Joint Board has been expecting each day this week to have some word regarding the release of the nine fur workers in Mineola, on certificates of reasonable doubt, it is confidently believed that the decision of Judge Mitchell May will be made known today. If the certificates are granted, the men can be released on bail pending an appeal of their case to a higher court.

Officials of the International were given an unexpected reception on Tuesday night when they went to Newark to address a meeting to which they had invited only a very few of the members of Local 25. They had carefully selected those members whom they thought were right wing sympathizers, and they had summoned them by letter to come to Kruger's Hall and begin the job of breaking up Local 25.

Expected Small Meeting

To their surprise, several hundred fur workers came to hear what the reactionary leaders had to say, and they were so upset they could not give the speeches of denunciation which they had intended. Pietro Lucci, whose ambition is to be the manager of Local 25, and A. Sorkin, one of those who wants to force Lucci on the unwilling membership, came to the meeting hall with a half dozen scabs from various Jersey cities. Four of them had formerly belonged to the Newark local but were put out for scabbing.

DEMAND THAT GOVERNOR SMITH ACT ON EXPOSURE OF INSURANCE GRAFT

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE.
The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its expose of the fraudulent methods employed by the "Big Four" who are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In this series it is charged that these companies who monopolize the weekly payment life insurance business are guilty of fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, manipulation of policyholders' money and subordination, to perjury.

On April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges contained in the Harrison articles.

So far the official apologist for the insurance companies has not submitted his report. The expose has caused something resembling panic in insurance circles. It affects upwards of 40,000,000 American policyholders.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH, Executive Chambers, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:
It is now nearly three weeks since you have instructed Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges embodied in The DAILY WORKER industrial insurance exposure.

During this time Daniel F. Gordon, Beha's assistant has written to the Worker pointing out that one of its charges are correct but was due to an "error" in printing. Mr. Beha himself has not deemed it worthy of his attention to reply to the serious charges of fraud and misuse of "mutual" funds on the part of the so-called "Big Four."

What About Misrepresentation?
As you are aware, among the many charges adduced in this series of articles, is one that the directorates of this enormous combine do not represent the interests of the 40 million policyholders who are members of the companies involved.

We refer specifically to the fact that Frederick H. Ecker, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance of his association with the Chase National Bank in which over 20 million dollars of Metropolitan funds are always on deposit.

Law Broken.
Mr. Ecker is also the director of a chain of railroads in whose securities tens of millions of Metropolitan funds are invested. This is in violation of the Insurance Laws of 1909.

We therefore ask that you instruct Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to remove Ecker forthwith from his position with the Metropolitan and to make such inquiries as will result in further removals among other officials as the facts may warrant.

We ask that you order Beha to remove Charles M. Schwab from the directorate of the Metropolitan because of this association with the Chase National Bank which is also in violation of the Insurance Laws.

Here's Another.
We ask you to order your appointee Beha to instruct the officers of the Metropolitan Life that the presence of Henry Ollesheimer, president of the Chase National Bank, on the Metropolitan directorate, is illegal and contrary to the interests of the 26 million Metropolitan policyholders, and that he should therefore be removed immediately.

We have charged that the whole institution of weekly payment life insurance is alive with overcharging, cynical rulings, harsh policy conditions and fraudulent elections of directors. We have adduced evidence to support our charges. We have quoted Beha's document to substantiate our charges.

The five thousand industrial agents in the city of New York will testify that there are tens of thousands of policyholders of the "Big Four" who are clamoring for a legislative investigation into the evils of this gigantic swindle.

Agent's Wage Slavery.
Due to the mercenary system of wages under which these agents work this expose has caused them loss of remuneration. They are anxious to have you look into their working conditions and render their lot less unendurable.

We have submitted facts and figures to Mr. Beha, quoting his report to the New York State Legislature, proving that more than 75% of all weekly payment life insurance policies lapse before they have accumulated a cash value. Under the present law the "Big Four" (with the exception of the John Hancock) are permitted to forfeit all deposits on policies until they have been paid on for ten full years.

Insured For Three Years.
In view of the fact that the average life of a weekly payment life insurance policy is less than three years the "Big Four" makes tens of millions of dollars annually in this respect. We ask that you instruct Mr. Beha to submit statistical data showing why the John Hancock, a Massachusetts company can allow a five year surrender clause while the New York and New Jersey companies insist on a ten year clause.

In spite of the widespread interest which this series of articles has provoked and in spite of the popular demand for a legislative investigation your superintendent has remained silent.

In the interim between your letter to him and this day he has made no serious effort to call the officers

Exploitation of "Big Four" Agents to Be Exposed In New Series May 23

A series of ten articles exposing the swindling of industrial insurance agents by the "Big Four" will commence in the DAILY WORKER, Monday May 23rd and daily thereafter.

The series will be by Charles Yale Harrison and will deal with the exploitation of agents. The articles are being published at the request of thousands of agents who have written to the DAILY WORKER asking that the paper espouse their cause also.

Be sure and see that your own insurance agent gets the first article!

and directors of the "Big Four" to task. By this silence he stands self-complacent of being partial to and under the influence of the companies under attack.

Appoint A Committee.
We urge you, in the face of the seriousness of the expose to order the creation of a legislative investigating committee into the charges made in The DAILY WORKER. We ask that such a committee conduct its investigation through public sessions where policyholders may be heard and the publication of its findings at the earliest possible moment.

We are sure that the findings of such a committee will substantiate the charges made in this series and will result in much needed corrective legislation.

The "Big Four" in the face of this attack have remained silent. Thousands of their policyholders have refused to have further dealings with them and have withdrawn their membership. These companies calculate that it will be much to their advantage to sulk in silence until the wave of public indignation blows over.

We urge that you drive the "Big Four" out into the open.

172 Families Periled By Collapse of Wall

The lower end of the High Bridge section of the Bronx was thrown into a panic yesterday by a roar, taken as the approach of an earthquake, when a retaining wall 150 feet wide and 150 feet high collapsed in the rear of a five-story apartment house, which runs from 1038 to 1052 on Anderson avenue.

The 172 families residing in the apartment house awoke to find the walls of their rooms cracked, doors warped, and in many cases the floor sunken a few inches due to the sudden slipping away of the retaining wall.

Republican Woman's Boss on Job Again

Mrs. Medill McCormick, most likely woman candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, who fainted in the middle of a speech before the Westchester Republican women's organization, had recovered sufficiently yesterday to issue a statement.

The widow of the late reactionary senator from Illinois is the daughter of the notorious Republican boss, Mark Hanna, who operated the Spanish-American war for the benefit of American profiteers and bankers.

Polish Reactionaries Plot Bomb Outrages on Each Other; Jail Many

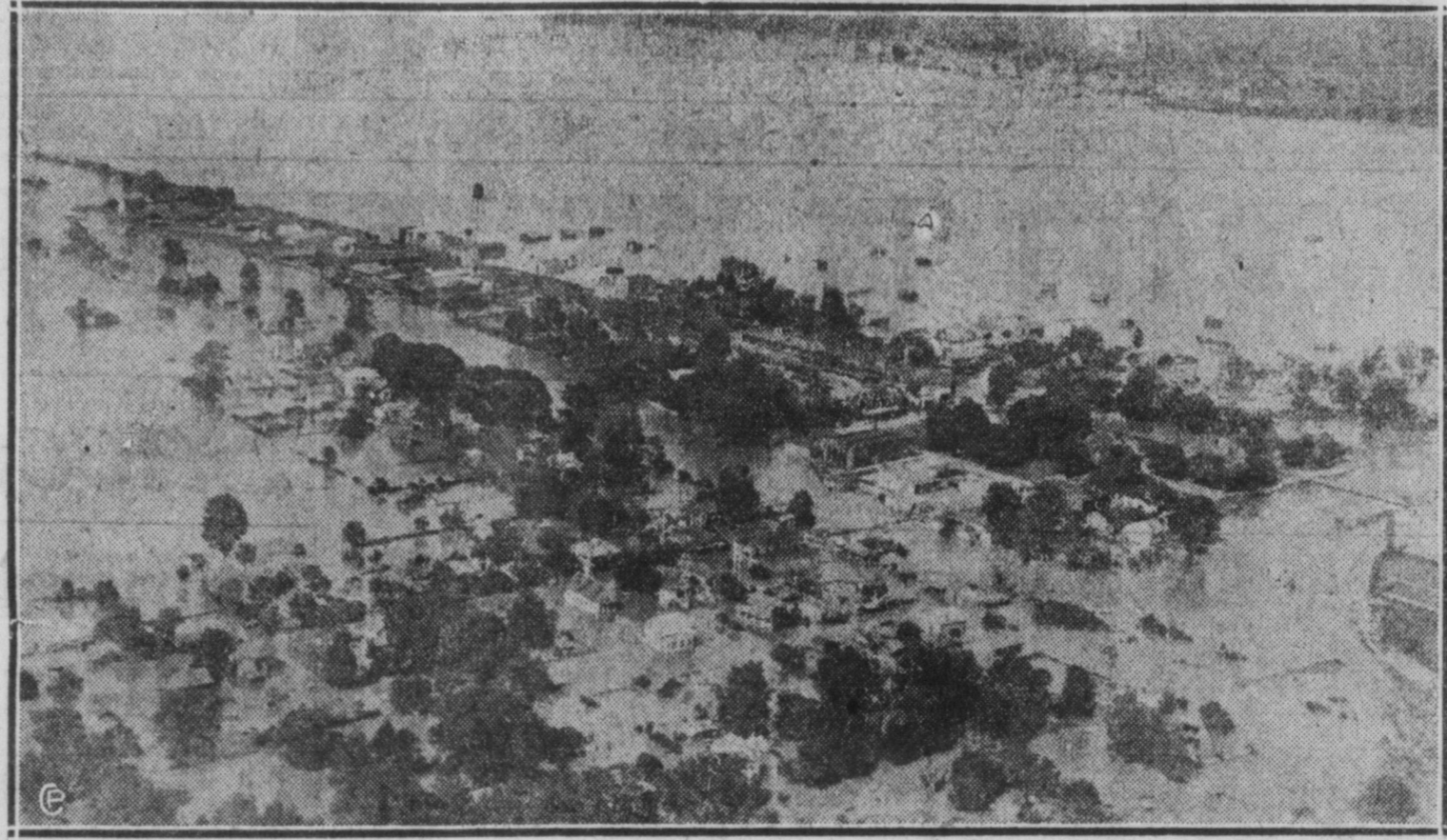
LONDON, May 18.—Numerous arrests have been made today following the disclosure of a plot to depose, and possibly assassinate, President Pilsudski, according to a Central News dispatch from Warsaw.

Premises of the very conservative "National Democratic Organization" of Poland were raided by police, the dispatch states. Laboratories for the manufacture of bombs were discovered.

Police accuse General Haller and other leaders of being implicated, it is stated.

Gigantic Graft in Mississippi Flood Control

DEEP BENEATH THE WATERS LIES THIS ONCE HAPPY TOWN



Whole towns have all but disappeared beneath the unprecedented flood tide of the Mississippi river and its lower tributaries in what has been termed "America's greatest disaster." Here is an airplane view of Rolling Fork, Miss., the river here having become a virtual sea, with nothing but tree tops and house tops and an occasional hill to indicate where once was dry land. A strip of dry levee also remains.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT WHILE INHABITANTS PERISH IN RAGING TORRENTS

(Continued from Page One)

an amendment to its appropriation bill a measure sponsored by Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, providing \$250,000 for an investigation of the issue of flood control methods by an independent commission. A year later he died and the gang promptly put an end to the investigation by repealing the provision in their new handout bill.

Since that time there have been two great floods, one greater than the previous, and still the stolid army engineers under the careful management and guidance of crooked politicians, big and little, have gone on building higher and higher levees, only to see them overtopped, undermined at each succeeding flood; or where they did hold to have been compelled to blow them up so as to provide outlets for the raging waters.

Hoover Backs Gang.
When the subject is gone into, the investigator doubts his own observations. The facts seem so palpably impossible. And yet, not only are they actually realities, but the Holy Bull of Business, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, alleged engineering authority, has issued a ukase lauding the "levees only" idea under the skies and deriding and denouncing as "visionary" all other plans, including the independent commission investigation proposal.

