

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections. Be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

ADMIT PLAN TO STOP ONLY LABOR DAILY

THE MICHIGAN MANUFACTURER AND FINANCIAL RECORD is considerably exercised because a representative, John Holland by name, introduced a bill in the legislature providing for the limitation of work in all state factories to eight hours a day and the imposition of a fine in the form of time and half for overtime on any employer working his help beyond the specified hour-limit. Should the employer flout the law and pay only straight time or nothing at all for the extra hours worked Mr. Holland would assess the refractory employer anything from \$50 to \$500 for each offense.

FAR be it from the indignant organ of big business to commiserate with the employer in his tribulation at the hands of this peculiar legislator. It is for the worker's liberty that the paper does battle. "This is a characteristic privation of liberty of the workingman, in whose alleged interest it is presented" says the "Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record." Suppose the worker chose to work his overtime for nothing. Any citizen may make a donation of his property to any one whom he chooses. Suppose he desired to make a donation of his labor. Under such a measure as Mr. Holland presents, he couldn't even have that liberty.

NOW, I am sure you are all convinced that this man Holland is an undesirable citizen who would Bolshevize this country and reduce the workers thereof to a very low ethical and social level by robbing them of the god-given right to work for nothing if they saw fit. Let us suppose by way of illustration that the daughter of a manufacturer wanted to divorce a count so that she could marry a prince. She would need extra money to buy off the count in order to purchase the prince. And suppose her father's loyal slaves were aching to contribute a few extra hours gratis to the marital experiments of their employer's daughter, Holland's bill, if passed into law would be the means of leaving a useless count on a fair lady's arm and a lonely prince pining away in his garret or gazing thru restaurant windows at food he could not buy.

THE American workers are more capitalistically-minded than is good for them. Too many of them believe that without capitalists there would be no work for them to do, no food for them to eat and no clothes for them to wear. They do not realize that the boss hires them in order to profit from their labor rather than to play the role of a humanitarian in business for the purpose of putting food in the mouths of the hungry. But we dare say that a canvass of the working-class population of the United States would not subscribe to the indignation professed by "The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record" over the introduction of Holland's bill. They would exchange a lot of abstract freedom for a few hours out of the factory or time and half for extra hours inside of it.

HERE is a human interest story with a kick. William Keuntze of Hoboken finds \$94.75 in his envelope on every pay day. Mrs. Keuntze puts her trade mark on \$24.25 of that amount and she agreed that her reckless husband could hold on to the balance, provided he spent it on a daily lunch, a five cent cigar and a weekly package of chewing gum. Evidently William was saving his allowance, which made Mrs. Keuntze duly suspicious. "I believe he wanted to squander that fifty cents on other women," she told the judge. His honor being a man of the world could not see what a fellow could do nowadays in view of the high cost of living, with fifty cents, so he dismissed the case, returning Mr. Keuntze to the status quo, but the flea of suspicion still bites the jealous spouse, her theory being that what Mr. Keuntze saves by the week he spends by the month.

THAT little kidnapping escapade cost Aimee Simple MacPherson dearly. Confessions should now be in order. Her life since she returned from the desert, footsore and weary, but with her most priceless heritage intact, has been one of disappointment after another. Her mother broke with her, her orchestra leader left her because she bobbed her hair, and worse still, organized a rival church. The unkindest cut of all comes from the attorney who defended her against the Devil et al, in a Los Angeles court. He is suing her for \$8,500, the balance of his fee for saving a beautiful soul from Satan. Old Nick is a jolly good fighter. He never quits.

CLIPPINGS come from friend and foe. A California citizen spied a (Continued on Page Three)

PLOTTING A YEAR AND HALF TO GET THE DAILY WORKER

Professional Patriots Brag of Spying

Salaried professional patriots and the organizations for which they work have been plotting for eighteen months to "get" The DAILY WORKER staff, rob the paper of its mailing privileges and railroad the editors and business manager to prison, it was stated under oath yesterday morning in the Essex Market court with Magistrate Tolleris presiding in the trial of William F. Dunne and Bert Miller.

Under the searching examination of Attorney Joseph Brodsky, George L. Dart admitted that he is the paid "adjutant-general" of the Military Order of the World War, that the organization is incorporated, is composed exclusively of ex-army officers, has its headquarters in Washington, D. C. and that he had personally notified the postmaster-general of the publication of the poem America on which the charge is based.

Read Daily For Year also testified that he had read The DAILY WORKER "religiously" for a year and a half and that this was the first time he had ever felt impelled to register a complaint with the postoffice and police authorities. Dart parades the title of "captain" in addition to adjutant-general. George Seitz, who described himself as "a research worker" for the Keymen of America, testified that his job was to furnish information—he would not say about what or to whom. "What kind of an organization is this Keymen of America?" asked Attorney Brodsky. Seitz replied that he knew little about it.

"Is it a Communist organization?" (Continued on Page Two)

Labor's Candidates Continue to Attract Big Passaic Crowds

PASSAIC, N. J., April 29.—An enthusiastic campaign rally was held here tonight for the labor candidates at Ukranian Hall. It was jammed by workers eager to hear the working class speakers.

Weisbord Applauded. Albert Weisbord, who led the 14 months textile strike was greeted by applause as he spoke on the local situation pointing out that only the working class itself is capable of solving its own problems. He referred to the need of providing work for the unemployed saying that the city should immediately start road construction work. The need of a labor party was also taken up.

Bert Miller Speaks. Bert Miller, business manager of the DAILY WORKER, said that "Passaic has been the keynote for all the unorganized workers throughout the country. The slogan of 'organizing the unorganized' has been taken up by the workers all over the land."

Sylvan A. Pollack of The DAILY WORKER told the assembled workers that not only the questions of local interest should be discussed but they also should give attention to world wide politics.

A May Day celebration will be held Saturday at 2 p. m. at the Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. A large number of workers' children are expected to be present.

Addresses Two Large Meetings. Weisbord spoke at two large meetings Thursday evening. At the Civic Forum conducted by the Italian-American Association he told the Italian workers, among the lowest paid and most exploited, how they have been kept in subjection and allowed to do only the most dirty work. Sacco-Vanzetti.

He also pointed out that with the exception of the labor candidates the question of Sacco and Vanzetti has been ignored. More than 200 were present at the meeting.

Weisbord received a fine reception at Public School 3 where he also spoke. More than 800 people were present.

Chang-Tso-lin, left, discussing imperialist propaganda with correspondent for foreign press.



The Main Task for May Day—Stop Imperialist War!

May Day, 1927, and dispatches tell us that Wrangel and his band of degenerate mercenaries are to fight under the Union Jack against the Chinese liberation movement.

May Day, 1927, Coolidge has spoken and justified the seizure of all countries north of the Panama Canal.

May Day, 1927, in southeastern Europe the war clouds gather as Italy, under British imperialist auspices pushes ever eastward.

May Day, 1927, and Wall Street government assembles in the Hudson river the biggest fleet and the largest body of naval forces ever assembled in time of "peace."

May Day, 1927, American warships are far up the Chinese rivers shelling Chinese workers and peasants.

May Day, 1927, 300,000 American miners are on strike to save their union and preserve their wages and working conditions.

May Day, 1927, the supreme court of the United States has just handed down a decision outlawing all effective trade unionism.

May Day, 1927, Sacco and Vanzetti still stand in the shadow of the electric chair.

May Day, 1927, British imperialist government prepares to outlaw the trade unions.

May Day, 1927, the imperialist powers talk disarmament and build armaments more furiously than ever.

May Day, 1927, the Soviet Union is more than ten years old and grows daily more powerful and able to give life and hope to the liberation struggles of the working class and oppressed colonial peoples everywhere.

May Day, 1927, the Communist International gives to the working class of the world a united revolutionary leadership.

May Day, 1927, the world is in the middle of the period Lenin characterized as "the epoch of wars and revolutions."

Both are to be seen—the imperialist war and mass revolutions. The main task of the Workers (Communist) Party on this May Day is to expose the imperialist war plots and organize the toilers of America to stop war on China and the Soviet Union, to create a clear understanding of the monstrous menace to the masses and mobilize them to STOP IMPERIALIST WAR.

Jersey Cossack Is Jailed As Robber; Active In Strike

PASSAIC, N. J., April 29.—Officer "Whitie" Adamcheky has been suspended and arrested on an alleged charge of implication with a robbery. This copper sustained a great record during the textile strike as one of the most cruel cossacks that ever wore a uniform. His record for beating up and manhandling strikers has gone down in the history of Passaic and vicinity.

Elections are coming up in Garfield soon where Adamcheky was on the police force. The mayor and others representing -the millowners are out for office as councilmen. The workers will have a labor ticket to represent the workers and not the millowners and their tools on the police force.

Freed, Claims False Arrest.

SEATTLE, April 29.—Freed by the jury trying him on charges of slaying a 14-year-old girl, Dr. Chester C. Dobbs, Kirkland dentist, planned a suit for false arrest against Sheriff Claude G. Bannick today.

Bannick, it was alleged, arrested the dentist without a warrant when the body of Letitia Whitehall, one of Dobbs' patients, was found floating in a slough. An autopsy showed the young girl had been drugged and attacked.

Autoist Kills Woman; Flees.

Propped against the wall on Riverside Drive at 197th street, the body of a well-dressed woman about 32, apparently the victim of a hit-and-run, was found by police.

Catholic Boss of Boston Gets Out Of Vanzetti's Way

BOSTON, April 29.—Cardinal O'Connell, political and religious boss of Boston, straddled the fence today on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue by demanding "respect" for the Massachusetts courts which have condemned them to burn, while giving permission to Governor Fuller to review the case if he wishes to.

O'Connell has maintained silence on the case of the two innocent workers until now, although privately he has been known to be viciously prejudiced because Sacco and Vanzetti are atheists. Yielding to the pressure of labor in his own city, the cardinal admitted that he would not oppose the governor's review of the facts.