The reason, politics. And this time, national politics. Mr. Hoover knows better, but the political fate of his good friend and chief, Mr. Coolidge may be involved and the Republican politicians are taking no chances on further scandals—they have had enough.

The first federal appropriation for levees in the Mississippi River Valley came in 1789 following the then record-breaking flood. Since that time the United States government has laid out \$86,000,000, local communities \$15,000,000 in cash and right of ways, and states and counties along the river over \$100,000,000. All this money has gone into building a long line of levees from Cairo, Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico. And every few years or so, the mighty Mississippi, gorged by spring rains and snows from its hundreds of tributaries, has risen and crumbled these walls. In places where they held, the implacable river has gone over them. For, as a matter of fact, the higher the levees go the higher the bed of the stream rises.

The Mississippi is an alluvial river. Its water carries billions of tons of sediment. It is a sluggish stream. It takes weeks for the rest of a flood to reach a given point. So that if the stream is confined within two walls, then these walls have to be raised continually. The stream does not bore a channel, it drops its load of mud and rises on it.

Don't Want to Learn
And yet this simple, obvious fact seems to have been totally disregarded by the all-wise engineers and the mighty Mr. Hoover who have advocated the "levees only" system and are now so excitedly defending it. The "levees only" or as it is designated by engineers, the "confinement" system as a matter of fact seems to fly in the face of all reason. It calls for a damming up all auxiliary mouths of the river, confining it to a long line of levees, all on the theory that the stream will enlarge and deepen its channel sufficiently to carry the burden of a flood. The fact that as long as man knows it has not done so, and that despite the most scientific levee building in the past 47 years and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars the river has not been persuaded to do so, has had no effect on Mr. Hoover or his

hirelings, the army engineers. **More Graft in Sight.**
They propose, if they can get away with it, to resume levee building, only this time on a vaster and more ambitious scale. Of course its going to cost tens of millions, but then as Mr. Hoover says this is a national calamity and the great generous American public stands ready to be muled for more "pork." He has already announced, and President Coolidge has echoed with enthusiasm, that a flood control program will be prepared for the next Congress calling for greater and nobler levees. To call a session of Congress now, to deal with the problem while it is before the nation, when the need is vast, is a program Mr. Coolidge will not lend himself to.

Refuses Special Session.
"It's politics," he declares. Not that he objects to politics, but it is not the kind he approves of and so he proposes waiting until he can have things somewhat under his control. He dare not, at this time, face the damning facts of wholesale graft in the levee building program while thousands are made destitute and hundreds perish before the onrush of the raging torrents of the Mississippi.

Britain Lines Up With Chiang Kai-shek
(Continued from Page One)
General charging that on April 22, a British soldier forcibly entered a Chinese residence in Shanghai and raped a maid-servant. The protest states the name of the woman, the name of her employer, and the address of the house. It also asserts: "A foreign constable was called but he deliberately let the soldier go."

The protest further states that the police subsequently caused the woman to be given medical treatment at a hospital where they were informed by the hospital staff that the woman had been raped and otherwise injured. The note demands that the soldier be court-martialed, with a representative from the office of the Commission or of Foreign Affairs present as an observer.

No Honor Among Thieves
SHANGHAI, May 18.—There is anything but harmony in the camp of the northern war lords. Native papers report that Chang Tsung Chang, Shantung war lord, has seized millions of dollars' worth of military equipment destined for Sun Chuang-fang. Chang Hsue-liang, after a quarrel with Yang Yu-ting has left for Peking.

Germans Carry on Trade
(By National News Agency)
SHANGHAI, May 18.—Erich Von Salzmann, veteran China correspondent of the Vossischezeitung, who has returned in this city from a visit to Hankow, in a newspaper interview today said: "There is not a German in Hankow who is worried or scared. The German population in Hankow, including women and children, is just as large today as it was a year ago."

Building Wages Level
WASHINGTON, (FP).—Wages in the building industry remain virtually at the level of the past three years, while prices of building materials also tend to stability, according to the chart issued by the Associated General Contractors of America from their Washington headquarters. There was no perceptible change in building wages in February, March or April, on the average of reports from all regions of the country. This three-month level is slightly higher than the average of building wages in any month in the past three years except in May, 1926.

Grew O. K. With Kemal
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—The Turkish government has notified the United States that the appointment of Joseph Grew as U. S. Ambassador to Turkey will be acceptable.

U S S R Protests Arcos Raids In Note

(Continued from Page One)

to the Soviet interests connected with the activities of Arcos by compromising the latter and creating around it an atmosphere of want of confidence and hostility. From this viewpoint the Soviet Government feels it has the right to protest against the raid.

"If the British can sustain their formal rights with regard to Arcos, there cannot exist the least doubt that the violent irruption of police into the premises of the Trade Delegation and the acts they committed there were a flagrant violation of the 1921 agreement.

"According to the fifth article of that agreement the Soviet Republic is granted the right to use cipher correspondence. It follows that such correspondence, as well as the ciphers themselves, may by no means be examined by the agents of other States, or any outside persons without the special consent of the chief of the Trade Delegation.

Jeopardize Relations
"If the same article grants an official agent the right to receive, on the strength of diplomatic immunity, through special couriers, sealed packets, it is self-evident that the contents of these packets are immune.

"Two officials, M. Miller and M. Hudiakoff, who protested against the illegal demands of the police, were subjected to violence, even beaten, while the wife of the interim Chargé d'Affaires of the U. S. S. R., who was on the premises and has a diplomatic passport, was violently detained and searched.

Raid Uncalled-For
"The absolutely uncalled-for raid on a Government institution of another State, apart from the question of treaty rights belonging to it, is a most serious and hostile act, without doubt jeopardizing the further preservation of relations between the interested States, with all the ensuing consequences.

"The fact that the Trade Delegation by its activity gave no justification for such a raid can be proved by the circumstance, that the British Government has not made a single representation or complaint about this activity."

Laborites Demand Explanation
LONDON, May 18.—There were several tense scenes in the House of Commons this afternoon, owing to the insistence of Laborites in demanding to know why Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, had refused to receive the Soviet Chargé, M. Rosenholtz, on the night the police raided the Soviet Trade Delegation.

The speaker finally restored order, asking the Laborites to save their questions until Sir William Johnson-Hicks, Home Minister, makes his statement tomorrow on the raid.

Building Wages Level
WASHINGTON, (FP).—Wages in the building industry remain virtually at the level of the past three years, while prices of building materials also tend to stability, according to the chart issued by the Associated General Contractors of America from their Washington headquarters. There was no perceptible change in building wages in February, March or April, on the average of reports from all regions of the country. This three-month level is slightly higher than the average of building wages in any month in the past three years except in May, 1926.

Grew O. K. With Kemal
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—The Turkish government has notified the United States that the appointment of Joseph Grew as U. S. Ambassador to Turkey will be acceptable.

GREAT FORTUNES BUILT IN MONTH BY BANKING BILL

McFadden Act Bringing Millions Profit

Bankers, reaping a rich harvest of millions in the financial jugglery attending mergers and consolidations, celebrated the McFadden banking law yesterday with announcements of two mergers and one extension.

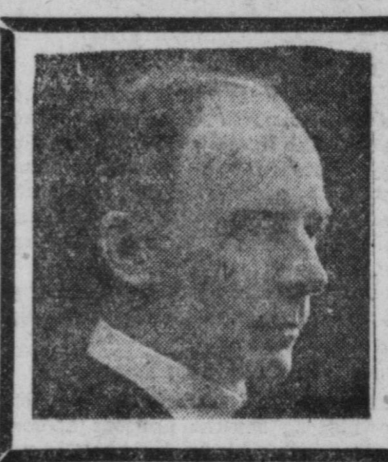
The Central Mercantile and the Chelsea Exchange are to be consolidated in a \$75,000,000 bank. The Interstate Trust, of which former Governor Silzer of New Jersey is the sponsor, gobbles up the Franklin National. The Manufacturers Trust has taken over the First National Bank of Hempstead, L. I.

Bank stocks soared gaily on the merger wave with first National stock selling at \$3,000 a share. Stocks of several banks have swelled in value from 50 to 100 per cent in the last 30 days.

"The provisions of the new McFadden act, permitting mergers, increased earnings and enlarged operations are held responsible. The McFadden act was pushed through the last congress by Vice President Dawes and other agents of the banking ring as a companion measure to the famous McNary-Haugen farm "relief" bill.

Farmers Lose On Deal.
The congressmen from the farm districts saved their constituents with the excuse that they could not have passed the farm relief bill without approving a trade with the bank bill supporters. President Coolidge the famous McNary-Haugen farm bill and signed the bank act.

As a result holders of bank stocks, including the very core of America's imperialists, have seen their fortunes inflated from 10 to 100 per cent in the short space of three months.



Foil the Bloodhounds of Capitalism

A ruling class in danger of extinction is compelled to employ its trained bloodhounds to ferret out and destroy the chief sources of discontent and rebellion against oppression. In some cases this service is done by police agents. In the case of The DAILY WORKER, the initiative has been taken by certain professional patriots.

The prize is a big one. The DAILY WORKER has already made itself felt as a sharp thorn in the side of the American capitalist class. Its frank exposures of the loathsome conditions under which capitalism exploits its slaves has won for The DAILY WORKER the undying hatred of the capitalist class and the ceaseless espionage of its ruthless bloodhounds. The DAILY WORKER has lifted the veil upon capitalist corruption. It is mobilizing the workers, it is helping to organize them, to abolish the present hateful system. If the capitalist class succeeds in destroying this powerful weapon of the working class, The DAILY WORKER, it will be a momentous victory for them and a costly defeat for the workers.

There is only one way to fight this attack. That is through the solidified support of the workers throughout the country. Wolves and similar beasts of prey are loath to attack large groups. The bloodhounds of capitalism cringe in fear before the might of the masses. Now is the time to demonstrate our mass power in defense of our paper. Every contribution means another recruit to the great army defending The DAILY WORKER. You must join the ranks. You must do it now.

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

Over 110,000 Appeals, 200 Cables and Over 50,000,000 People To Date Protest on Behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti

CHICAGO.—The following is a list compiled by the International Labor Defense of the larger labor organizations, trade unions, political parties, professional men (scientists, teachers, lawyers, ministers, writers, journalists, etc.), newspapers (conservative, radical, labor, liberal), petition protests, schools, churches, strike actions, street demonstrations, etc.; farmer organizations, mass meetings, that have taken action against the proposed murder by electrocution in the week of July 10th of the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. This represents the protest and indignation of tens of millions of workers, farmers, and other men and women throughout the world. This list is by no means complete since reports to date indicate that over 110,000 appeals in the form of letters, resolutions, etc., over 200 cables, representing more than 50,000,000 workers all over the world, have demanded life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

- Central Labor Bodies, District Councils, Other Labor Bodies.
- American Federation of Labor, representing 3,500,000 workers has gone on record at three successive conventions on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.
- Chicago Federation of Labor, representing 300,000 workers.
- Roston Central Labor Council.
- Amalgamated Food Workers.
- Minneapolis Central Labor Council.
- Kansas City Central Labor Council.
- Silver Bow Trades & Labor Council, Great Falls.
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers, representing 100,000 workers.
- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
- I. W. W.
- Furriers' Union International.
- Italian Chamber of Labor, New York, representing 75,000 Italian workers.
- San Francisco Labor Council.
- Everett, Wash., Central Labor Council.
- Tampa, Florida, Central Labor Council.
- St. Louis Central Labor Council.
- Lake County, Indiana, Central Labor Council.
- District Textile Council, together with six locals United Textile Workers in Passaic vicinity.
- Cap and Millinery Workers' Union of New York.
- Alameda, California, Central Labor Council.
- Building Trades of State of California at State Convention, March, 1927.
- Milwaukee Federated Trade Council.
- Carlinville, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly.
- Detroit Federation of Labor (organized mass meetings May 6th and 7th).
- Perth Amboy, N. J., Central Labor Councils.
- Great Falls, Mont., Central Labor Council.
- Sub-district No. 4, Illinois Mine Workers.
- Sons of Italy (approximately 200,000).
- Progress Builders of America and the Western Progressive Farmers, organizations representing 300,000 workers and farmers.
- Political Parties and Organizations Workers (Communist) Party of America.
- Socialist Party of America.
- Farmer-Labor Association, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Swedish-Social Democratic Labor Party.
- Young Workers (Communist) League.
- Young Peoples Socialist League, New York.
- Socialist Labor Party, South America.

- Italian Republicans of Anthracite Region of Pennsylvania.
- Sacco-Vanzetti Conference, Rochester, N. Y.
- Sacco-Vanzetti Conference, Chicago, Ill.
- Italian Federation of Culbs, Salem, Mass.
- Many Lodges, Sons of Italy.
- Detroit Sacco-Vanzetti Provisional Emergency Committee, calling conference for May 9th, Lambkin, provisional secretary.
- Los Angeles held Sacco-Vanzetti Conference (Auto parade May 1st).
- Buffalo, N. Y., Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.
- Prominent Individuals: Publicists, Scientists, Teachers, Lawyers, Clergymen, Authors, Politicians, Labor Leaders, etc.
- Members of the British Parliament: Wheatley, Wilkinson, Lansbury, Buchanan, Hugh Dalton, Griffiths, Maxton, Wallhead, Campbell, Thorne, Stephens, Greenfell, Hayes, Stanford, Gibson, Hirst, Smith, Hall, Broad, Bromley, Beckett, Saklatvala, Purcell, Kenworthy, Compton, Adamson, Williams, Salter, Welch, Barr, Montague, Barker, Lindley Lodge (these are trade union labor party, Liberal Party, Conservative Party and other widely known leaders in England).
- Professor Albert Einstein.
- Upton Sinclair.
- President Harry Fishwick, Illinois Mine Workers.
- Kate Crane Gratz.
- Theodore Debs.
- Victor Berger.
- Bishop Charles H. Brent, of Western New York, A. E. F., Chaplins.
- William Nye Doty, "A Mayflower descendent."
- President John Van Vaerenewyk, of Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.
- Group of 25 Unitarian Ministers of Boston.
- Group of 52 teachers, Mt. Holyoke College, Boston.
- 48 teachers, Wisconsin State Normal College.
- 381 Students, Mt. Holyoke College.
- Sidney Hillman and Joseph Schlossberg, President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of America.
- Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York.
- 26 French Writers; including Romain Rolland, Maurice Donnay of French Academy, Maurice Rostand, Victor Marguerite, Henri Barbusse, Leon Frapie, Pierre Benoit, J. H. Rosny.
- Cailleaux, former Premier of France.
- Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of French Federation of Labor.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

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

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

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

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

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

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

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

- Professor Ellen Hayes, Wellesley College.
- Charles W. Wood.
- Mm. Dorian, President of International League for the Rights of Man.
- Norman Thomas.
- Morris Hillquit.
- John Haynes Holmes.
- Clarence Darrow.
- Professor Felix Frankfurter, Harvard.
- James Maurer, President Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.
- Bishop William Lawrence, Local Episcopal Diocese, Boston, and four prominent Bostonians: Roland W. Boyden, ex-president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Herman M. Burr, banker; Charles P. Curtis, Jr., son of police commissioner; F. W. Taussig, Harvard Professor of Economics.
- Professor W. E. Hockings, Harvard Philosophy Dept.
- Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts, demanded investigation Department of Justice connection and attorney Jos. Walsh.
- Bishop Slattery, Boston.
- Rev. Rhys Williams, Chicago.
- President Neilsen, Smith College, on behalf of teachers.
- Herr Sneevliet, Secretary of Dutch Labor Amsterdam, Holland.
- Winifred Nicholas Conovan, Prof. Dept. of Biblical Interpretation of Newton Theological Institute.
- Chandler Association of Linden, N. J.
- John Fitch, and 62 New York Liberals.
- 26 nationally known liberals, including: Richard C. Cabot, Boston; Margaret Deland, novelist; A. Lincoln Filne, business man; John Hays, Hammond; Morton Prince, Harvard psychologist; Mrs. William Z. Ripley, Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard.
- Professor Richardson, Law Department, Dartmouth University.
- Edward Holton James, Harvard Liberal.
- Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, Secretary Massachusetts Federation of Churches
- John P. Whitman, Associate Secretary of Greater Boston Federation of Churches.
- New England Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.
- Dr. Calvert Magruder, Harvard Law Department.
- Rev. Wm. E. Gordon, Church of Messiah, Back Bay, Mass.
- Brotherhood Temple, Pittsfield, Mass.
- Faculties and students of all aristocratic New England and New York Women's Colleges, including: Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Barnard, Mt. Holyoke.
- (Hundreds of others too numerous to list here)
- Strikes and Demonstrations.
- Buenos Aires, Argentina, trade unions held two days strike.
- I. C. W. P. A. of Great Britain—mass demonstration in Trafalgar Sq., London, protests being sent from all over England to American Embassy.
- Open Air Demonstrations, 20,000 workers, New York City on April 16th, auspices Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Conference.
- Proposal through Italian Chamber of Labor, New York, and Novo Mundo to organize world-wide strike.
- Second Conference proposed for April 28th, inviting New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and labor organizations from other cities. Sigman of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to approach President Green of A. F. of L. on matter. Tentative date for half day strike set for June 15th.
- All May Day meetings.
- Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Conference, New York, held conference April 22 to discuss strike plans and the calling of National Conference of labor.
- Mass Meetings of Protest.
- Open Forum, Los Angeles, mass meeting protest.
- Tacoma, Wash., mass meeting broken up by police.
- Zeigler, Ill., mass meeting, April 23, Swabek, speaker.
- Cleveland, April 23rd, mass meeting, Biedenkapp, speaker.
- Portland, Oregon, mass meeting on April 17th.
- Minneapolis, Minn., mass meeting on April 24th.
- Sacco-Vanzetti conference mass meeting on May 8th.
- Hands Off China mass meeting, April 17, Minneapolis, protested Sacco and Vanzetti case.
- Mass protest meeting, 2,000 workers, held in Paris, France.
- Mass meeting, Newark, N. J., May 6th.
- Passaic mass meeting, April 20th, Boston, Fansuil Hall, meeting scheduled auspices Mass. State Federation of Labor. Also meetings to be held throughout state of Mass.
- Mass meeting Chicago, Ashland Auditorium, May 13th, speakers, Fitzpatrick, Johansen, Cannon, Lapp, Rev. Williams, Morrison, Editor Christian Century, Attorney Wm. H. Holty.
- Cleveland, all International Labor Defense branches arranging Sacco and Vanzetti meetings—six already held.
- Chicago membership meeting I. L. D. to mobilize membership, April 21st, Duluth, Minn., arranging mass meeting.

SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE CONDEMNED TO DEATH



Drawn By William Gropper.

- San Jose, Calif., mass meeting.
- Los Angeles, mass meeting for all prisoners (I. L. D.—I. W. W. Defense Committee) on April 24th.
- Detroit mass meetings, May 6th and 7th, A. F. of L. sponsors.
- Buffalo, N. Y., May 7th.
- Miscellaneous Actions: Radio, Petitions, Sermons, etc.
- Petitions of Wellesley College students.
- Roland D. Sawyer, member Massachusetts legislature, introduced resolution demanding special commission of inquiry on Sacco and Vanzetti.
- Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee circulating nation-wide petition, demanding investigation.
- International Labor Defense issued special leaflets, stickers, buttons, posters on Sacco and Vanzetti, arranging or backing protest meetings, formation of Sacco and Vanzetti conferences, etc.
- Petitions throughout the country, from prominent individuals and en masse.
- Chicago Federation of Labor to broadcast Sacco and Vanzetti case over radio.
- Sermon, Chicago Third Unitarian Church, April 24, by Rev. David Rhys Williams.
- Resolutions and Protests from Local Trade Unions, Shops and Factories, Fraternal Organizations, etc.
- 12 cigar factories, Tampa.
- Employees of S. Floresheimer shop, New York City.
- Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Assn. of Perth Amboy, N. J.
- I. L. G. W. U., Local 100, Chicago.
- Painters' Local 275, Chicago.
- Independent Workmen's Circle, Lenox Branch, Chicago.
- Architectural, Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union, New York City, 1,800 members.
- Finnish Workers' Club, Minneapolis.
- Freie Gemeinde Club, Milwaukee.
- Scandinavian Workers' Club, Minneapolis.
- United Mine Workers, Local 840, Madrid, Iowa.
- Local Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Minneapolis.
- Local Union 781, Painters, Paperhangers & Decorators, Milwaukee.
- Italian-American Citizens, Local 85, A. C. W. of A., New York, 1,500 members.
- Local Union 1623, Lodi, N. J., United Textile Workers.
- Local Union 1603, United Textile Workers.
- Local Union, Carpenters, Philadelphia.
- Local Union 3703, Dowell, Ill., United Mine Workers.
- Local Union 280, United Mine Workers, Eagle, Pa.
- Cleveland Local, American Negro Labor Congress.
- Machinists, 337, Chicago, Ill.
- Italian Workers' Service Club, Akron, Ohio.
- Lodger Sick & Benevolent Association of Paterson, N. J.
- New York Local, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.
- Two Locals, Granite Cutters' Union, Vermont.
- Cincinnati, Joint Board, A. C. W. of A.
- Cloth, Hat and Capmakers of New York.
- Molders' Local, Everett, Wash.
- Workers School, Springfield, Mass.
- Liberal Club, Chicago University.
- Housewives Union 1, Santa Clara, Calif.
- Evangelical Brotherhood Federation, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Fraternal organizations, Avella, Pa., and vicinity.
- Special meeting on Sacco and Vanzetti, Local 144, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Chicago; speakers, James P. Cannon, I. L. D. secretary.
- Valier, Ill., Local 513, United Mine Workers.
- Carpenters' Local 599, Hammond, Ind.
- Local 524, Horwick, Pa., United Mine Workers.
- Local 1355 and 2881, Avella, Pa., United Mine Workers.
- Local 1794, Cedar Grove, Pa.
- Newspapers, Magazines of All Political Opinions Protesting Action, Demanding Inquiry, etc., in America and Other Countries.
- Chicago Daily News.
- Vorwaerts, Berlin, Germany.
- Yale Law Journal.
- Boston Herald.
- New Republic.
- The Nation.
- Daily Herald, London, England.
- New York Times.
- Springfield Republican.
- New York World.
- New York Herald Tribune.
- New York City Graphic.
- Brooklyn Eagle.
- Winnipeg Tribune.
- Tampa Daily La Truducion.

WHAT THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OF CHINA HAS DONE FOR LAW REFORM

(From Hankow Peoples Tribune.)

In the past six months, since the establishment of the Nationalist government at Wuhan, unprecedented changes have been carried out to reorganize the Chinese courts and reform judicial practice in territory under Nationalist control.

In an interview with a representative of the "Tribune" recently, the work already accomplished by the ministry and the plan of reforms were explained.

The plan includes the establishment of the highest court of the Nationalist government in Wuchang, with a monthly allowance of not less than \$10,000. The former supreme court in Canton is abolished and made a branch of the highest court which will be located at the former Wesley College, Wuchang.

The Canton branch of the highest court will have jurisdiction over Kwantung, Kweichow, Fukien and Yunnan provinces.

Courts of Appeal have just been established in Hupeh, Hunan and Kwantung provinces, while organization committees are making arrangements to form the Fukien, Kwangsi and Kiangsi Provincial Courts of Appeal. Proclamation has also been made to cease trying mixed cases in Chinese magistrates' offices. They will be handled by the Municipal Courts, unaccompanied by foreign assessors.

Aid Poor.

Although nominally all Chinese citizens have the right of using the courts, yet the heavy pressure of suit-filing and litigation fees often deprive the poor of their power of exercising their judicial privileges. In view of this unfair phenomenon, the ministry of justice has decided a 50 per cent decrease in litigation fees and a 60 per cent decrease in suit-filing fees. In addition, a system of progressive rates governing civil cases is formulated to restrict undesirable practices of the capitalists and to increase the revenue of the ministry.

Inheritance Law Changed.