Eruption At Reunion Island.

PARIS, April 29.—Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have caused considerable damage in reunion island, the French colony in the Indian Ocean, according to dispatches received here.

Eruptions raised the river bed thirty yards resulting in floods, which carried away a factory, a theatre and a bridge at St. Benoist. One person was drowned.

Carpenter Killed.

Kenneth Dunn, 22, is dead today as the result of internal injuries and a compound fracture of the right leg suffered when he fell four stories to the ground while working with a gang of carpenters on an addition under construction at the plant of the National Sugar Refining Company at Yonkers.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL DECLARES CHANG'S "DOCUMENTS" ABOUT ITS CHINESE ACTIVITIES SPURIOUS; SECRET TRIAL FOR MADAME BORODIN

British Union Heads in Conference Against No Strike Bill of Tories

LONDON, April 29.—Representatives of 4,000,000 British trade unionists met today in Kingsway Hall to complete plans for a campaign to fight the government's proposed bill for the control of trade unions.

Although George Hicks, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, announced that "labor forces will fight the bill to the bitter end," the convention indicated early in its session that it would take considered action.

Communists proposed a real strike to force the withdrawal of the bill.

Great Britain Reorganizes Wrangel's Army for War on Nationalist China

Chicago Kuomintang Wires Support Pledge to Hankow Government; Calls Chiang Traitor

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

- 1.—Britain organizing White Russian army under General Wrangel, for war against Nationalist China.
- 2.—Communist International brands Chang Tso-lin's statement that it is creating anti-foreign sentiment as a deliberate lie; charges Chang's "Soviet Documents" faked.
- 3.—Chicago Kuomintang cables support to Nationalist Government at Hankow; denounces Chiang Kai Shek as a traitor to the liberation movement.
- 4.—Mme. Borodin brought to Peking for "special trial."
- 5.—Nationalist troops repulse Chiang Kai Shek at Kiukiang.
- 6.—Chiang tries to forestall mass May Day demonstration in Shanghai.

BELGRADE, April 29.—General Wrangel, White Russian, whose invasions of Soviet Russia backed by the imperialist powers, were completely crushed, is organizing an army of 20,000 for service in China. Great Britain is subsidizing Wrangel again, it is reported. Wrangel is collecting troops from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

MOSCOW, April 29.—Documents alleged to have been found by Chang Tso-lin in his unprecedented raids on the Soviet embassy compound at Peking were declared to be counterfeit by Communist International.

Sacasa Asks Latins to Judge U. S. Action in "Smothering" Nicaragua

MEXICO CITY, April 29.—Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda, representative of Juan Sacasa, leader of the liberal movement in Nicaragua, announced today that he has sent a message to the president of the congress of international law at Rio Janeiro appealing for Latin American condemnation of the United States' policy towards Nicaragua.

13 Admirals Lead Fleet Up Hudson in Huge War Show

Uncle Sam's foreign policemen, 32,500 bluejackets, came into town yesterday. Like a circus parade, 122 men of war of the United States fleet came through the Narrows, steamed into New York harbor amid the clamorous welcome of metropolitan imperialists, and dropped anchor in the Hudson river.

Thirteen admirals and vice admirals, at the head of the fleet, were wined and dined by their capitalist bosses last night. A series of dinners and conferences are being arranged, to culminate in a dinner at the Hotel Astor on May 3, which will be attended by all the officers of the fleet. Rodman Wanamaker will be toastmaster.

The fleet is the largest aggregation of warships ever assembled in New York harbor. Even when the United States was mobilizing for the world war, yesterday's record was not approached.

No reasons for the parade could be secured from the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night. Naval officials scouted the theory that the men of war were being prepared for a trip to China, but admitted that the mobilization was part of the administration's peace-time preparedness program.

Attack on Guards of U. S. S. R. Frontier?

BERLIN, April 29.—A battle is reported here from the town of Serghiejeci on the border between Poland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Fighting between frontier guards involved the use of machine guns and hand grenades, the rumor says.

In a statement made public today, the Communist International branded Chang's documents as spurious and declared that the "accusations that the Communist International is stirring up the Chinese masses against foreigners are political lies, fabricated by foreign espionage." The charges are too ridiculous to need repudiation, the statement declares.

Substantial Backing. Chang has been making public documents alleged to have been taken in his raids on the Soviet embassy in the hope of securing even more substantial backing from the powers than he has been receiving.

That Chang has succeeded in convincing willing and credulous foreign diplomats of "Soviet plots" in China is indicated in dispatches received here. Senator Bingham of the United States is reported to have expressed sympathy for Chang Tso-lin after a perusal of the spurious documents.

M. Cherny, Soviet Chargé who had been recalled from Peking, has arrived here with his staff.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The local branch of the Kuomintang has cabled the Nationalist government at Hankow pledging its support to the liberation movement and denouncing Chiang Kai-shek as a traitor. The cable, signed by Chao Ting-chi, resident secretary in America of the Oriental Committee of the League Against Imperialism, recently formed at Brussels, follows:

Denounce Chiang. "Chiang Kai-shek has turned traitor. He is aiding imperialism. Destroy him. All oppressed peoples are rallying to your support."

Nationalists Hold Position. SHANGHAI, April 29.—The Nationalist troops are holding their own in their skirmishes with Chiang Kai-shek's troops at Kiukiang, according to reports received here.

In order to forestall a monster workers' demonstration on May 1st, (Continued on Page Two)

Envoy Houghton Dines With Royalty While Insurance Quizz Pends

LONDON, April 29.—United States Ambassador and Mrs. Alanson B. Houghton will entertain King George and Queen Mary at dinner shortly according to the Daily Express. In addition to his plenipotentiary activities Houghton acts in the capacity of director for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company whose business practices are threatened with an investigation due to pressure brought about by a series of articles now appearing in The DAILY WORKER.

FRAUDULENT LAWS SMOKE SCREEN FOR THE "BIG FOUR" SWINDLE

RESUME OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its exposure of the "Big Four" Insurance Trust. The "Big Four" is composed of the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies. In previous articles Mr. Harrison has adduced evidence proving misrepresentation, fraud, subornation and misuse of "mutual" funds. There are 40,000,000 American workers paying tribute to the "Big Four." Names prominent in government and financial circles have peppered the series thus far. Notably in this respect we find Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life and outstanding labor-baiter by virtue of his membership in the National Civic Federation, Albert H. Wiggin, Joseph P. Day, New York's super-rearator and many others.

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By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If while reading this article some of the phrases used sound outlandish and meaningless to the reader it should cause him no alarm. He is in perfectly good company. The very officials and legislators who originated them don't know precisely what they mean.

Phrases like, "net premium"—"select and ultimate methods"—"terminal reserve value"—all these are verbal camouflage employed by the "Big Four" to obscure their fraudulent machinations and to create the impression abroad that the life insurance business is tinted with cabalistic and esoteric financial overtones.

Philadelphia Language Stuck.
A system has been built up which even the courts cannot penetrate, because the Insurance Law deals in vague and undefined phrases which are interpreted by the Superintendent of Insurance to suit the companies operating under the smoke screen.

Where there is smoke there is fire. Where there is vague and misleading terminology there is swindle and fraud.

The terms "net premium"—"select and ultimate methods" and other jumbles of nebulous phraseology are simply excuses for legalizing the terrific overcharging and fake "expense" entries in the annual reports to the Superintendent of Insurance.

Costs Money to Live.
The "Big Four" base their premium charges on a Table of Mortality which predicts too deaths for every funeral and the excessive charge, as always, is borne by our old friend and pee-pul; in this case 40 million workers.

This insurance combine charge original premiums for protection assuming that every outstanding policy will become a claim or a maturity while public reports show that only 15 per cent of all policies now in force will ever be paid on.

Neither Ignorant Nor Innocent.
Every actuary knows this; an actuary is one who figures premium charges for an insurance company. These actuaries are not fools. They are dishonest.

The average instructor in mathematics in any decent university gets about \$2,500 a year—and he's got to be good to get that much. But then he does not have to juggle figures which results in criminal insurance rates.

Listed below are some of the salaries paid to the actuaries in the employ of the "Big Four":
R. V. Carpenter.....\$21,000
J. D. Craig.....20,000
John K. Gore.....40,000
James F. Little.....16,500
L. H. Howe.....16,666

Why be a bookkeeper when being an actuary pays so well? Ask Gore & Co.

Too Much Premium.
These companies assume that their colossal reserve will earn only 3% whereas it is a well known fact that they earn over 24%.

This enormous ratio of profits is due to the losses sustained by lapsed policyholders. In their official reports these companies say that the interest return is less than 6%—but this is

merely on the bond income and does not include forfeitures.

Net premiums are more than three times as large to pay death losses, claims, etc., and seven times too large for the actual benefits paid.

For example the "net premium" sanctioned by the New York State Legislature at age 40, whole life is \$23.50 while the actual death loss cost is less than \$5. No wonder an actuary receives \$40,000 a year.

Hide the Loot.

Real profits made by the "Big Four" are fraudulently concealed, behind "net premiums" and expenses.

The officials of the "Big Four" must have been travelling salesmen with expense accounts in their early days. No other explanation can account for their expense-padding proficiencies.

Let us take for example the list of Home Office salaries as submitted in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's report to the legislature. It reads in part:

Haley Riske.....	\$150,000
Fred H. Ecker.....	125,000
D. E. Waid.....	113,000
F. O. Ayres.....	38,000
Robert I. Cox.....	38,000
Lee K. Frankel.....	35,000
J. E. Kavanaugh.....	37,500
H. I. Potter.....	33,840
Walter Stabler.....	30,000
Leroy Lincoln.....	35,000
William J. Tully.....	30,000

This is a very abridged list of inflated salaries. I have merely listed those over \$30,000. Scores of fat jobs paying anywhere from ten thousand to \$30,000 pepper the payroll. So much so that the total Metropolitan Home Office salaries for 1925 amounted to \$5,725,784.30.