As the old custom and law of inheritance in China was largely a relic of the feudal system and a constant cause of family and tribal controversy, the Ministry of Justice has enacted a new law limiting inheritance to the deceased person's own heirs. In case the deceased is heirless or leaves no will, his property shall be turned over to the government for educational purposes.

Penal Code.

In view of the necessity of strictly suppressing all counter-revolutionary activities when the Revolution is still going on, the Ministry of Justice has compiled and promulgated a penal code governing counter-revolutionary offenses. The code contains 17 articles.

Lawyer's Charges.

With regard to lawyer's fees, the Ministry of justice has issued an order forbidding any legal practitioner to obtain by extortion or other names remuneration other than what is granted in his contract with the client. Parties who make contracts with the intention to secure illegitimate consideration will be severely punished.

In accordance with Article 5 of the Judiciary Reform Act which was passed last November, the practice of assessors will have the right of participation as to matters of law and fact shall be introduced in the civil cases. A code of 32 articles has been compiled by the Nationalist government to govern the practice of assessors.

All these changes are a part of a thorough plan of reform and reorganization. When the new codes and courts are in operation, China will have a judicial system that will compare favorably with any country of the West.

This work is being carried out under the direction of the Ministry of Justice. Mr. George Hau Chien.

Palestine Workers Barred From Polls By Great Britain

JAFFA, Palestine, (By Mail)—For the first time since the British conquered Palestine in 1917-1918, Municipal Elections are to be held in that country. Hitherto municipalities in Palestine have been appointed and not elected, but in October the Government in Palestine did publish a Municipal Electoral Law. This law, however, is far from being democratic. No women have the vote which is reserved for males over the age of 25, who pay rates or taxes of not less than £1 a year. Candidates at Municipal Elections must be 30 years of age and pay rates or taxes to the value of not less than £2 a year.

The effect of these provisions in a poor country like Palestine is to restrict suffrage to the aristocracy, big merchants and landlords, while the workers and laborers do not enjoy the right to vote, with the result that in towns like Acre, Tiberias and Nazareth only about 15 per cent of the population have the franchise, while in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa the percentage is lower still.

Requests which have been made to the Government of Palestine to place the franchise upon a broader basis have been refused. In Tel-Aviv the right has been secured for every inhabitant of the town who is 21 years of age and pays two shilling rates or taxes a year to vote at Municipal Elections. The working-class in other towns in Palestine demand that similar suffrage rights should be granted in all the towns of Palestine.

An appeal is accordingly addressed to the British working-class by more than 1,000 members of the Mamad Hapoalim (Workers' Class Club) for support in securing a wide democratic suffrage for the inhabitants of Palestine.

Over 100 Miners of Britain Still in Jail Under E.P.A.

LONDON, April 12. (By Mail)—More than 100 British miners are still in jail charged with violations of the "Emergency Powers Act." This in spite of the fact that the miners' lock-out ended in November and the E. P. A. was lifted in December.

The majority of the convictions, many of them resulting in severe sentences, were obtained on the favorite charge of "disturbance" and "riotous assembly." In a large number of cases the only evidence submitted in court was given by local policemen.

Women Jailed

In South Wales 50 miners were sent to jail by the Glamorgan Assizes. Among them were included five women. One of them, a mother of six children, all of them under eight years, was given a 3-months' sentence.

According to a statement made in the House of Commons by Joynson Hicks, a total of 7316 persons have been charged under the F. P. A. and over 1,000 have been imprisoned.

Rumanian Minister Spurns Complaints Of Jewish Torture

BALTIMORE, May 18 (FP)—That the Rumanian minister at Washington had refused to receive a petition and protest reciting the atrocities committed against Jews in Rumania, was announced at a meeting of the Associated Rumanian Jews of Maryland, called in aid of their oppressed co-religionists in the home land. The envoy, it was stated, had replied to the petitioners that they were misled by Soviet propaganda.

Herman Speier, executive secretary of the Rumanian Jews of America, charged that the present Bucharest government is directly responsible for "atrocities as terrible as those of Trotskism." Rabbi Rosenau of Baltimore said that Rumania alone, of the three countries which persecuted Jews before the world war, has not ceased these horrors. He declared that her actions violate not only the laws of humanity but the written terms of the Versailles treaty.

"We fought to make the world safe for democracy," was his bitter comment; "we seemingly have made it safe chiefly for demagogues."

Harder Times In Britain.

WASHINGTON—(F P).—Reports from its agent in London to the Department of Commerce show that there has been more short time working recently than usual, especially in coal mining; that the supply of coal is beyond demand; that the registered unemployed were 1,044,000 on April 25 as compared with 1,034,000 a year ago.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDALH }Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
BERT MILLER }Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

The War on the Chinese Liberation Movement Continues!

The Hankow government, the genuine expression of the Chinese liberation movement, is growing stronger each day by rallying to its support the masses of workers and peasants and the honest elements of the middle class.

This is now definitely established in spite of the daily predictions of the fall of Hankow made by the imperialist press correspondents.

Chiang Kai-shek has not been able to organize a complete cabinet and with the exception of the son of Wu Ting-fang, who has no following outside of the wealthier Chinese and their hangers-on, he has no outstanding supporters.

Wu's appeals so far have been to the imperialists and not to the masses. Chiang, by his wholesale murders of workers in Shanghai and other industrial centers (it is estimated that more than 2000 trade unionists were slain in Shanghai alone) has alienated all support of the labor unions. The peasant organizations, against which he has adopted the same murderous methods in behalf of his landlord following, are also united behind the Hankow government.

It is of the greatest significance that one of the reasons for General Feng's recent victories in the northwest was the support given him by the Red Lances—revolutionary peasant organizations.

The imperialists are trying to hold the Hankow government in check while Chiang consolidates his forces. But there has crept into even the inspired British dispatches in the last week or so a despairing note. Chiang's negotiations with imperialism are known to all of China and the attempt to force upon the Chinese liberation movement a choice between compromise with imperialism and closer relations with the labor unions and peasantry, has resulted in the isolation of the right wing from the masses.

Beginning with the intention of expelling and crushing the Communists and the left wing of the Kuomintang, Chiang has succeeded only in leading the capitalist and upper middle class elements out of the national liberation movement and leaving it in control of revolutionary leadership.

The policy of Chiang is a policy which the imperialists, with some reservations, can endorse. He and his followers ask for recognition of a nationalist government which will continue the horrible robbery of the Chinese masses with the Chinese capitalist and compradore class more firmly in the saddle.

It can be said that the traitorous desertion by Chiang Kai-shek marks a new phase in the development of the Chinese revolution—the struggle which went on between classes in the Kuomintang came into the open and the enemies of the Chinese masses who were able to cover up their treason to some extent while inside the Kuomintang are now seen clearly as enemies of the masses.

Without the support of the imperialists Chiang Kai-shek would be overwhelmed quickly by the armies of the Hankow government. The battleships and troops of America, Great Britain and Japan give him what strength he has. Politically he has been defeated and is now in the same position as the northern militarists with whom he is carrying on negotiations.

Withdrawal of all troops and battleships from China must be forced by the workers of Great Britain, America and Japan. Open warfare on the Chinese liberation movement has ceased temporarily only because the imperialists believe they have in Chiang Kai-shek a new counter-revolutionary hero who will do their fighting for them.

The moment his ultimate defeat becomes a certainty to the foreign offices there will be another onslaught against the Hankow government.

War is still being made against the Chinese liberation movement and we must not be fooled by the lull between two offensives. Stop the war on China!

Withdraw all troops and battleships!

The Responsibility for the Floods.

One disaster follows another as the Mississippi waters burst at new points their graft-constructed levees and sweep before the rushing torrents thousands upon thousands of unfortunate human beings. This sort of thing is totally uncalled for, and the blame rests entirely upon the shoulders of the United States government that has neglected in the most criminal manner the constructing of safe-guards for just such eventualities as the present holocaust.

Even in the face of wholesale devastation Calvin Coolidge refuses to call into session the seventieth congress so that adequate appropriations may be made in order to somewhat atone to the flood sufferers, who are the victims of an organized cynical policy of graft and pillaging of government funds extending over a long period of years. He knows that a special session would dramatically place before the world the black record of American statesmen who enriched themselves through false levee construction at the sacrifice of the lives and poor belongings of the dwellers in the Mississippi bottoms.

Boasting its superiority over other nations we now have a condition in the mid-southern section of the United States that has no parallel anywhere on earth.

For century after century the annual rise in the waters of the Yangtze river in China, has been controlled by a system of spillways that divert the waters from the main channel and let them travel through other courses to the sea. The Egyptians in the great Nile valley inaugurated a similar system that is still in vogue to this very day. In other parts of the United States the spillway system is in operation. But the inauguration of such a system here would not furnish such splendid advantages for perpetual graft as does the idiotic and unscientific attempt to confine the Mississippi to one channel. Once established, the maintenance of such a spillway system would require but a fraction of the money spent yearly to maintain the treacherous levees.

The forlorn victims of recurring Mississippi floods, if aware of the real cause of their distress and of the criminals responsible for it would retire from office all those senators and representa-

tives from their states who share in the "pork-barrel" graft connected with appropriations for the system of "levees only." But the culprits are aided by the wide-spread prevalence in the South of the benighted doctrine of fundamentalism, which enables the ignorant preachers and priests solemnly to assure them that the recurring floods are a visitation from heaven in order to test their faith in the all-highest. The dirty sermonizing of the religionists supplements and justifies the plundering of the politicians.

Again we must emphasize the fact that the official bureaucracy of the labor movement in this country shares in the responsibility for this state of affairs, by persistently, in their role of lieutenants of the capitalist class, sabotaging every attempt on the part of the workers and farmers to create a class party of labor that would make issues of just such situations and force the government to take steps to remedy the appalling and totally preventable suffering on the part of the impoverished cotton growers of the lands bordering the river.

The Peasant Uprising in the Philippines.

The tremendous discontent among the Filipino peasantry, the result of continued exploitation, has expressed itself in a mass uprising for which the American imperialist press gives only a religious background.

It is well known to Marxists that agrarian revolts, both in Europe and colonial countries, and including even the earlier upsurges among the American farming population, have always had a strong religious tinge but that their causes can not be found in this fact.

There is a sad lack of data on the economic and social status of the millions of Filipino plantation workers and the sponsors of the movement for Filipino independence, almost exclusively middle class in origin and outlook, have contributed little to enlightenment on this important subject.

The revolt of some 400,000 Filipino peasants therefore appears as a thing apart from the independence movement. Actually it's a powerful proof that there exists a mass basis for the independence movement which its middle class leaders have neglected entirely—preferring to make their appeal on abstract grounds of justice, humanity, American tradition, etc.

Nor can the influence of the Chinese liberation movement be discounted in estimating the social forces involved in the Filipino uprising. The fact that, according to dispatches, the utterances of Senator Wheeler, now on a visit to the Philippines, relative to independence and freedom were connected immediately with their struggle by the masses is further evidence that this is not simply a movement of religious fanatics but that it has its roots deep in the suppressed status of these agricultural workers, who have heard of the slogans of the Chinese revolution.

For our party and the American working class the striking developments in the Philippines are a signal that there exists in this colony of American imperialism the same forces which have challenged imperialism in China and Indonesia—an army of workers and peasants which must be made the real base of the Filipino independence movement, which will give it a tremendous driving power and link it up with the colonial liberation movements of the world.

What's What in Washington

ATTEMPT POWER GRAB AT NATION'S CAPITAL

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, (FP). — Power trust arrogance has outdone itself, in the opinion of public-ownership advocates, in the application by the Byllesby branch of the power combine for a preliminary permit to harness the Great Falls of the Potomac, at the very door of the national capital.

Three times the senate has adopted the Norris bill, providing for construction of a great power dam at this site by the federal government. The republican machine in the house has blocked it, under the guidance from the power trust lobbyists. Now the trust itself goes before the federal power commission, while congress is in recess, and demands the site.

Cost Not Excessive.

Under the Norris plan, based on repeated and careful studies by government engineers, a power dam costing from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 could be constructed at the Great Falls, and from it could be developed sufficient power to light the city and operate all machinery now in use in the District of Columbia.

This electric current could be sold at the plant for half a cent per kilowatt hour. It could be delivered to consumers in private homes at less than 3 cents. The rates charged by the local company for many years were 10 cents to the householder, until

a public utilities commission reduced them to 7 1/2 cents. This electricity is produced in steam plants.