Clerks Underpaid.

However, the reader must not labor under the illusion that all Home Office employees are overpaid. Clerks and stenographers only receive an average of about \$15 per week and very often less. But then Mother Metropolitan serves free lunches, and provides the "free" use of umbrellas on wet days. Can kindness ever reach higher levels?

The Prudential Life Insurance Company, another limb of the "Big Four" submits this list for approval:

Edward Duffield.....	\$ 75,000
Cass Gilbert.....	177,000
Louis Kamm.....	100,000
John K. Gore.....	40,000
W. S. Johnson.....	35,000
G. W. Munsick.....	35,000
Fred A. Boyle.....	30,000
Ed. Gray.....	30,000
W. I. Hamilton.....	30,000
Alfred Hurnell.....	30,000
L. A. Wilkinson.....	39,000

Total Prudential Home Office salaries and agency salaries came to \$8,999,612.38 for 1925.

In this face of these criminally wasteful bloated salaries Haley Fiske of the Metropolitan said: "It seems to us that the best thought of the age has fixed upon insurance as the solvent for most of the economic ills of society."

Quite true, Mr. Fiske, insurance seems to have solved a lot of your economic ills.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SURVIVORS OF MASSACRE COMMITTED ON MEXICAN TRAIN BY PRIEST-LED BANDITS; 187 KILLED



Exclusive picture of arrival of survivors of looted Mexican train at Empalme, Escobedo. The train, bound for Laredo, was stopped, attacked and the wooden cars burned, with loss of life.

Communist International Brands "Documents" False

(Continued from Page One)

Chiang Kai-shek's subordinates here have announced a mass meeting for that day.

Demonstrations against Chiang's ruthless suppression of labor unions may break out on a few of the numerous national holidays, which will be observed through May.

Workers' Holidays.

May Day will be observed by a complete suspension of work. On May 4th there will be another holiday to celebrate the anniversary of the students' strike in 1919; on May 5th, there will be another suspension to commemorate China's humiliation in accepting the twenty-one demands forced upon her by Japan; on May 30th, Shanghai workers will mourn the loss of students and workers shot down by British soldiers in 1925.

Remove Officers.

In addition to executing militant labor leaders and workers, Chiang Kai-shek is removing officers in his armies suspected of Nationalist sympathies. The commander of the First Division of Chiang's army was recently removed on direct orders from Chiang Kai-shek.

Detain Russians.

PEKING, April 29.—Russian citizens arrested in the raids upon the Soviet embassy here are still being detained.

Besides the twenty-four Chinese, executed yesterday as the result of these raids, four others were given lengthy prison sentences.

Mme. Borodin, wife of the Russian adviser to the Hankow Nationalist government arrested by Chang's troops, is being brought to Peking for a special trial.

Packed Court.

The twenty-four left wing leaders executed by Chang Tso-lin yesterday were strangled after a secret trial in a court packed by Chang.

Pointing out the militant stand that the State Department has taken on the Chinese situation, twenty-eight American educators and missionaries who have recently been to China have addressed an open letter to President Coolidge urging the United States to act independently of the other powers and to accept the Nationalist request for an international investigation of the Nanking affair.

John Dewey, well-known philosopher and educator, Edward A. Hume, president of Yale in China, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who has lectured in China, Paul Monroe, director of the School of Education of Teachers' College, Columbia University, are among those who signed the appeal.

The letter says, "It appears to us that our present policy leads step by step automatically to intervention."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Lectures and Forums

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue

THIS SUNDAY

5 P. M.—The Pioneers of the Race

DR. G. F. BECK

"The Scer of Modern India"

—Rabindra Nath Tagore

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:30 P. M.—

SPECIAL PROGRAM

SPEAKERS:

DR. WILL DURANT

DR. G. F. BECK

and Others

ALL WELCOME.

ADMISSION FREE

INGERSOLL FORUM

anti-religious center of N. Y.

CHAMBER MUSIC HALL,

CARNEGIE HALL

SUNDAY EVENING, 8 P. M.

CHARLES A. WAGNER

will speak on

"Why Evolution Is Morally Necessary for Children"

Questions and Speeches from floor.

Admission free. All welcome.

Needle Trades Defense

If one would like to know how the workers stand in the present struggle, he need only pay a visit to the office of the Joint Defense Committee at 41 Union Square.

As the great defense bazaar draws closer, the group of workers bringing in bundles of dollar bills on the \$100,000 Fund Roll Call, or paying money on booklets, Bazaar Honor Roll Lists, Collections or Donations, are supplemented by more delegates of workers from the shops, bringing presents for the bazaar.

For the Bazaar.

Thirty workers of the Maracas Brothers Shop sent in a committee consisting of Charles Friend, shop chairman, Morris Bernstein, R. Einstein, and Louis Moscovitz. The committee brought a present for the bazaar consisting of a half dozen newly made beautiful ladies' spring coats and a half dozen children's coats. Morris Dlivin brought only a small package but it contained a half dozen pair of ladies' hose and several sets of delicate ladies' lingerie.

Lists and Tickets.

All Bazaar Honor Roll Lists must be turned in before the end of the present week so as to enable us to have the names published in the Special Bazaar number of "Unity." Bazaar tickets must be settled for by May 5th or they will be charged to person holding them.

Another Reply to Sigman.

Dear Sirs:

The letter sent us thru your information bureau, concerning Communist activities in the Jewish unions, was received by our last meeting and acted upon as it deserved.

We decided to answer your letter immediately by sending \$36.00 for the defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. This is only a deposit on the fund being raised by our branch.

As to a lecturer, please send us someone who is willing to debate the question and we will be glad to receive him. If you are willing to send someone please notify us at once so that we may make the necessary preparations.

(Signed.) Abe Bleckman, Secretary, W. C. Branch 519.

Even Winnipeg Plute Paper Is Critical

WINNIPEG (FP).—Under the caption Civilized Cruelty, the conservative Winnipeg Tribune comments adversely on the handling of the Sacco-Vanzetti case by the state of Massachusetts.

"Dissatisfaction with the conduct of the case for the prosecution has lately become widespread in the United States," it remarks. "On questions of American law it is impossible for outsiders to form any opinion. But the fact that the case has dragged on for six years is legitimate ground for foreign comment."

Recover Tuition Fees From Fake School.

DETROIT (FP) April 29.—In Co-operation with the Detroit federation of labor many young workers are forcing the so-called Detroit school of trades to refund their tuition fees. This outfit advertises that it will teach a boy a trade in 6 weeks or refund the money. Fees of \$90 have been paid and refunding was refused until the Detroit federation brought pressure.

Plan Anti-War Meet.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—The Cleveland Committee against Imperialism will hold a meeting against war on China at the Engineers Auditorium, St. Clair and Ontario Aves., on Tuesday, May 3 at 8 P. M. This is the second meeting that the Cleveland Committee has arranged, and promises it to be a big one.

Among the speakers scheduled are Judge Florence Allen of the Ohio State Supreme Court, Rev. Joel Hayden, Rev. Lupton, Max Hayes, Minister Zee, representing the Chinese government, Rabbi Brickner and A. F. Coyle.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Plotting for Year and Half to Get The Daily

(Continued from Page One)

asked Brodsky. "Absolutely not," said the information expert. "Then you do know something about it. Is it a spy organization?" The prosecutor objected and was sustained.

Spies Show Off

An interested crowd of policemen, detectives and court room attaches watched the introduction of telegrams from Bert Miller received by Darte and Seitz who, being regular subscribers, had received these appeals for aid in warding off the attack of professional patriots on the DAILY WORKER.

The two prosecution witnesses displayed these messages with considerable pride evidently regarding them as proof of their stool-pigeon capacities.

Brodsky's motion to dismiss the case was taken under advisement by Magistrate Tollers and will be argued today at 10 a. m.

Clear Case of Conspiracy

That the Military Order and the Keymen, together with the representatives of some other "patriots" who were present caned and spatiated have entered into a conspiracy to railroad members of the DAILY WORKER staff to jail and deprive the paper of its mailing privileges was plainly brought out in cross-examination altho the two professional paid informers shied away from the word "conspiracy."

Copies of the issue containing the poem "America," the wrappers in which they were mailed, the address label and the aforementioned telegrams were introduced as direct evidence.

Long Record of Spying

The Military Order of the World War, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. seems to be taking the lead in the frame-up against The DAILY WORKER. Darte has a long record of spying and snooping as has the whole organization.

Early this year Darte, who also belongs to the National Flag Association, in a public statement declared that Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia ought to be "kicked out of the university bodily" for referring jocosely to patriotic organizations and symbols.

Darte denounced Jane Addams At another time Darte denounced Jane Addams of Hull House fame and Carrie Chapman Catt, the noted suffragist, as "radicals." He also charged the National Board of the Y.M.C.A., the W.C.T.U. and the American Association of University Women with having members in the "radical, pink or intelligentsia group."

In 1924 the commander of the Buffalo branch of the Military Order made false and libelous charges against the National Council for Prevention of War.

The close connection and friendly relations existing between these professional patriots and the state's attorney's office was shown yesterday when "Captain" Darte openly took over the functions of the prosecutor and began to question the defendants. Attorney Brodsky's objection to this weird procedure was sustained, however.

The case may result in both a penitentiary sentence and a fine for the members of the staff in addition to prospective federal action against the staff and the loss of mailing privileges.

Methodist Churches Are Built by Scabs, Their Pastors Declare

Despite protestations of friendship to organized labor by the Methodist church, many of the new church buildings are being erected by non-union labor, it was charged on the floor of the New York East Conference yesterday.

Few pastors consider the building trades unions in awarding contracts, according to the social service department. Other pastors, echoing the demands of their wealthy member, declared that was the right policy and that all houses of the lord should be built by scabs.