General Electric In It.

The Byllesby application is made under the name of the Potomac River Corporation, in which H. M. Byllesby & Co. of Chicago—one of the important "independents" actually controlled by the General Electric group—has a one-half interest. Robert Bulky of Cleveland is president of the Potomac River Corporation, which talks of a \$55,000,000 development, involving a possible 300,000 horsepower. Its application was submitted by Col. Charles Keller, a former army engineer and district commissioner, who is now a Byllesby agent.

Citizens Object.

The incident adds to the long list of reasons for bringing congress back to Washington in special session.

Citizens' associations in the capital, however, are taking action to persuade the federal power commission that no preliminary permit to the applicant should be considered. They look upon this move as a threat, if not the actual deathknell, to all future reductions in rates for electricity in this region. They favor government ownership and government distribution of electricity because they expect to get the rate down, by that means, to 3 cents or less.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

This group of books covers the period preceding and time of the great general strike of England—one of the greatest events in recent working class history. All should be included in a workers library. Buy all—give those you have to another worker to read:

- BRITISH LABOR BIDS FOR POWER—By Scott Nearing. —10c
- THE BRITISH STRIKE—By Wm. F. Dunne. —10c
- THE MEANING OF THE GENERAL STRIKE—By R. Palme Dutt. —10c
- THE REDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE—By C. B. —10c
- THE GENERAL STRIKE AND THE GENERAL BETRAYAL—By J. Pepper. —25c

A total of 65 cents worth of books—if bought together—

All for 50 Cents Postpaid.

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

Pennsylvania Labor Party Plans Strong Fight in Campaigns

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 18.—The state labor party, at a conference here following the adjournment of the State Federation of Labor convention, laid plans for a continuous campaign of political education among the Pennsylvania workers.

Charles Kutz of Altoona, was elected chairman, Charles Oyster of this city secretary and James Kelley of Lykens, treasurer.

The 20,000 miners of District 2, U.M.W.A., in Central Pennsylvania, reaffirmed their support of the party at their recent convention. Local unions were instructed to organize labor party units where none existed.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, through its president, James Maturer, has also been very friendly to the labor party.

Opening of Fifth Summer Season of Camp Nitgedaiget

At its opening for the fifth summer season which will take place on Decoration Day week-end, May 28th, 29th and 30th, Camp Nitgedaiget will have such new and attractive improvements as: a new auditorium that has a capacity of a thousand seats, new swimming pool that is six times as large as the old one; a new comfort house with hot and cold showers close to the tents, a new athletic field for all sport activities as tennis, football, base ball and other kind of gymnastics.

The preparations for educational work for the summer season are in full progress. This work, because of its experiences, will excel all the previous activities.

Registration for Decoration Day week-end will be open for members of the United Workers Co-operative Ass'n on Thursday, May 19th, till Monday, May 23rd.

Registration for those who are not members of the Co-operative will start on May 23rd.

The camp will not accommodate those who are not registered.

A very elaborate program is being prepared for Decoration Day week-end. The opening will be celebrated with a ball, concert, and representatives of the Co-operative as well as of the Progressive Labor movement will be the speakers. The members of the United Workers Co-operative Ass'n should not miss this celebration and therefore should register as early as possible. Unofficially the Camp is open already for the summer season and more than a hundred campers are there weekly.

Letters From Our Readers

To the Editor, The Daily Worker:

I believe that hundreds of the readers of our paper should accept the invitation of THE DAILY WORKER to express their opinions on various current subjects, especially in view of the fact that it is the only medium which we have that aids the workers' struggles from day to day.

I was pleased to notice that the DAILY WORKER will soon publish a series of articles on "The Negro in American Life." You are to be congratulated on your effort in this direction. We must prove to these racially and economically persecuted workers that we are their only friends. And this we must do by our own loyalty and honesty to their interests.

Comradly yours, Charles W. Fulp, Primrose, Washington County, Pa.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, The Daily Worker:

As an American born citizen, 47 years of age, I desire to add my protest against the execution of two innocent men—Sacco and Vanzetti. I am convinced that they are the victims of a frame-up, and in the name of decency and justice should be freed.

I used to feel rather proud of our institutions, when I could see justice landed down to each and everyone alike, but of recent years I am forced to confess that there has been a large number of decisions handed down (and this is one of them) that has given cause for much dissension and the result of which has to a very large degree, produced all kinds of agitation and unrest.

The pages of all history are besmirched with innocent blood, and this condition must not continue. I earnestly hope that the state of Massachusetts will not permit itself to use the blood of these innocent men to write another page in its history.—F. G. Van Gosen, Fort Landerdale, Florida.

Post Office Workers Issue Paper.

LOS ANGELES, (FP)—May 18.—The Guidon, monthly publication of Post Office Laborers Union 17899 of Los Angeles, makes its first appearance with the May Number. It is a 4-page tabloid, speaking in the interest of 4000 post office laborers all over the country. Walter C. Gayhart is editor. It is published from Box 1602, Los Angeles, at 75 cents a year.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

Brady and Wiman in association with John Tuerk will produce next season Herman Bernstein's translation of "The Command to Love" by Rudolph Lothar and Fritz Gottwald. Another play listed for early showing is "Women Go On Forever" by Daniel N. Rubin which Brady and Wiman will present in association with John Cromwell.

Etienne Girardot, the original "Charley's Aunt," will play in "Merry-Go-Round," the revue which will open at the Klaw theatre, May 31st. Francis Gershwin, a sister of George will also be in the new Herndon production.

"Padlocks of 1927," the Texas Guinan revue, is slated for the Shubert theatre beginning June 6th. In addition to Miss Guinan, the cast will include Helen Shipman, Bobby Watson, Connie Almy, Jans and Whelan and Bert Hanlon.

"Fog," the mystery play by John Willard, author of "The Cat and the Canary," which was last at the National theatre will come to the Bronx Opera House on Monday.

The Grove Street theatre is housing two biblical dramas this week, sponsored by A. Winfield Hoey. The plays are "David and Bath-Sheba," and "The Death of Judas" both by Sally Bruce Kinsolving.

The final production of the Neighborhood Playhouse, "The Grand Street Follies of 1927," will open tonight at their intimate theatre on Grand Street. This marks the closing of the long and often brilliant career of this interesting group—for they end their work on the East Side in two weeks.

The Central Park Association, which is interested in the restoration of Central Park, will receive the entire receipts of the 6th year performance of "Abie's Irish Rose" at the Republic Theatre, next Tuesday night.

Clare Eames will direct a play for the Civic Repertory Company, next season, "Invitation au Voyage," by Jean Jacques Bernard. She will not act in it however.

First National will star Colleen Moore "In Lilac Time," adapted from Jane Cowl's vehicle, written by Miss Cowl and Jane Murnin.

John Gilbert will be starred in "Twelve Miles Out," adapted from the melodrama seen here last season. Joan Crawford, Ernest Torrence and Betty Compson will be in the support cast.

The Moscow Theatre Habima will make its farewell American appearance at the Century Theatre tomorrow evening with a program of single acts from its repertory. The organization has been trouping in the big cities.



VIVIENNE SEGAL
Plays the principal feminine role in "The Desert Song," Sigmund Romberg's musical show at the Casino theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St. Drydock 7516
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30
Every Evening (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.
Grand Street Follies 1927

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 65 W. 55th. Evs. 8:40
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week: Right You Are

PYGMALION
GUILD Th. W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week: Second Man

Ned McCobb's Daughter
John Golden Th. 58 E. of B'way. Circle
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 5:45
Next Week: Silver Cord

SYD CHAPLIN
IN THE MISSING LINK
E. S. COLONY BROADWAY
MOSS AT 53rd ST.

TIMES SQ. CRIME
THEATRE, W. 42 St.
Evs. 8:30. Matines
Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

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

WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mts. (exc. Sat.) 5:00-8:15. Eves. 8:00-8:25.
Bronx Opera House 149th Street,
E. of 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

"BLOSSOM TIME"
The Musical Hit of Ages
The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
WALDORF, 50th St., East of
B'way. Mts. Wed. and Sat.

These Comrades Responded to the Call for Ruthenberg Sustaining and Defense Fund

- L Neibrief, B'klyn, N. Y. 3.00
- S Sirotnick, Youngstown, Ohio. 8.00
- A. Rodriguez, South Brownsville, Pa. 20.00
- F. No. 1, Y. W. L. New York. 2.00
- James Latin, Detroit, Mich. 1.00
- Street Nucleus No. 1, Detroit, Mich. 10.00
- Street Nucleus No. 9, Detroit, Mich. 1.00
- Street Nucleus No. 10, Detroit, Mich. 11.00
- Anne Okiech, Pueblo, Colo. 5.50
- Branch 4, Section 7, Coney Island, N. Y. 10.00
- Samuel Wuls, Liberty, N. Y. 10.00
- S. Gendelman, New Haven, Conn. 100.00
- George Sudentis, B'klyn, N. Y. 3.00
- D. Lazanoff, Bronx, N. Y. 2.00
- J. Sampo, West Allison, Wis. 10.00
- T. Katalnick, Wintrop, Mass. 3.00
- Mary Hucklern, B'klyn, N. Y. 1.00
- A. Pobersky, St. Paul, Minn. 2.00
- M. Marek, Decatur, Ill. 2.00
- H. Berman, New York. 2.00
- H. Renne, Phila., Pa. 1.00
- Subs 4a; L. Hirshman, N. Y. 15.00
- H. Lawrence, Forth Worth, Texas. 10.00
- Eli Zeitlin, San Diego, Ca. 4.00
- Alex Gould, New York, N. Y. 5.00
- Isabella Gould, New York, N. Y. 5.00
- Workingsmen's Ed. Soc., Roxbury, C. L. Arnal, Cannonsburg, Pa. 5.00
- S. SSE, Fd3. 3.25
- SS-2A, NF 3.00
- SS-2D, 1F 1.45
- S-2B, 1F 6.25
- S-3D, 5S 3.50
- S3, SS3E-S4 6.00
- SS, 3D-N 2F 5.00
- SS, 3D-N 2F 5.00
- Sec. 4 16.00
- Int. Br. Jamaica. 3.00
- 1A, C-F6 21.50
- 1B, F3 10.00
- 1F, F2 3.00
- Independent Unit 83 10.50
- SS, 2A-UFD 7.75
- Br. 4, Sec. 5 5.00
- SS, 2A-Unit 4 2.00
- S2-SSB-NIF 3.55
- SS, 3A-F 1 2.60
- SS, 2 E-F D 1 2.00
- S 3 D-1 F 1.00
- S 2 C-3 F 5.00
- SS 3 E-F D 1 2.50
- S 1A C-1 F 1.00
- S 1A C-P7 11.00
- S 5 Br. 3 18.25
- S 1D-3 F 11.00
- Int. Br. S.4C 4.50
- Barbers Union No. 913. 10.00
- Group of Barbers 19.50
- Gertrude Solomon 1.00
- Bella Hermid 1.00
- H. Door 1.00
- N. Gordon 2.75
- W. P. Yonkers, "Green" 25.00
- H. Fox 5.00
- S 2-SS 2D-Unit 3 F 7.00
- S 1 D-3 F 6.25
- Br. 2-S 5 8.50
- SS 2A-F 4 2.00
- S 1 B-F 6 2.00
- S 1AC-F3 3.25
- SS 3 E-F 1 2.00
- SS 2A-V 3 2.50
- S4-V 4 A 6.00
- SS 3 E-F D 3 1.00
- SS 5-Int L 23.00
- 1 D-V 2 F 5.40
- SS 2 A-F D 5 5.00
- Workingsmen's Ed. Soc., Roxbury, Mass. 8.50
- SS 2 A-F D 6 10.50
- S 1 D-1 F 5.95
- 1 A C-1 F 3.75
- 1 B 4 F 7.00
- F D N 1 2.50
- SS 2 B-F D2 1.55
- S 1 D-3 F 3.50
- 1 B-F 3 1.50
- 1 A C-F 6 3.00
- S 3B 6.25
- 4 C-Int Br. 1 9.75
- 2 F-F D 1 5.40
- S 2C-3 F 5.00
- S 2A-F D 2 3.00
- S 2A 2.30

TAKE BOYS FROM SCHOOL FOR NAVY N Y PARENTS TOLD

Films Also Used to Boost Enlistment

Desperate efforts to stimulate enlistment in the army, navy and marines, even to the extent of taking boys from school were indicated yesterday in the publication of a recruiting appeal aimed directly at parents.