A compromise resolution giving organized labor the preference, so long as there is "no infringement on the rights of unorganized labor," was finally passed.

New York's Water Front

News and Views of the Biggest World Port

Families on N. Y. Coal Barges Lead A Miserable Life

The situation amongst the coal barge workers in the New York harbor and the adjoining rivers as far as employment is concerned is becoming more and more critical each day.

Along the waterfront there is an increasing string of barges and scows tied up and rendered useless by the existing slump in the buying of coal. This slump has already thrown over a thousand men and their families out of work, and it is predicted by union officials that shortly, that is, within the next few months this condition will not only double but also triple itself.

Many Idle Barges.

All along the upper North, East and Harlem Rivers the barges that usually are occupied in transporting the coal from the centers of shipment off the freight depots in New Jersey are lying idle. This means that the men and their families on these boats must starve thru the six or seven months on a miserable sustenance that necessitates living a hand to mouth existence.

Statistics and observation on and among these workers show that the great majority of them know no other trade than the manipulation and steering of these barges. The majority of these barge captains have their wives and children living with them on the barges.

Miserable Conditions.

At the best, existence on these barges is miserable. Due to the unsanitary conditions and inadequate space for living and cooking aboard them, especially the sea going barges are dangerous. The children on these barges rarely have even the opportunity to get even a primary school education. All must be above board to the profits and exploitation of the contractors and coal companies. This is so true that the board of education no longer even takes the trouble to send patrol officers after the delinquent or hooky-playing children.

Little Union Organization.

These conditions would not be so terrible if all of the workers were in the ranks of the union. Then the workers would not only be able to take action towards the improve-

ments of the general living conditions for the men and their families, but would also be able to regulate the periods of employment and slack so that there would be no sudden crises arising at the expense of the highly exploited workers.

New Jersey Bosses Worried by Strikes In Building Trades

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 29.—Several hundred thousand dollars worth of construction work has been tied up in Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, Neptune and Belmar sections as a result of the general strike called by building trades on Monmouth County in sympathy with the hod-carriers and cement mixers when the bosses refused to concede a raise in wages from \$7 to \$8 at the expiration of their agreement.

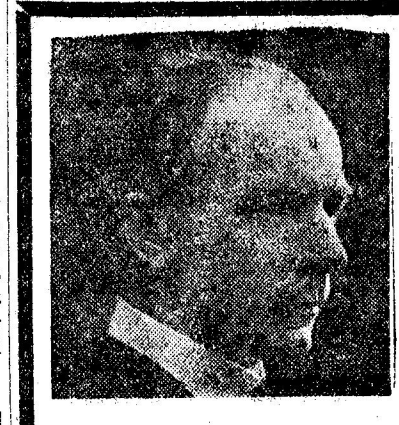
Carpenters Ask Boost

NEWARK, N. J., April 29.—Representatives of the carpenters' locals and Master Builder Assn. have been negotiating for the past few months on an increase in wages for the journeymen from \$11.20 to \$12 a day. The agreement expires July first. Possibilities are there will be no strike and that the bosses will concede to the demands of the union.

NEWARK, N. J., April 29.—The agreement between the electricians local union of Newark and the Association of Electrical Contractors which expires May 1 will undoubtedly bring about a walkout of the 800 workers. The union men are asking for an increase in wages from \$12 to \$14 a day. The bosses stubbornly refused to grant the increase and a strike will result.

3 Trainmen Killed.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 29.—Three trainmen were killed and a fourth sustained serious injuries today when a Denver-bound Colorado and Southern passenger train collided with a light engine near Uva, miles north of here. A misunderstanding of orders is believed to have caused the collision.



The Payriots

US.

The Daily Worker

George L. Darte, Adjutant General, of the Military Order of World War Veterans, Incorporated, and Charles J. Seitz, "Research" worker of the Keymen of America, declared in court today that their object in bringing The DAILY WORKER to trial, was to rescind its mailing privileges. They stated that they read the paper "religiously." These organizations have taken the initiative in reporting the case to the post office authorities.

The issue is clear. In open court these representatives of the business interests of the city, prading under a number of doubtful titles, have proclaimed their unflinching opposition to The DAILY WORKER and their determination to destroy it.

Shall they have their way? Shall they succeed in their nefarious plans? YOU must give the answer. The answer can be clearly given by your support of the fund which is being raised to defend The DAILY WORKER. Lawyers and legal expenses are a heavy drain upon our organization. Unless we can meet them we will not win our case and reaction will triumph.

Every comrade who reads The DAILY WORKER, who believes in it, who wants it to live and grow, must do his share. Act at once. Send in your contribution.

DAILY WORKER 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Included is my contribution of

..... dollars cents to the

Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund

for a stronger and better

DAILY WORKER and for the

defense of our paper. I will pay the same amount regularly every

Name

Address

City

State

Attach check or money order.

RAISE YOUR VOICE AGAINST WAR ON MAY DAY

Be one of the millions of American workers in demanding—

HANDS OFF CHINA!

Wear one of the little red pennants, printed in gold, and induce other workers to do the same.

Bring this to the attention of all labor organizations. This is important. Do it now. Join the forces to prevent another bloody slaughter.

Order a supply at once and sell them or give them away free if you can.

Order from the nearest district office of the Workers (Communist) Party or from the National Office of the Party, 1113 West Washington Boulevard Chicago, Ill.



ACTUAL SIZE. Pennant in red, with gold lettering.

Single pennant 25c 10 or more ... 15c

MAY DAY MEETINGS

Ruthenberg Film To Feature May Day Chicago Meet

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—With a representative of the cause of over 400,000 Chinese workers and farmers as one of the principal speakers, the Chicago local of the Workers (Communist) Party will celebrate May Day with a great demonstration in Ashland Auditorium which will have as a keynote the struggle of world labor and subject peoples against world imperialism.

C. T. Chi, a member of the Kuomintang Party will tell the story of the epochal struggle that is being waged by the oppressed masses of China against their own militarists and the imperialist powers.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League is headlined as the principal speaker in addition to Melach Epstein, editor of The Freiheit and Arne Swabeck, organizer of District 8 of The Workers (Communist) Party.

One of the attractions of the meeting will be the showing of a film of C. E. Ruthenberg's funeral, a concert by the Freiheit Singing Society, and a symbolic hammer drill by the Finnish Gymnastic Society.

The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m.

The workers (Communist) Party announces May Day meetings and celebrations as follows:

- GARY, Ind.—Labor Hall, 21st and Washington, April 30. Speaker, Wm. J. White.
- CHICAGO, Ill.—Ashland Auditorium, May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.
- MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Harmony Hall, First and Mitchell, May 1, 2 p. m. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.
- MADISON, Ill.—May 1, at 10 a. m. Speaker, Martin Abern.
- ST. LOUIS, Mo.—May 1. Speaker, Martin Abern.
- WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Workers Hall, 517 Helmholz Ave., May 1. Speaker, Wm. Simons.
- WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—May 1. Speaker, Pat Toohy.
- MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Humboldt Hall, Western and Humboldt, May 1, 1 p. m. Speaker, B. D. Wolfe.
- ST. PAUL, Minn.—May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, B. D. Wolfe.
- DETROIT, Mich.—Arena Garden, May 1. Speaker, Max Bedacht.
- GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—May 1, at 2 p. m. Speaker, Herbert Zam.
- MUSKEGON, Mich.—May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, Herbert Zam.
- BOSTON, Mass.—Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley and Tremont St., May 1, at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, H. Wicks.
- EAST PITTSBURGH, April 30. Speaker, A. Bittelman.
- PITTSBURGH, Pa.—May 1. Speaker, A. Bittelman.
- PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—April 30. Speakers, J. Lovestone and Albert Weisbord.
- BAITIMORE, Md.—Brith Shalom Hall, 1012 E. Baltimore, May 1 at 2.30. Speaker, Albert Weisbord.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.—Elmwood Music Hall, May 1, at 2.30. Speakers, Campbell—Benjamin.
- ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, May 1, at 8 p. m. Speakers, Campbell—Benjamin.
- SCENECTADY, N. Y.—Central Trades Assembly, May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, J. J. Ballam.
- ALBANY, N. Y.—May 1, at 2.30. Speaker, J. J. Ballam.
- UTICA, N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, May 1, at 7 p. m. Speaker, S. Essman.
- ERIE, Pa.—Finnish Hall, May 1, at 2.30. Speaker, F. P. Brill.
- JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, F. P. Brill.
- BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Lithuanian Hall, 259 Clinton St., May 1, at 2.30 p. m. Speaker, Randolph Katz.
- N. TONAWANDA, May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker, James Campbell.
- CLEVELAND, Ohio—Moore Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St., May 1 at 2 p. m. Speaker, James P. Cannon.
- CINCINNATI, Ohio—Odd Fellows Hall, 7th and Elan St. Speaker, T. Johnson.
- WARREN, Ohio—Hippodrome Hall, High St., May 1, at 2 p. m. Speaker, N. Shaffer.
- YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Workmen's Home, 369 E. Federal, May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, J. P. Cannon.
- AKRON, Ohio—Liberty Hall, 601 S. Main St., May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, I. Amter.
- LORAIN, Ohio—Slovenian National Home, Pearl Ave., May 1, at 2 p. m. Speaker, J. Foley.
- COLUMBUS, Ohio—Woodmen's Hall, 60 E. Main St., May 1, at 8 p. m. Speaker, Scott Wilkins.
- NEFFS, Ohio—Dernach Hall, May 1 at 1.30 p. m. Speakers Carl Hacker.
- YORKVILLE, Ohio—Miners' Hall, May 1, at 7.30 p. m. Speaker, Carl Hacker.
- CANTON, Ohio—Music Hall, 810 E. Tuscarawas, May 3, at 8 p. m. Speaker, J. Amter.
- LIVERPOOL—Trades and Labor Hall, Fifth St., above Erlanger's Store, May 1. Speaker, E. Boich.
- FAIRPORT.—Finnish Workers' Hall, Plum St., May 1 at 1.30 p. m. Speaker, J. Brahtin.
- ASHTABULA—May 1, at 7 p. m. Speaker, J. Brahtin.