Another, an indirect effort to bolster enlistment through boosting a Broadway film, was revealed in letters sent from the Board of Education to all school teachers in New York City. This appeal not only aims at enlistment but at the enrichment of the exhibitors showing, "Rough Riders," the picture glorifying Theodore Roosevelt at the time of his questioned ride up San Juan Hill.

"Perhaps YOUR BOY does not want to go to school longer than required by law," reads the leaflet of the recruiting service, located at 39 Whitehall St. "He can serve at a military post near his home or go to distant land." Such as Nicaragua, Panama, Haiti, China and the Philippines, the recruiters might have added.

Harness That Restless Feeling.
"The Army satisfies that restless feeling," the appeal continues, "to which all normal young men are subject. Have a talk with a recruiting sergeant anywhere in the city or call at headquarters."

The Rough Riders advertisement was sent out on stationary bearing the imposing inscription:
"Board of Education of the City of New York, office of the Director of Lectures and Visual Instruction, 590 Park Avenue."

Ernest L. Crandall, the director, winds up his letter, practically an order for school teachers to fall in line with their pupils, in these words:
"Spirit of the Times."

"Based on the exploits of President Roosevelt at San Juan Hill, The Rough Riders manages to catch the spirit of the times and to present them, in all their historical and educational significance, through the medium of a well-ordered and highly pleasing scenario. There is a love story that holds the attention, comedy which provokes laughter continuously, pathos, real stirring drama, and all the other ingredients of good motion picture entertainment. And for those interested in education, there is the deeper consideration of the influence of such a picture on the understanding and knowledge of history."

"Through a special arrangement, Mr. H. C. Hoagland, (Chickering 750), who is in charge of the presentation of The Rough Riders has agreed to make reductions in prices for groups of twelve or more wishing to attend. He will also arrange for such groups to sit in a body in the theatre. I hope you will make an effort to see the picture."

Navy Boosts Film, Too.
Convoy, a navy film which lasted only one week on Broadway, was also the subject of free advertising, this time by the Navy Recruiting Station at 34 E. 23rd St. Proclaimed to be "produced with the cooperation of the U. S. Navy and officially approved by Secretary Wilbur, Convoy is used as a vehicle to stimulate much-needed enlistment for America's various imperialistic ventures."

"Men Needed!" reads the Convoy ad. "For the United States Navy. In Peace Times—just as in War—there is Always a Navy On Guard."

"Ships of the Navy cruise in all parts of the world, but chiefly along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It is impossible to say where a recruit will be sent."

Benito Decides to Sit As Audience On Naval Experts Grand Pow-wow

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A note from Italy, requesting that she be permitted to send several naval experts as observers to the Geneva Naval Conference, was received by the state department last night. The note contained no definite outline of how fully Italy may participate in the conference, if at all.

Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 Madison Ave.
PHONE: UNIVERSITY 5565.

MRS. ROGIN Vegetarian Restaurant
249 E. 13th St. New York

For a Rational Combined Vegetarian Meal Come to
Rachil's Vegetarian Dining Room
215 East Broadway, 1st floor.

Strike at Sing Sing Wins Better Food as Men Quit Their Work

Sing Sing prisoners showed New York needle trades something in snappy strike action when they pulled a highly effective strike.

Sixty-five men were back on the job yesterday with all demands granted and none the worse save for "isolation" for a few hours. Gravel mixed with poorly baked beans brought on the spontaneous walkout, engineered by officers of the "union."

Sergeant-at-Arms Fred Moran and 12 deputies of the Mutual Welfare League started the strike when they resigned from the league in a body as a protest on the wretched food served under the "model" administration of Warden Lawes. Twelve prison barbers promptly discarded razors and scissors and 40 men in the knitting mill left their machines as the strike call spread quickly through the prison.

Warden Lawes has promised to improve the menu.

Suspect Firebugs In Tenement Blaze Routing 30 Families

Following a blaze yesterday in a five-story tenement house at 113 Eldridge St. on the East Side, unmistakable evidence of the activity of a firebug was found. Four persons were injured and about 30 families were routed.

The injured are:
Dora Lefkowitz, 8, contusions and possible fracture of the right shoulder and lacerations of the scalp sustained in a 30-foot fall.

Michael Wizney, 17, lacerations of the right foot.
Sophie Wizney, 14, first degree burns and lacerations of the right eye.
Anna Wizney, 42, mother of Michael and Sophie, contusions and abrasions of the body and possible fracture of the left leg.

The first blaze was discovered in some rubbish in the basement by a passerby, who turned in an alarm, which brought Battalion Chief Levy with apparatus. The fire soon was extinguished.

After the departure of the firemen, however, tenement house Commissioner Edward Barzy, who lives in the neighborhood, noticed dense smoke pouring out. He turned in an alarm which again brought Battalion Chief Levy with No. 6 Hook-and-Ladder Company and No. 17 Engine.

With great difficulty the firemen erected ladders in a rear yard and rescued the tenants. Three ambulances and the police emergency squad were called.

After the second blaze had been extinguished, a five-gallon can of gasoline was found. The walls and floors of the building had been liberally sprinkled with the contents.

Standard Oil Miller Won't Delay Hearings

Just because a big gun like former Governor Nathan L. Miller is going to boom for the B.-M. T. in the transit hearings scheduled for next Monday is no reason for postponing the whole affair. So decided Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the present governor's transit commission.

Miller is now engaged in the highly profitable job of defending the Standard Oil in an Indianapolis case.

TOKYO, May 18.—Thirty-five miners were buried alive today, and one hundred and fifty others escaped when fire broke out in a coal mine at Kyuteki, in Saga Prefecture. The entombed miners are believed dead.

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Booth Phones, Dry Dock 5612, 7848. Office Phone, Orchard 9319.
MANHATTAN LYCEUM
Large Halls With Stage for Meetings, Entertainments, Balls, Weddings and Banquets; Cafeteria.
66-68 E. 4th St. New York, N. Y.
Small Meeting Rooms Always Available.

ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK
Patronize Our Friend
SPIESS STUDIO
54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St.
Special Rates for Labor Organizations. (Established 1887.)

JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP
Announces its removal to

106 UNIVERSITY PL.
(One block south of its former location)
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5015.

Atheists to Clash With Rev. Stratton; Row Over Uldine

The Rev. John Roach Stratton and fundamentalism are scheduled to clash head-on on May 24 with Charles Smith and the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.

Stratton, the rabid anti-evolutionist who gets \$10,000 a year for his services as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, claims Smith pesters him with atheist literature. Smith retorts that the Rev. Stratton is another.

The case will be heard in West Side court next week.
Stratton is in dutch with a faction of his own church which resents his eagerness to attain the headlines. The holy man's contract to write a series for the evening Hearst paper on the Snyder-Gray case, served hot from the court room, was the straw that broke the camel's back. Stratton was told to climb back into his pulpit and stay there.

Loses L'il Uldine
And then again, the Calvary medicine man has been piqued because such a good box-office attraction as Uldine Uley, the "child" evangelist whose age is estimated variously from 14 to 24, has been lost. Uldine climbed up the golden ladder to fame in Stratton's pulpit, but lately she has been cashing in under new management. Last Saturday night she evangelized at Carnegie Hall while the Rev. Stratton was holding a counter-rally across the street.

Efforts to pull Uldine down from her perch under the provisions of the child labor law have been fruitless so far. Little Uldine has no "working papers" permitting her to play hockey from school but the school authorities have winked at the violation.

The last meeting of the board was on January 9 when the elders strictly forbade Stratton to collect side money of \$30,000 as supreme hokus-pokus of the Klan. The next meeting is Tuesday.

Both Sides "Win" in Sons of Italy Fight

Both factions in the Order of Sons of Italy in America claimed as a victory the Supreme Court decision handed down in Buffalo on Monday in regard to the legal status of the New York Grand Lodge.

The New York Lodge seceded in 1925 because the parent body had sent greetings to Mussolini. The court has ruled that it had no right to secede without affiliating itself with another fraternal organization of similar aims and purposes.

The court also decided that the election held by the so-called "loyal" faction at the time of this break was illegal, and a new election by the entire lodge must be held at once.

Won't Fall for Fascism.
While the New York Lodge is not associated with the anti-fascist forces in America, it has steadily refused to endorse fascism as the parent body has done. Prominent in this seceding group are Congressman Fiorella La Guardia and Justice Cotillo.

Added to the differences which have caused the long factional fight in the organization, the New York lodge will now be faced with the question of taking an oath which the parent body has recently prescribed for all members. This oath pledges that the member is a "loyal Italian," who supports the king and the Italian government. Every member is required to subscribe to this oath, or resign from the lodge.

The Downtown Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a festival and May dance Saturday evening at the Downtown Workers' Club, 35 East Second St. Proceeds will go towards the branch sustaining fund and the relief of class war prisoners.

Four Furrier Meetings Scheduled This Afternoon to Help Joint Board

Four building meetings of fur workers will be held this afternoon right after work.

The workers from shops in 305 7th Ave., will meet in Local 22, No. 16 West 21st St.
Shops in 333-7th Ave., will meet in Local 35, No. 10 East 22nd St.

Shops in 150 West 30th St., and 251 West 30th St., will meet at the Furriers' Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St.

Both registered and unregistered workers from all these shops are called to these meetings to continue the work of mobilization for preservation of the union.

Paper Box Makers Carry on Fight at Meeting Thursday

The Paper Box Makers' Union will meet Thursday at 6 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.

As the paper box industry has not yet recovered from the 19 weeks' strike of last winter, the union is still feeling its effects. This mass meeting will therefore be a great event in the face of those conditions.

The organization campaign carried on by the union for the past two months has been a success with the slogan, "Bring The Union Back Into The Shops" in vogue with paper box makers. The officials of the union with the full assistance of the Executive Board and active members are working towards that goal.

Speakers include:
A representative of the International Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Makers' Union, John Conlin, secretary of the New York Central Trades Council, M. Feinstein, secretary, United Hebrew Trades, Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League, William Karlin, prominent attorney, Dr. Ch. C. Webber of Church of All Nations and Norman Thomas.

15 Laundry Drivers Before Bronx Judge in Strike Hearing

Fifteen members of the Laundry Drivers' Union will appear before Judge Mullen in the Bronx County Supreme Court this morning to answer injunction proceedings served on them by the North American Laundry, whose workers have been on strike since April 25.

The bosses, unsuccessful in their attempt to obtain an injunction against the union, are now attempting to restrain individual members of the union from picketing and carrying on other legitimate procedure of a strike.

The charge of disorderly conduct against Max Brodie, organizer of the union, was dismissed yesterday morning in magistrate's court.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meet To Be Held in Bronx

International Labor Defense, of Bronx section, will hold a Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting, Friday, May 27, at the Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, the Bronx. The speakers will be Pat Devine, Richard B. Moore, M. Epstein, Carlo Tresca, Juliet Stewart Poyntz, Rebecca Grecht and Charles Krumbein.

A. F. L. IN MILD NOTE TO FULLER ON FAMOUS CASE

"Expresses No Opinion on Innocence"

BOSTON, May 18.—Official Boston, as represented at the State House, was rubbing its eyes today as it read over a letter from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The letter, signed by President William Green, asks Governor Fuller to review the case, but declares that it does not express any opinion on the "innocence or guilt" of the victims of Massachusetts justice.

Attaches at the governor's office regarded the letter as of little help to the case, as it had been generally regarded that the A. F. of L. executive council would reiterate the demand of a recent convention for liberation of the Italian workers as victims of "an outrageous miscarriage of justice." The official A. F. of L. request, they pointed out, is miles behind the appeals sent by the law schools of the most prominent universities condemning the whole Dedham trial as a farce.

Foe Confers With Fuller.
Dudley P. Ranney, assistant district attorney of Norfolk County and one of the most determined foes of Sacco and Vanzetti, was closeted with the governor yesterday, going over evidence with him.