MAY DAY MEETINGS IN NEW ENGLAND

PROVIDENCE—8 P. M., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St. Speakers: Al Binch and Lovett Fort White-man.

MAYNARD—8 P. M., 38 Waltham St. Speaker: Lewis Marks.

NORWOOD—8 P. M., Lithuanian Hall. Speaker: Jack McCarthy.

SPRINGFIELD—Sunday afternoon. Speakers: W. T. Murdoch, S. Bloomfield.

HOLYOKE—Sunday evening. Speakers: W. T. Murdoch and S. Bloomfield.

GARDNER—1 o'clock, Holmes Park Highway, between Gardner and Fitchburg. Speakers: Bert Miller, and R. Shohan.

WORCHESTER—8 P. M., 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Harry Wicks, and Lerner.

BROCKTON—May 2nd, Eagles Hall, 8 o'clock. Speaker: Harry Wicks.

SOUTH BOSTON—8 P. M. Speaker: M. Brown.

W. CONCORD—1 o'clock. Speaker: A. Berkovitz.

Celebrate May Day.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 29.—A May Day meeting will be held here Sunday 2 P. M., at Lutwin Hall, 69 South Park St. There will be speakers in several languages.

Technical Men in Subways to Strike If Justice is Denied

The Union of Technical Men, transportation department, are just about through being polite.

Handed about for months on their grievances, the members met Thursday night at the 14th Street Labor Temple and decided that if the city does not give a favorable reply to their demands, a strike is possible. A walkout would completely tie up all construction work on the Eighth Ave. St. Nicholas Ave.—Washington Heights subway line.

Officers read the adverse report of Thomas C. Murray, examiner of the civil service commission and urged that the board of transportation be given one more chance before the May 12 meetings, which will decide on drastic action, if need be.

The subway engineers want a substantial increase over their \$2,402 a year average wage and seek a minimum rate of \$2,160 instead of \$1,560. They are the only city employees denied sick leave.

The field men, who do the surveying above ground, have had an additional hour put on their working day without any increase in pay. They want either the seven hour day or more money.

The union, only a year old, is amply strong enough already to protect its members' interests. Starting with 12 members, it now has nearly 1,400.

Five Day Week Bothers Bosses Of Plute Press

Because the 75,000 union printers of the United States and Canada refuse to agree to the employers' type of arbitration machinery, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has empowered its board of directors to name a new committee to deal with the International Typographical Union. Negotiations will be continued.

The union's demand for the five-day week is bothering the publishers. Their objection is not so much to the shorter work week as to the increased pay necessary to fill out the week's wages.

Open shop sirens, led by Charles A. Webb of the Asheville, N. C., Citizen, chairman of the open shop committee, H. W. Flagg, manager of the open shop department of the association, Col. Robert Ewing of the New Orleans states and Leonard K. Nicholson of the New Orleans Times-Picayune attempted to show bigger profits and less difficulty with workers through kicking out the union.

Publishers as a whole, however, showed no intention of courting a fight with the printing trades unions.

Flood and Japanese Panic Hurt Market

Industrial and southern railroad stocks, disturbed by the extensive Mississippi flood and the black financial prospects in Japan, weakened yesterday on the Stock Exchange. Speculators who were short in the roads in the flood country suffered heavy losses under a deluge of selling orders.

United States Steel and General Motors moved down 2 points as the big interests behind the exchange

MANY MAY DAY MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

On Sunday, May 1, tens of thousands of workers in New York City and hundreds of thousands of workers all over the country will demonstrate their solidarity with the oppressed Chinese people, with the imprisoned militant workers Sacco and Vanzetti and with the exploited workers of the entire world.

Score of Meetings.

New York City itself will be the scene of meetings for this purpose, the principal ones of which will be held in Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3d Ave.; Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Blvd., Bronx; Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., Williamsburgh; Amalgamated Temple, 11-17 Arion Place, Williamsburgh; Hopkinson Mansion, 428 Hopkinson Ave., Brownsville. Among the main speakers at these meetings will be Benjamin Gitlow, William W. Weinstein, Charles Krumbine, Moissaye J. Olgin, Alexander Trachtenberg, P. Cosgrove and others. The meetings are all being held at 2 p. m.

Hands Off China.

With 12,000 American marines and bluejackets in China, with over 27 American warships in Chinese waters, with a record of having helped to kill 600 Chinese in Nanking, with ultimatums and notes sent at the behest of Wall Street to the struggling Chinese Nationalist government, the American government has practically plunged the American nation into a war against the oppressed Chinese people.

Sacco and Vanzetti.

While the American government has so much money and lives to spend in China to protect the property of a few American banks and companies, it does not find the time to free Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italian workers whose only crime was that they were active on behalf of their class.

Revive Old Spirit.

Sunday, May 1, is the time for all militant workers in N. Y. C. to show the old spirit of the American working-class, the spirit that originated the May Day movement in 1886 for the eight-hour day, the spirit that manifested itself in the Pullman strike of 1894, the Seattle General Strike of 1919, and to come out and demonstrate for Sacco and Vanzetti and for the Chinese workers and peasants.

The subway workers will celebrate May Day on Sunday at New Montgomery Hall, Prince street, corner Montgomery, at 1:00 p. m., under the auspices of the United May Day Committee of Newark. The main question to be discussed at the meeting will be China and among the speakers will be a Chinese from the Kuomintang party.

Among the other speakers are H. M. Wicks, for the Workers (Communist) Party, and T. J. O'Flaherty for the International Labor Defense.

A splendid musical program has also been arranged and admission to the meeting is free.

Workers of Newark To Celebrate May Day With Meeting

Newark workers will celebrate May Day on Sunday at New Montgomery Hall, Prince street, corner Montgomery, at 1:00 p. m., under the auspices of the United May Day Committee of Newark. The main question to be discussed at the meeting will be China and among the speakers will be a Chinese from the Kuomintang party.

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

The hearings concerning alleged bribery of the police during the fur strike last year, which have been going on before Magistrate Corrigan in the Criminal Courts Building, were yesterday adjourned to be resumed next Tuesday, May 3rd.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers stated that he had certain matters to investigate further before proceeding with the hearings.

The trial of A. Antonofsky, M. Rosenberg and A. Wortuns which ended yesterday with their acquittal in the Bronx County Court, was followed by a description of the duties of a union's executive council, as given by Morris Katz, the stool pigeon accused the workers of assault.

Katz has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Sigman's new Local 35, but the only account he could give the Joint Board's lawyer as to the duties of a member of the Executive Council was "that one went to meetings and one came away."

Katz' Record.

Katz is a worker in the Reisman, Rothman and Bieber shop where Antonofsky and Rosenberg were also employed. Workers were discharged from this shop for not registering, and the shop was declared on strike. During the month of February, Katz claimed that he had been attacked, and he accused Aaron Wortuns, a cloakmaker who had made a charge against two right wing gangsters.

Katz stated that two other men had also taken part in the attack, and two weeks later he had Antonofsky and Rosenberg arrested. He had worked with them for six months and it is inconceivable that he would not have recognized them immediately if they had taken any part in assaulting

From Montana

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., April 29.—The Peoples Publishing Co. of Plentywood yesterday sent a telegram to Governor Fuller of Boston asking for the pardon of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. The county officials will also send a protest to Governor Fuller.

FURRIERS PACK THREE HALLS IN LOYALTY RALLY

Condemning the actions of the manufacturers as a violation of the union agreement, pledging the fullest confidence in the Furriers' Joint Board and whole-hearted support to its leaders, thousands of fur workers crowded Cooper Union, Manhattan Lyceum and Webster Hall Thursday to give a mass welcome to Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, who was freed last Friday from the Mineola jail.

It happened that the workers also had an opportunity to welcome A. Antonofsky, M. Rosenberg and A. Wortuns, three workers who were acquitted the same day after a trial in the Bronx County Court on a charge of assaulting the right wing stool pigeon, Morris Katz.

An ovation greeted Gold when he arrived, and the cheering broke out over and over again as he stood silently watching the enthusiastic greeting of his fellow workers. Henry Uterhardt, one of the attorneys for the union during the Mineola trial, stood next to Gold and when he rose to speak he, too, was greeted with cheers and wild applause.

The mass meetings were called to discuss the rumors of peace in the internal union dispute, and to make plans for meeting the lockout of workers who refused to register.

But no pledges or resolutions were needed to prove that Gold was right in saying:

"There are 2,000 locked out workers who would rather lose their jobs than register with the scab union of the International." This was received with the utmost enthusiasm, as was every mention of defying the bosses, the disrupting forces of the A. F. of L. and the reactionary leaders of the International. The workers pledged themselves to a "fight to the finish."

Gold told the workers that it is certain that dissension had arisen within the ranks of the Reorganization Committee. The A. F. of L. officials do not understand the Jewish workers; they cannot understand their devotion to the Joint Board.

"There is no doubt we want peace," said Gold. "We want peace so that our members may have a chance to work without interference; so that union conditions may be enforced in the shops. But we will not have peace unless the traitors are cleared out of our union and it is freed from all outside interference and left to the workers to run for themselves."

Bosses Want Sorokin.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, who was one of the speakers, brought a laugh from the crowd by saying that the bosses, who are forcing workers to register with the International, are becoming such good union men that "we do not need a union."

"But they are afraid that with Gold they will not get July raises, so they want Sorokin." (One of the vice presidents.)

Henry Uterhardt, the union's lawyer, said he had never seen such an enthusiastic meeting; and in his brief speech he asserted:

"I have rarely had a case that has touched me like the one of the boys at Mineola. It was because I dealt with men sincere, who believed in what they said and were ready to lay down their life and liberty for their comrades. We are going to leave no stone unturned until justice has been done to all of them."

Hearings Adjourned.

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New York Senator Gives Coolidge Hearty Praise For His Foreign Policy

Unqualified praise of President Coolidge's foreign policies, as expressed in his speech last Monday, was given Thursday by New York's democratic senator, Royal S. Copeland, when he made a personal call upon the president at the White House.

"We should have gone into Nicaragua to protect the Monroe Doctrine; we ought to help China, and we ought to help all nations to help themselves," the senator believes. "The president is exactly right."

MACHADO BENDS KNEE AT MORGAN WALL ST. SHRINE

Guarded by heavy detachments of motorcycle policemen, plainclothes men and special operatives, President Machado of Cuba paid homage to the real capital of Cuba and U.S.A. when he toured Wall Street, visited the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and had lunch as the guest of Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan partner. The leading financial and industrial kings of the country attended the luncheon.

Earlier he had assured 700 business men at the Astor Hotel that American capital had "made" Cuba and that it would be guarded to the last drop of the last Cuban's blood.

The president, who has the murder of 200 trade unionists to his credit in the eyes of Wall Street, visited yesterday morning the Sugar Exchange as the guest of Leopold S. Bache. It was for the Sugar Exchange and allied interests that most of the 200 were killed.

Morgan Firm There.

At the Lamont luncheon were: Frederic W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co., Hernand Behn of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, Sosthenes Behn of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, Edward J. Berwind of the Berwind White Coal Mine Company, James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., J. Herbert Case of the Federal Reserve Bank, Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morgan & Co., William T. Dewart, president of The Sun; Martin Egan of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Elbert H. Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., N. Dean Jay of Morgan & Co., Russel C. Leffingwell of J. P. Morgan & Co., A. W. Loasby of the Equitable Trust Company, Gates W. McGarrah of the Federal Reserve Bank, Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank, S. Z. Mitchell of the Electric Bond & Share Company, Vernon Monroe of J. P. Morgan & Co., Alexander D. Noyes, financial editor of the New York Times.

Frank L. Polk of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardner & Reed; Jackson E. Reynolds of the First National Bank, Manuel Rionda of the Czarnikow-Rionda Company, Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, Charles S. Sargent of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lloyd W. Smith of Harris, Forbes & Co., Frederick T. Snare of Frederick Snare Corporation, James Speyer of Speyer & Co.

Frank admission that the present lockout of over 5,000 plumbers is part of the campaign to break down labor organization in the entire building trades has been made Thursday by C. G. Norman, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

"If we are successful in preventing the wages of plumbers in Brooklyn from being raised," Norman declared, "it will be the first serious check to increased building trades wages since before the war."

Backing Norman is Otto M. Eidlitz, a director of the Employers' Association and a prominent member of the National Civic Federation. Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L., and leaders of the sinister forces seeking to drive militant left wing workers from the trade union movement is acting president of the National Civic Federation. This group exists as a liaison body between reactionary labor officials and financial interests anxious to guide the labor movement into reactionary channels.

The plumbers' struggle, which is likely to throw out of work 100,000 other workers in allied building trades, promises to be a hard fought one.

International Secretary Burke, of the plumbers, characterized the action of the bosses as "diabolical." "It is the first time that a general lockout of this nature has occurred in the building trades in New York."

Want 25 Cents More An Hour.

Refusal of the bosses even to discuss the situation was the result of the demand of Brooklyn plumbers for a \$14 day, a \$2 increase. According to the city-wide agreement, the \$14 scale if won would apply to all plumbers' locals within 90 days.

The courts were recruited in the aid of the boss plumbers Thursday morning when the effort of the union of Manhattan and the Bronx to avoid the lockout by suing for an injunction resulted in postponement of the application until May 5.

The declaration of Norman, the head of the employers' association that 700,000 men in the building trades would be affected by the lockout was given the lie by union men, who stated that this number was unduly exaggerated in order to inflame public opinion against the plumbers. They asserted that the number could in the most extreme situation hardly reach more than 150,000.

Plumbers' Helpers Out.

"We are striking against the lockout of the plumbers; we are also striking against the miserable conditions in our own trade." This statement by C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, was followed by the declaration that prosperity in the building trades is all a fairy tale in so far as the helpers are concerned.

More than 5,000 plumbers' helpers in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens are now fortifying the battle of the plumbers. Their campaign of organization has become more intensive since the lockout order of the boss plumbers.

The most underpaid workers in the trade, the plumbers' helpers who have been receiving \$4 a day are demanding recognition of their union, a 40-hour week, and a \$9 a day wage rate.

Portland Labor Council.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 29.—The Central Labor Council Monday night adopted a resolution instructing the secretary to forward to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts the council's demand that "justice be given Sacco and Vanzetti."

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

WOLL ASSOCIATE ON FIRING LINE IN LOCKOUT OF 10,000 UNIONISTS

Frank admission that the present lockout of over 5,000 plumbers is part of the campaign to break down labor organization in the entire building trades has been made Thursday by C. G. Norman, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

"If we are successful in preventing the wages of plumbers in Brooklyn from being raised," Norman declared, "it will be the first serious check to increased building trades wages since before the war."

Backing Norman is Otto M. Eidlitz, a director of the Employers' Association and a prominent member of the National Civic Federation. Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L., and leaders of the sinister forces seeking to drive militant left wing workers from the trade union movement is acting president of the National Civic Federation. This group exists as a liaison body between reactionary labor officials and financial interests anxious to guide the labor movement into reactionary channels.

The plumbers' struggle, which is likely to throw out of work 100,000 other workers in allied building trades, promises to be a hard fought one.

International Secretary Burke, of the plumbers, characterized the action of the bosses as "diabolical." "It is the first time that a general lockout of this nature has occurred in the building trades in New York."

Want 25 Cents More An Hour.

Refusal of the bosses even to discuss the situation was the result of the demand of Brooklyn plumbers for a \$14 day, a \$2 increase. According to the city-wide agreement, the \$14 scale if won would apply to all plumbers' locals within 90 days.

The courts were recruited in the aid of the boss plumbers Thursday morning when the effort of the union of Manhattan and the Bronx to avoid the lockout by suing for an injunction resulted in postponement of the application until May 5.

The declaration of Norman, the head of the employers' association that 700,000 men in the building trades would be affected by the lockout was given the lie by union men, who stated that this number was unduly exaggerated in order to inflame public opinion against the plumbers. They asserted that the number could in the most extreme situation hardly reach more than 150,000.

Plumbers' Helpers Out.

"We are striking against the lockout of the plumbers; we are also striking against the miserable conditions in our own trade." This statement by C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, was followed by the declaration that prosperity in the building trades is all a fairy tale in so far as the helpers are concerned.

More than 5,000 plumbers' helpers in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens are now fortifying the battle of the plumbers. Their campaign of organization has become more intensive since the lockout order of the boss plumbers.

The most underpaid workers in the trade, the plumbers' helpers who have been receiving \$4 a day are demanding recognition of their union, a 40-hour week, and a \$9 a day wage rate.

Portland Labor Council.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 29.—The Central Labor Council Monday night adopted a resolution instructing the secretary to forward to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts the council's demand that "justice be given Sacco and Vanzetti."

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

Savage Sentence For Young Worker To Be Appealed

Extreme savageness was shown Thursday morning in the 57th Street Magistrate's Court by Judge Weil, when he sentenced Hyman Moskowitz, a member of the Young Workers League to six months in jail on the trumped up charge of disorderly conduct.

Moskowitz with Morris Kushner whose case comes up this morning, were arrested Wednesday at Union Square and 16th Street, where they were distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets. After being brutally beaten by the police they were taken to jail where Moskowitz was released on \$100 bail. Bail was refused in the case of Kushner.

No Witnesses.

No witness appeared against Moskowitz yesterday while on trial before Judge Weil. The only evidence offered was the "Hands Off China" leaflet.

When the judge read it he frothed at the mouth and without further ado dealt out his inhuman sentence. Kushner's "trial" will take place this morning in the same court.

When informed of the sentence, Rose Barron, secretary of the International Labor Defense, which is defending the two young workers, stated that "the sentence given to Moskowitz is outrageous. There was no evidence against him and no witnesses testified as to any violation of any law. Only when Judge Weil read the leaflet did he come to the conclusion of giving such an extreme sentence as six months. In many cases of a 'serious' character 10 days is the most that is given.

Refusal of Bail.

"Another thing. The refusal to grant bail to Kushner is another violation of the most elementary rights of a defendant. The International Labor Defense will appeal the case and fight it to a finish."

Attorney Joseph, an associate of Joseph R. Brodsky appeared as Moskowitz's counsel.

Violin and Viola Lessons

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

JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS

41 Union Square, Room 714, New York, N. Y.

STAND BEHIND THE IMPRISONED CLOAKMAKERS & FURRIERS

Do you like to see the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers in Jail? Do you like to see their families suffering and in want? Do you like to see other active union members now under charges sentenced to long prison terms? If not, fill out the Certificate printed in the advertisement of the Committee and mail it to the office with One Dollar.

This reply will encourage the mass of workers to keep up their fight for a clean union. The necessity is so great that even if you have already given, we ask you to give again, and sign this Roll Call.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND SEND IT OR BRING IT IN WITH ONE DOLLAR

We call upon all Workers to support the 100,000 Dollar Drive of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers.

(Signed) BEN GOLD, LOUIS HYMAN.

THE 100,000 DOLLAR FUND

ROLL CALL

Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers
Room 714, 41 Union Square, New York City

I hereby contribute One Dollar to the work of freeing the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers; defending those under indictment and raising relief for their families.