Ida M. Tarbell, former progressive whose whitewashes of Elbert Gary and other industrialists have made her a pet of reaction, nevertheless addressed a letter to the governor denouncing the Dedham trial and declaring Sacco and Vanzetti to be "martyrs to their faith."

Philadelphia to Fore.
Noted Philadelphia educators, including the presidents of Bryn Mawr and Haverford colleges and the dean and faculty of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania have asked a review of the case. Among the signers are:

W. W. Comfort, president of Haverford College; Marion Edwards Parks, president of Bryn Mawr College; William E. Mikell, dean of the law school, University of Pennsylvania; Richard M. Gummere, headmaster, Penn Charter School; Charles F. Jenkins, president, Farm Journal; Edmund Stirling, editorial staff, Philadelphia Public Ledger; Carl E. Grammer, rector, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church; Frederick R. Griffin.

Photograph Records.
Italian Boston was excited today over the appearance of two Sacco-Vanzetti photograph records. One is entitled "A Hymn Dedicated to Sacco and Vanzetti" and another "Protesta per Sacco e Vanzetti." They were selling fast down around Hanover St.

Michael Angelo Musmanno, representative of the supreme council of the Sons of Italy arrived here today from New York to ask executive clemency.

BERLIN, May 18.—Thousands of Communists yesterday paraded through the main streets of the city, carrying red and black flags and banners demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Bronx Holds Sacco and China Open Air Meets

The lower Bronx subsection, Workers' (Communist) Party, will hold a Sacco-Vanzetti open air meeting tonight, 138th St. and St. Anns Ave. Louis A. Baum will speak and P. Bukenberg will be chairman.
Saturday evening a "Hands Off China" open air meeting will be held at 141st St. and St. Anns Ave.

Famous Heretic Bishop Speaks for Relief of Needle Workers in Jail

Under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred, Bishop William Montgomery Brown is to speak at Central Opera House, East 67th Street near 3rd Avenue, on Wednesday evening, Bay 25th for the relief of imprisoned furriers, cloakmakers and dressmakers.

In addition to the rebel bishop, Paxton Hibben will be a speaker, and other members of the committee will talk briefly on the campaign for relief funds.
Admission will be 25 cents.

Seek New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)
as well as the thousands who have petitioned him for a pardon, that Governor Fuller is going over the evidence step by step, and even calling witnesses for questioning. It is said that he will eventually go outside the evidence, to the story behind the Plymouth trial, the cordage strike in which Vanzetti was a leader, and to the red raids occurring at the time of the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti.

No early decision is expected by those who are closely watching this case, and observing the actions of the governor in the matter.

Governor Fuller began interviewing defense witnesses in the Sacco-Vanzetti case today, having finished interrogating witnesses and experts who testified for the State at the trial.

In his own independent investigation into the case, the Governor, with his personal attorney, Joseph Wiggins, of Malden, talked with Wilbur F. Turner, firearms expert, who testified for the defense at the hearing on motion for a new trial.

Testifies for Sacco
Turner's testimony at that time was that the bullets which caused the deaths of Paymaster Frank Parmenter and Guard Alexander Berardelli in the Slater-Morrill Shoe Company payroll holdup in April, 1920, could not have been fired from the gun of Nicola Sacco.

Professor Augustus Gill, of the Chemistry Department of M. I. T., was also questioned by Governor Fuller, as was Mrs. Glendower Evans, who has long been active in the fight for the freedom of the two men.

Indications are that any person with real knowledge of the case suggested by the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee will be heard by the Governor.

PLUMBERS TURN DOWN EFFORT TO KILL 5-DAY WEEK

Reject International's Plan at Meeting

Members of Local 1 of the Plumbers' Union rejected by an overwhelming majority last night the proposal of the Executive Board that they should return to work immediately and submit their demands to arbitration. No return without the five-day week and the \$14 day, was the decision.

A special meeting of the local had been called to hear a report from the Executive Board which has been in session for two days. Secretary Treasurer Thomas Burke and President John Coefield addressed the meeting and laid before the members the proposal that they should return to work; within 24 hours the union's Conference Board should meet with the Conference Board of the employers, and if they could not reach a decision an outside arbitrator should meet one representative of the union and one from the employers. The decision of this arbitration committee should be binding.

Mean to Fight
The plumbers, who have been on strike since April 1st, absolutely refused to consider this suggestion, and one speaker from the floor urged the officers to return to Chicago and leave them to settle the strike themselves.

The discussion which followed the speeches of Burke and Coefield was still in noisy progress as the DAILY WORKER went to press; but members of Local 1 declared that nothing will change their refusal to accept the proposal of the Executive Board. They will continue the strike until the five-day week and the \$14 day are granted by the employers.

Ruthenberg Drive for New Party Members in Boston Now in Progress

BOSTON, May 18.—The Ruthenberg membership drive is now on here in full swing. It was officially opened at the last meeting held in Workers Party headquarters, 62 Chambers St., with an attractive program, featured by the presentation of a banner sent from the Costrona district of the U. S. S. R. by the Leninist Young Communist League. Nat Kay, district organizer of Y. W. L., district I made the presentation.

NOT BATTLESHIPS but 2 LARGE STEAMERS
(CLEARMONT and ONTARIO)
will take 5,000 workers
to BEARMOUNTAIN and BACK ON THE HUDSON

Saturday, June 4th

The Jewish Daily

FREIHEIT EXCURSION



Everybody Will Meet at Battery Park at 1 o'clock.

TICKETS—In advance \$1.25. At the dock \$1.50.
BUY TICKETS in advance—and save time and money.
Buy Tickets at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York

A Night in New China Concert & Ball
勞一協社
FRIDAY, MAY 20th, 8:00 P. M.
WEBSTER HALL
119 E. 11th Street.
Revolutionary Play Fan Dance
Chinese Instrumental Music Folk Songs
Speakers: SCOTT NEARING and JOE FREEMAN
DANCING—7-PIECE JAZZ ORCHESTRA
Auspices: Chinese Workers' Alliance, 23 Chatham Square
Benefit New China School for Workers
TICKETS ON SALE: Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, Freiheit, and DAILY WORKER.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Sailor Victimized After Refusal to Work Foreign Ship

A blare of music, a splash of color, even the mock semblance of a trial. If it had been in the case of a rescue, or a salvage or emergency, I would have gone, but under these circumstances and in a foreign port I would refuse to work. He thereupon asked me if I was one of these I.W.W. agitators. I answered him that I was not, but that I was class conscious and held radical views.

"Oh," he said, "that is a case of out of the frying pan and into the fire." "Every trip these ships make, the crew is sent into the foreign tender."

"Well," I answered, "then every time that happens, the American crew is scabbing on the foreign organized labor." He told me that my trouble was that I was influenced by reds and bolsheviks.

On His Career.

The Captain cited the instance of himself, he told me that 44 years ago, he was a hard working obedient young man, he had started to save his money, and studied navigation. "You and your shipmates have the same chance that I had," he said.

"Well Captain," I told him, "if I couldn't make big money like you, without putting the crew to scabbing, and then logging them from their hard earned wages, why then I don't want to be a captain of a United States Liner."

Work On Sunday.

The Captain impatiently asked the mate if he had any work for me to do. The mate said, "Yes there was work." The Captain then turned to me and said: "if you work seven hours today, (which was Sunday) I will fine you four days pay and will not put you back in the brig. I replied, "Captain today is Sunday and I have been twenty-two hours in the brig and consequently am unable to work, and even if I were able to work, I would not work on a day of rest, while the rest of the crew are off duty." He said, "I will fine you eight days pay and you will have to turn in the morning."

The following morning I was very sick. I had a sore throat, cold and stiff sore limbs. The cold had gotten me while I was working in the gale without oil skins and on top of that the wet brig had finished things.

I was told to turn to, which I refused to do on the ground that I was sick and unable to work. The doctor examined me and gave me powders and oil; he told me that my pulse was normal, and that I could go back to work. I said that I couldn't and I was thrown back into the damp brig for another ten hours. Then I was taken to the mate, who said that the doctor had pronounced me as well and able to work, and that there was no reason for my being sick. I told him that I had caught the cold due to the lack of oil skins.

In a few days we arrived in Hoboken. Here I went to the Barge office and complained my fine to the shipping commissioner. A ship mate was with me and he bore out my testimony. There chief mate was there and he said that I had continuously refused duty, and that I had admitted that I was a radical.

The commissioner decided in favor of the company. How careful the capitalist instruments are of anything that even savors of organization and betterment of the working and living conditions of their slaves at their expense.

No Romance For Seamen.

Little are they concerned with the abuses and suffering of the men that make their pleasure trips possible. They watch the seamen pull in the lines, and they also are imbued with the false air of romance that this capitalist machinery of transportation takes on.

These sailors are workers like other workers when it comes to realistic slavery at a few dollars a month. They have furthermore to be really skilled in their trade, before the autocratic ship owners will hire them. They must show at least six good discharges from former voyages to prove that they are efficient and able seamen.

Also they must produce a lifeboat ticket. Then there is absolutely no question as to their ability as first class seamen. Just before the ship sails, they are forced to buy uniforms from the ship's slop chest at 150 per cent profit to the United States Lines. Of course the passengers think that the company furnishes the men's uniforms free of charge.

\$62.50 A Month.

The wages of a sailor are \$62.50 a month, and tho he knows that the conditions on these vessels are pretty rotten, he is forced to ship on them. There is always an unemployment situation on the waterfront, so he hasn't any choice of jobs and is pretty lucky to get any job at all.

My experiences on a voyage on the President Harding are typical of the environment thru which the sailor passes aboard these vessels, with the exception that I am more class conscious than the average seaman that I meet, and can consequently understand the conditions and their cause a little better—it is the same experience.

Eastbound we worked two nineteen hour days on mail baggage and freight. No overtime pay and no time back for this hard work was given. This is long steady work and we were continually being called out at all hours of the night thruout the voyage.

Four days in port in Bremenhaven, and on the morning of departure, there was a council muster on deck. All men who did not appear were fined four days' pay. Westbound before a gale of wind, we were obliged to wash oil from the fore part of the ship. This oil had leaked out of the fuel tanks of the ship.

No Clothes for Sale

I applied for sea-boots and oil skins which are supposed to be purchasable at the ship's slop chest, but there weren't any in stock. This, despite the fact, that maritime law requires that every ship carry these articles for the seaman's use in heavy weather. Consequently, I had to weather the gale without any.

At the port of Queenstown, we took the tender alongside, with mail baggage, passengers and freight. This tender flies the free State flag, and her crew are organized. Nevertheless the crew of the President Harding was asked to go abroad and handle baggage. I refused to concede to this demand, as my contract called for work on an American ship, and not a foreign one. How was I to know, if there might be a strike on, and I might be scabbing on my fellow workers in their own country.

Thrown in Brig.

For refusing to do this work I was placed in a wet brig behind iron bars, and I had to sleep on an iron floor. Here I was for 22 hours. They brought me white bread and water for sustenance. I was pretty angry and refused the food on the basis that white bread did not contain the necessary minerals to keep life and activity in the body. So right thru the long hours of the night I tossed about on the hard cold floor of the brig in misery and in the morning I was taken to the ship's doctor. He pronounced me well and fit. From there I was taken to Captain Van Beak and Chief mate Stedman.

Captain Van Beak asked me why I had refused to work on the Free State tender. He asked me whether I knew that refusing to obey an order was punishable by a fine of four days pay, and imprisonment. I told the Captain that I had never refused to work on the ship that I had signed on, but that it was against my principles to work on foreign vessels.

I told him that the order to work on the Free State tender was an illegal one, and that I considered myself as being unjustly persecuted by being thrust into the brig without

even the mock semblance of a trial. If it had been in the case of a rescue, or a salvage or emergency, I would have gone, but under these circumstances and in a foreign port I would refuse to work. He thereupon asked me if I was one of these I.W.W. agitators. I answered him that I was not, but that I was class conscious and held radical views.

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The commissioner decided in favor of the company. How careful the capitalist instruments are of anything that even savors of organization and betterment of the working and living conditions of their slaves at their expense.