Name _____

Address _____

Joint Defense & Relief Committee, Furriers & Cloakmakers, 41 Union Sq., Room 714

Other stations at Local 22, 16 W. 21st St., or the Joint Boards of the Cloakmakers and Furriers. Be sure your Certificate is stamped with the official seal, accompanied by the special certificate receipt.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND SEND IT OR BRING IT IN WITH ONE DOLLAR

THE DAILY WORKER

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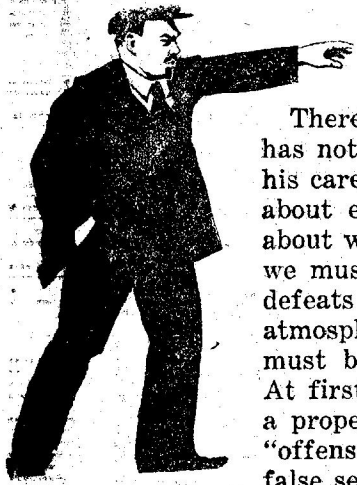
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BERT MILLER } Business Manager

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LENIN SAID:

There is not a single political worker who has not experienced defeat at some period of his career, and if we desire to speak seriously about exercising influence upon the masses, about winning the "good will" of the masses, we must exert every effort to prevent these defeats from being concealed in the vitiated atmosphere of study-circle and groups; they must be submitted to the judgment of all. At first sight it would seem that this is not a proper thing to do and that it would give "offense" to this or that leader. But this false sense of propriety must be overcome; it is our duty to the party and to the working class. By this and this alone will we make it possible for the whole mass (and not a casually selected group or study-circle) of influential party workers to know their leaders AND TO PLACE EACH ONE OF THEM IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

("Lenin on Organization"—From a letter to the Iskra, November 25, 1903.)

Hankow and the Chinese Eastern Railway— The Imperialist Front.

The two things that remain clear in the Chinese situation, that stand out thru all the confusion created by imperialist correspondents who do not know what is actually going on to begin with and who in the second place wish to create an intervention atmosphere, are:

- 1.) The attack of the imperialists is centering on Hankow, the stronghold of the labor movement, of the Kuomintang government and the important industrial district of China.
- 2.) The offensive against the Soviet Union is being developed by means of attempts to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway and eliminate the Soviet Union from the management committee organized jointly by them and the Chinese.

Battalions of the great powers numbering from forty-five to fifty (estimates vary) are anchored in front of Hankow "with their guns trained on the city," to quote the imperialist press. Wild rumors of disorders in Hankow, which would furnish an excuse for intervention, have been cabled to the American press ever since the treason of Chiang Kai Shek occurred. But to date nothing of the kind has happened and yesterday the news comes of a resumption of business by Japanese concerns by agreement with the labor unions and the Hankow government.

It seems that the "demoralization" of the labor unions and the left wing government, which the imperialist correspondents have been so industriously propagating, is pure fiction. Not only is the Hankow government consolidating its influence in the three great industrial cities of Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow but it is, according to the New York Times, whose correspondent is bitterly hostile to Hankow, sending four armies southward to Canton.

This certainly is evidence of strength and not weakness. On the other hand, Chiang Kai Shek has not even been able to organize a civilian government in spite of strenuous efforts in this direction but is still operating as a dictator with but little authority over subordinate commanders.

The concentration of imperialist naval and military forces at Hankow is in itself a refutation of the tales of the weakness of the anti-imperialist and labor government there. World imperialism knows that the Hankow government, with its base in the labor unions and peasant organizations, with millions of supporters in and around great centers of population such as Shanghai and Canton, is the only powerful force opposing it in China.

This is the secret of the huge fleet 600 miles up the Yangtze and the constant bombardments conducted jointly by British and American gunboats.

These two great imperialist nations, both of them seeing in the rise of the Soviet Union and the Chinese liberation movement the beginning of the end of their careers of robbery, and aided by Japan and France when necessary, are striking at the heart of the mass movement in China. Japan again is inciting Chang Tso Lin to aggression against the Soviet Union.

To end the war on the Chinese labor unions, the peasant organizations, the militant nationalist student organizations and those sections of the middle class which are honestly fighting against imperialism, is the task of the workers in the imperialist countries. We can be certain that if the present plans of the imperialists mature and the Chinese liberation movement is crushed temporarily (it cannot be destroyed) that there will be a new and more destructive wave of world reaction.

The Chinese masses hold the first line trenches. We must give all possible aid.

Every imperialist government must be exposed by the workers whom it oppresses at home.

The demand for Hands Off China can be made so powerful that imperialism cannot carry out its program for establishing anew the enslavement of the Chinese masses.

Nicaraguan Liberals Should Reject Stimson Plan

The combination of American marines and subsidized Diaz forces having thus far failed completely to subdue in the interest of imperialist policy the liberal forces supporting the legally selected government of Sacasa, the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg government has sent Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war under President Taft and one of the directors of the American Super-power Corporation, to utilize dirty diplomacy in an effort to disarm the liberal forces.

Stimson, under orders of the Coolidge administration, has proposed to the supporters of Sacasa that they disarm and permit the usurper Diaz to remain in office until December 31,

Official Labor Reaction Meets Political Defeat

(Big Capitalists and Their Agents Discipline Their Labor Leaders)

By WM. F. DUNNE

REACTION in the American labor movement has suffered a political defeat in the last thirty days.

If the left wing is able to drive home the lessons of this defeat to the workingclass and give organizational expression to the disillusionment and resentment which is bound to arise, it will be able to take the offensive again in the near future.

IT MUST be understood to begin with, in this article a distinction is made between reaction in the labor movement proper and the general wave of reaction which is sweeping the United States and which is bound up intimately with its predominant imperialist position. It is exactly the great depth of this general wave of reaction which is partially responsible for the impossible political position in which the Greens, Wolls, Lewises—the whole leading circle of the American Federation of Labor and its socialist allies—now find themselves.

IT IS hardly necessary here to give in detail the evidence (listed in many previous articles) which shows that the leadership of the American labor movement has adopted a program having as its central point the castration of the unions and the replacement of virility by organizations which are to be instruments for promoting increased production. This policy does not merely abandon the class struggle (these leaders have never acknowledged the existence of the class struggle) but it repudiates the rank and file militancy, shown in strikes, boycotts and armed struggles which made the American labor movement as forceful as it is.

THIS policy, to be successful, must be based on a truce in the class struggle—agreement by the capitalists to abandon their aggressions against the workers' organizations, their wages and working conditions and all attempts to lower the political status of the workers and their organizations. The class struggle arises from the fact that the capitalist class never treats the working class as anything else than a subject class. (The reasons for this do not need to be explained here.)

THE official leadership of American labor has acted on the theory that in the United States there is no such thing as the class struggle—no class division. It does not fight capitalism. In the American Federationist for June 1923 (about the time the present offensive against militant trade unionism got under way) we read that the American Federation of Labor is "squarely for the defense and maintenance of the existing order and for its development and improvement."

IN practice the above statement has expressed as "union-management cooperation"—the Baltimore and Ohio plan, the Watson-Parker bill, etc. Flowing out of this denial of the class struggle has come a flood of apologies for the discarding of the policy of struggle for obtaining demands made by the unions.

A WHOLE literature has developed whose sole purpose is to justify the embrace with American capitalism. Every two-by-four "economist" has been prating about the "tremendous new developments in American industry," preaching against "waste in industry," lauding the "sane and constructive" policy of the Greens, Wolls and Lewises, forecasting a "new civilization," etc.

THE Workers Education Bureau, beginning as something of a revolt against the absolute lack of any educational activity in the A. F. of L. program, has rapidly become a propaganda instrument for efficiency unionism. Its principal function is to give as much theoretical justification as possible for the wrecking of the unions as weapons of the workers.

AGAINST the Communists and the organized left wing the principal arguments used by the efficiency union apologists have been 1) that they insisted on basing a policy on the class struggle when no such class existed in democratic America and

2) that the strikes organized and led by the left wing were unnecessary when the capitalists were ready to come to an understanding, and further, that these strikes interfered with the sweet peace which enveloped worker and capitalist alike.

LABOR officialdom is for peace but American capitalism is for war and, in the last month it has shown clearly that any disposition for a truce in the class struggle that may exist is solely in the breasts of labor officialdom.

How has this been shown? By two important events and by a number of minor ones. Occurrences of a major character which show that American capitalism is on the offensive are:

1.—The closing of their mines by the coal barons rather than con-

tinuing the wages and working conditions specified in the Jacksonville agreement.

2.—The decision of the United States supreme court handed down on April 11 in the Bedford Cut Stone case outlawing even the ordinary defensive activities of unions in so brazen a manner that Justice Brandeis in his dissenting opinion referred to it as "an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

These two blows at the labor movement cannot be understood in their full importance as complete and unanswerable refutations of the worker-employer cooperation doctrine unless they are seen in their relation to the recent history of the labor movement. (To Be Continued.)

The First of May and the Working Woman

By RACHEL HOLTMAN

Not long ago, the First of May was celebrated by just a small group in the big industrial centers. Then came the Russian revolution and the liberated workers and peasants took this day as the most cherished holiday. The class conscious workers followed them and soon there will not be a corner in the globe where this day will not be recognized as the most praised workers' holiday.

It is hard to believe that the reactionaries of the American Federation of Labor, the ones that now persecute workers, the ones that go hand in hand with the bosses—that this American Federation of Labor should have been the first over thirty years ago to propose at the International Congress in Paris, that the first of May be considered as the day of struggle for the eight hour day.

With that proposition (it was accepted unanimously) the A. F. of L. put herself in the forefront as the vanguard to fight for better working conditions.

Now They Change.

Never before was it so plain as it is now that the leaders of the A. F. of L. are closely connected, are going hand in hand with the government courts, bourgeois press and the bosses. Never before were the class lines so sharply drawn as they are now. Never before were there such disruptions in the workers' movement as there is on this first of May.