Washington and New York society, surprised over the suit for divorce instituted in Paris, France, by Bainbridge Colby, New York lawyer and former secretary of state, say the rift between Mr. and Mrs. Colby might have developed when Mrs. Colby wrote a book on life in Washington. Friends said one of the characters resembled Mr. Colby, but Mrs. Colby denied that she had tried to picture her husband. Mrs. Colby, whose picture is above, was Nathalie Sedgewick before her marriage in 1895. Inset is of Mr. Colby.



Criminal Syndicalism Law in California Upheld

CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY



—Drawing by Lydia Gibson.

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press).

In two decisions the federal supreme court upheld, on May 16, both the political and the industrial ends of the California criminal syndicalism law. Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, wealthy and educated woman from the East, who was convicted in Oakland on charges that she belonged to the Communist Labor Party which was born of the schism in the Socialist Party in 1919, lost her appeal. She is now liable to serve a sentence of from one to 14 years in prison. William Burns, laborer, convicted of membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, and as an organizer in that militant body of laborers, was held to serve a similar term.

Decisions Contradict.

A curious illustration of the quirks of the law is found in the fact that on this same day the same supreme court held that Harold B. Fiske, convicted of violation of the Kansas criminal syndicalism law, had not been fairly convicted. The justices declared in their unanimous opinion that the I. W. W. preamble, used as evidence against Fiske, does not suggest "that the industrial organization of workers as a class for the purpose of getting possession of the machinery of production and abolishing the wage system, was to be accomplished by other than lawful methods." Hence, the court decided that the I. W. W. preamble was not an illegal document or teaching, and that Fiske as an I. W. W. organizer could not be convicted, on this evidence, of enlisting

members in an organization proposing "crime, violence or other unlawful acts or methods as a means of effecting industrial or political changes or revolution."

Yet Burns, the court—with Justice Brandeis dissenting—held, was rightly convicted if he secured members for "an organization of persons organized and assembled to advocate, teach and abet criminal syndicalism, to the Industrial Workers of the World." The court felt that the I. W. W. "advocated, taught and aided various acts of sabotage that are plainly within the meaning of that word "as used in the California law. It recited some of these destructive acts, such as the driving of nails into growing trees to kill them, the placing of weed seeds in fields, and the scattering of combustibles to start fires in grain and to destroy farmers' property. Thus the I. W. W. was found guilty in the Burns case, under the California law, and Burns was held for prison because of his membership and activity in the I. W. W. Urged Revolution.

Anita Whitney's conviction was defended by the majority opinion, read by Justice Sanford, on the ground that the California law had been directly violated by the national platform of the Communist Labor Party, and the defendant failed immediately to leave the Oakland branch of the party when, against her urgent advice, endorsed the national platform which called for revolution.

That society has nothing to fear from reactionary violence is the belief expressed by the majority in dismissing the argument that this law discriminated against the radical workers.

"There is no substantial basis for the contention that the legislature has arbitrarily or unreasonably limited its application to those advocating the use of violent and unlawful methods to effect changes in industrial and political conditions," it declares; "there being nothing indicating any ground to apprehend that those desiring to maintain existing industrial and political conditions did or would advocate such methods."

Brandeis, Holmes and Agrees, agreeing that Miss Whitney was rightly convicted, in view of her encouragement of the I. W. W. in California, through membership in the Communist Labor Party, disagreed with the majority opinion that the California law was justified in limiting freedom of speech and assembly.

"Fear of serious injury," they said, cannot alone justify suppression of free speech and assembly. Even imminent danger cannot justify resort to prohibitions of these functions essential to effective democracy, unless the evil apprehended is relatively serious." The proposed proletarian revolution, they pointed out, must be very long delayed and hence could not be looked upon as a serious immediate danger to be so drastically guarded against.

IN THE GOOD OLD U. S. A.



CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

trade union officials who find conditions as they are very much to their liking. But when a person mixes with the workers who have to go to their daily grind when they are lucky enough to be blessed with a job, one gets a different impression. The foreign editor of the Paris Matin ignored the poverty of the millions of American workers. And for a purpose. Instead of looking towards the Soviet Union as the workers' paradise the European workers must be taught to look towards America. But this sham will not work and we will help in our own humble way to puncture the balloon.

now busy chasing Wu-Pei-fu over the landscape.

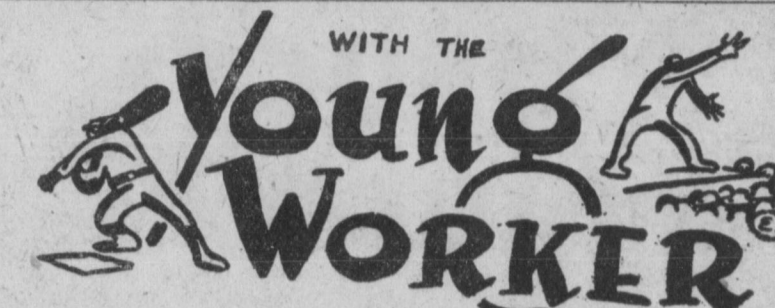
NOT having much left in the way of consolation the correspondents are now hoping that Feng will make an alliance with Chiang-Kai-Shek. But he is more likely to connect his axe with Chiang's neck when he gets within beheading distance of him. This would serve Chiang right. The most contemptible of mortals is the renegade who betrays a glorious cause and turns on his former comrades. This is what Chiang did at the suggestion and in consideration of the money of the imperialists, particularly Great Britain. Watch the news from China during the next few days.

OUR old friend general Feng Yu-siang is on the move and things do not look as bright for Chang-Tso-Lin, our bandit ally, as they did a few years ago. Of course Feng has been mouching along for quite a while but the capitalist reporters hoped he would get an attack of the hives and spend the rest of the year scratching himself. Our friend Feng went and captured a city and his soldiers are

or whether she will continue those relations in the approved manner of the burglar. It is almost certain that Great Britain is disposed to break off diplomatic relations with Russia. The visit of the French president and the French foreign minister has a direct bearing on this matter.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN will not have anything more to do with Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Nationalist Government of China with headquarters at Hankow. A few days ago Chen talked the Chinese language to Chamberlain in a tone different to what the proud Britons have been used to from former Chinese officials. He told Chamberlain that he would be delivering sneeches for international consumption from Peking in a short time and that the British foreign office would understand his lingo. It now seems that Chen will be in Peking shortly with the aid of Feng Yu-siang.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Three women were in custody and another was sought today in connection with the mysterious killing of Albert W. Valdecka, former Cicero police chief, who died from the effects of a severe beating.



Youth Day in Hamburg

By ALEX MASSER. (Delegate British Young Communist League)

The Hamburg young workers celebrated their Youth Days on Easter Saturday and Sunday, following the National Congress of the Young Communist League held on the three previous days.

"Youth Day, Hamburg, Easter Saturday and Sunday, 1927.

"Young Workers, Demonstrate on Youth Days.

"Against the Rascist Terror.

"Against the Monarchist Government.

"Against Imperialist War on China.

"For the Victory of the Chinese Revolution.

"For world Workers Unity."

So read the call—and the response! Tremendous! Magnificent! Inspiring! For the young workers of Hamburg are for the Proletarian Revolution, they have taken their stand at the barricades of Revolution twice already; they have suffered in the fire of capitalist aggression, of reformist treachery. They know that for the workers the only solution to capitalist oppression, to Imperialist War, to the dread "rationalisation" of industry is not the reformism of the Noskes and Eberts, brothers of the British Hodges and MacDonalds, who have let them down so foully and so often, but in the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Everywhere this 1927 Easter-tide on Hamburg, is breathed the spirit of revolt; everywhere are to be seen the uniforms of the Young Front Fighters; and every other person is wearing the special Youth Day Badge or other Communist symbol. From Berlin arrives a contingent of over 2,000 Young Communists — how smartly they marched to the strains of the "Red Army March"! Every few minutes, it seems, comes a group swinging along, banners waving, singing their songs of revolt lustily, menacingly, in challenging tone. And ever and anon comes the salute that is both challenge and greeting, with clenched fist raised shoulder high, "Rote Front!"

Comes the time for the Demonstration in the Hamburg Circus to commence. Inside are over 6,000 young workers, singing to the Music of the Red Front Bands. Outside are more than as many again. They do not push, jostle and crowd; they "fall in", unfurl their banners and march off to demonstrate in the streets surrounding the circus.

Inside the scene is amazing, tier upon tier the seats are crowded. The Red Bands crash out their music, the limelights play on the standard bearers forming a crimson background to the huge stage, surmounting all is a huge Red Star suspended from the roof. Suddenly comes silence—complete. The President calls on the first speaker. In quick succession the others follow, with short, crisp telling speeches arousing tremendous enthusiasm — German, British, Russian—and provoking greatest applause

of all—a chinese comrade. Tremendous cheers greeted the report of the anti-militarist work of the British League. Speeches finished, the Berlin comrades present a revue, a real gem of workers' art in which Chamberlain and MacDonald are none to gently dealt with.

But Sunday—Day of Days!

Young Communists, Pioneers, Communist Party, Red Front Fighters, Young Front Fighters, Red Marines—thirty thousand strong they assemble at the Central Meeting place. The uniformed Red Front Fighters have the huge crowd well in hand, there is no confusion, but a military orderliness. They start off on the seven miles march to the Stadt Park, the streets lined with cheering, sympathetic workers. From the windows hang Red Flags, posters bedeck the walls, overhead, transversing the streets are streamers bearing fighting mottoes. A diversion—Fascists impudently try to utilise the occasion for propaganda by leaflets. Speedily a section of the Red Fighters fall out and their filthy weapons are torn from the disciples of Mussolini, who scurry away, cowed.

The Stadt Park reached, the Central YCL Committee and the Central delegates, who have headed the demonstration, take the salute. Heavens! Are they walking in a circle, this never-ending stream of worker fighters! But at last, in an hour and a half, the last file has passed, the 300th banner goes by.

In front of the rostrum, perched high, hands are massed, ranged around in a great semi-circle are the 300 banners. Splendid! Magnificent!

A representative from the YCL Central Committee mounts the rostrum, follow representatives from the Front Fighters, then an American Party representative. Cheer upon cheer follows the Chinese delegate as he mounts the platform. The bands strike up, the International is taken up by the mighty crowd and swells into a heaven rending challenge to Imperialist aggression, a call to international unity to the workers. Then the delegate from the British YCL, telling of the fight of the British young workers. Excitement reaches to fever heat when a Berlin comrade comes to the platform to present to the British YCL a banner bearing the device "Better Death than Slavery". Thaelman, Communist member of the reichstag, exposes the war plans and wage cutting plots of imperialism. His challenge is taken up by the 50,000 voices in a tremendous roar of assent to his call for militant struggle.

The speeches finish at last; again the International! The demonstration disperses not to the homes yet, but to witness the football and racing of the worker sportsmen and later to witness a fireworks display.

"Youth Day, Hamburg, Easter Saturday and Sunday, 1927" is over! But its inspiration lives, its message spreads throughout Germany. The spirit of Youth Day is the spirit of Revolution, the spirit of the working class youth, the spirit which is going to carry them forward in the fight for a Workers' Germany.

SPORT

Who'll win the Sharkey-Maloney fight tonight? Will the Lithuanian from Boston make baloney out of Maloney—or will Maloney make sausage out of Sharkey? Which will get the honor—and the heavy money for fighting Jack Dempsey?

Put this down in your note-book (but don't bet on it!—you know how they love to get crooked in this game). Sharkey is going to knock the Irish for a row of Boston Beans. Maybe this is baloney, but this sports bug is a better prophet than the weatherman, even if he will risk opinions on something the other sport writers are guessing about.



But what will Dempsey do to the winner? We know how much he will make in dollars and cents—the question is, how much will he get in the nose? If reports are true, Jack Dempsey is looking like the Dempsey of old, and that looks bad to anyone who has to fight him. Oh, well,—what's the difference? The birds that go out to see them sock each other will pay a high price for the privilege of watching this sport (?).



No use running away from reality. If you are a young worker or student, your place is in the Young Workers League.

National office: 1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago Ill.

New York Office: 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

HERE'S THE SPOT—Enclosed \$1 for a year's sub to the Young Worker. Name Street City State



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