The A. F. of L. has completely forgotten its ideals—the cause for which it stood. It is no longer celebrating the First of May, but instead has adopted the labor day which is so ardently being celebrated by the American bourgeoisie, namely, the first Monday in September.

Call It "Health Day."

Yet, the bourgeoisie is considering this great international holiday and the manner in which they are celebrating it is by taking an account of the great work they have done for society.

They are trying high and low to show how much they have done to bring up a healthy generation, healthy physically and morally.

The Child Welfare Association is organizing May 1, celebrations throughout the States, the attractions with which they hope to draw people are with May Day Parties, prizes for the best fed children, etc. Naturally—who are the best fed children? Certainly not the children of the great masses, who are compelled to go to work before they are physically developed, for a low unearthy wage that is not even enough to give them the mere necessities of existence.

Workers Look to Future.

May the 1st, when the workers gather to account for everything they have done and decide what should be done; it is also the duty of the working class woman to take stock of what she has done to enlighten the lives and better conditions of the working women, in the factory, and home. What is the situation now? For the last year into the class struggle were

drawn in elements as were considered impossible to get hold of—i.e. the women.

Women Unionists.

The heroic fight in Passaic, where 80 per cent of the working women are now organized in unions shows clearly what a power women can be when organized. The excellent relief work during the strike showed clearly what the women have been able to achieve. For the last year, the women grew up and developed mentally. She is beginning to understand that the struggle of the workers is her struggle. This historic mass meeting of the 3000 women workers in Cooper Union is the best proof that the woman is on the right path and in the right place.

Give Relief.

For the last year the women have built up and developed their organization. They gave relief wherever and whenever it was necessary. They took part in picketing, in different protest meetings, bazaars and educational work.

With the best of hope and aspirations, the women may look towards the future and with enthusiasm continue the struggle.

On the day of May 1st the working women of America are sending to all the oppressed and enslaved the world over their comradely greetings.

Sisters, unite with the men workers in the fight for a better, more beautiful world.

I.L.D. Bazaar in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, Local Philadelphia, will be held at New Traymore Hall, Franklin St. and Columbia Ave., on Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening, May 6th and 7th.

Secretary Lyman claims that this bazaar will certainly measure up to the high standard set by their previous bazaars, and invites all who wish to help in the work of defense for political prisoners to participate. Anyone wishing to contribute money or articles to the bazaar should send same to the local headquarters at 521 York Ave.

Young Pioneer League, May Day Celebration.

The Young Pioneer League will celebrate May Day on Saturday afternoon, one o'clock at 625 East 72nd Street. The program includes a play, "The Rose Bush" and a talk by Joe Freeman, who has just returned from Russia, on May Day in Soviet Russia. He also brings greetings from the Russian Pioneers.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

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

Name
Address
Occupation

Union Affiliation

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

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

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

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District Office—108 East 14th St. Nuclei outside of the New York District write to Daily Worker Publishing Co., 83 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

FROM RAGS TO RICHES: A SUCCESS STORY.

By Jake, the Demon Reporter.

From rags to riches—that in brief is the story of Herbert Klotz, the multimillionaire rags dealer, a self-made man who attributes all his success to his mother. This reporter, being softhearted, wiped a tear as Mr. Klotz unfolded the stirring story of his career.

No man (since the last one we interviewed) has had so many obstacles to contend with before rising to his present pinnacle of wealth.

"You see, young feller," Mr. Klotz said from the side of his mouth which was not occupied by a cigar, "it was this way. When I got to this here country I was just a kid, you know. And I was interested in a lot of nonsense. I liked music, for example—Bach and Mozart and Beethoven and the rest of the heavyweights. Get me?"

"Yeh," the reporter interjected.

"But my mother, God bless her memory," he continued, signing large checks for charity, perhaps a little sadly, "my mother she says, 'Herbie,' she says, 'y'gotta get over it. There aint no future in it. Money talks in this here country, see? Now look at Uncle Gerhart,' she says, 'just look at uncle Gerhart.'"

Mr. Klotz did. This uncle was born with a fine tenor voice. In the old country he had dreamed of becoming an opera star. But in America he decided to put his voice to better use. He became an old clothes collector. No one could resist his sweet resonant cries. Women rushed to sell their husbands' Sunday suits for next to nothing when his "Any ol' clo's..." echoed through the streets. And so Uncle Gerhart was established as a prosperous rags dealer, with a cellar all his own, then two cellars, and so on.

"I became apprenticed to my uncle," Klotz declared, absent-mindedly tearing up the checks he had signed, "but it was no cinch. Always at the wrong moment music would come into my head, and thoughts about birds and spring and that sort of stuff. But I thought of my poor old mother and her hopes for my future. I crushed those thoughts and got down to hard tacks. And after a while I got on quite nicely, thank you."

Then came a great day when he discovered that there was another kind of rags, a kind that his uncle knew nothing about. Klotz discovered that his great failing, music, could help him. He began to specialize in musical rags!

"Ragtime music was just going into style," he said, toying idly with \$20 gold pieces. "That was my chance! I began to corner the market. At last my love of music was a Business Asset. I began to buy up bits of Bach and Beethoven and Mozart and the rest of the big boys; tag-ends, snatches, 'seconds' from all the masters; tunes torn out this place and that. . . . I had them all turned to good honest rags. Orders came faster than I could fill them and now I have a factory in Rutherford, New Jersey, another in Gary, Indiana, and a third—but let me show you."

He led the excited reporter to the show-room. Radios and victrolas and mechanical pianos were going full blast. Hundreds of uniformed composers were at work.

"You see," he said, "business is just humming." "Humming ain't the word for this racket," the reporter agreed and rushed off to beat the deadline.

The Battle of Banker Hill.

At the Battle of Banker Hill our men saw red and stabbed at those straps criss-crossed on the chests of lazy shiftless fellows And Lost!

At the Battle of Banker Hill (And other Socony Hills) our men saw clouds of red—red—red . . . and sent speeding, sizzling shell . . . shell . . . shell and Won!

—SPULL.

God and Gunboats.

"Some mean people are saying," Norman Studer advises this department, "that the missionaries have forsaken God for Gunboats in China, but don't you believe them. To prove it, I am sending you a quotation from a letter written by a one of God's own salesmen, now stranded in Shanghai. The letter appears in full in the college newspaper of Chowan College, Murfreesboro, N. C. Here it is:

"We do crave the prayers of our friends at home. It is not for ourselves that we are concerned, but for the native Christians, the native pastors, the native evangelists and the native Bible women. They are having to undergo all kinds of persecutions at this time, and there is no one to protect them. . . . For our protection there are warships from America and Britain here in the harbor, and plans are laid by which we could be put on boats at short notice. . . ."

"In an exclusive spirit-world interview for this paper I have just discovered why the missionaries are right in praying for God to protect the native Christians while they rely on Gunboats. It seems that God is so busy protecting the native Believers from an awful fate at the hands of the enemy that it would be downright ingratitude to ask Him to bother with a mere handful of missionaries."

Literary Intervention.—A distinguished group of Jewish writers has published an open letter to the needle trades workers of New York. These literary gentlemen have been watching the internal struggle for a long time. They saw the bloodshed, the starvation, the threat against the very life of the unions involved. But they did not feel that they should interfere. Then, however, something worse happened. In the fervor of the fight the combatants forgot their manners. The Yiddish tongue was being defiled by gross invective. That was more than they could stand, therefore the public letter demanding peace.

Now it only remains to see how Messrs. Woll, McGrady, Frayne et al will meet this appeal to their literary conscience.

Further Suggestions For An All-Star Reporting Team.—Comrade Sam Levine volunteers the following recommendations for the all-star staff of reporters being mobilized by Footnotes:

- History—Henry Ford.
- Communism—Abraham Cahan.
- Latest News From Russia—Alexander Kerensky.
- Left Wing Trade Unionism—Matthew Woll.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

LABOR'S Motion Picture

The Big Passaic Textile Strike

Must Be Shown Everywhere!

Your Organization Can Assist

In Organizing the Unorganized and
Building the American Labor Movement
By Organizing a Showing

In Your City
Your Neighborhood
Your Meeting Hall

Write to:
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
743 Main Ave. — Room 14
PASSAIC, N. J.

978 Remember Passaic? VICTIMS

of "New Jersey Justice"
Need Labor's Strong Arm
To Protect and Defend Them

Adolph Wisnefski—five to twenty years at hard labor; Joseph Bellene—three years; Alex Kostamaha—three years; Paul Oznak—three years; Tony Pochno—three years; William Sikora—three years. These five were held under bail ranging from \$50,000 to \$25,000 for more than four months without trial.

Paul Kovac—one to five years at hard labor; Nicholas Schillaci—one year; Charles Current—one year; Tom Regan—held in jail four months without trial; acquitted by jury; Joseph Toth—held in jail four months on \$15,000 bail without trial; charge against him still pending out on \$15,000 bail.

RELEASED ON BAIL (Partial List)

Albert Weisbord	\$30,000	Jennie Persico	1,000	Steve Koppla	500
Jack Rubenstein	22,000	Joseph Puzio	1,000	Sophia Barnise	500
Robert Dunn	10,000	John Lapatyo	1,000	John Bistriz	500
Clarence Miller	10,000	Charles Simchera	1,000	Frank Lasek	500
Norman Thomas	10,000	Agnes Simchesen	1,000	Elizabeth Meseke	500
David Weinstein	10,000	William Sroka	1,000	Josephine Rinsielle	500
Robert Wolf	5,000	Samuel Swala	1,000	Stanley Skrocki	500
John Perelick	5,000	Henry Tomack	1,000	Ambrozio Tamburina	500
Daniel Net	3,000	Jesus Correo	1,000	Rita Verrelli	500
Barbara Gracony	2,000	Simon Bamback	1,000	Michael Stezanick	500
Stephen Klarac	2,000	Stephen Flasiak	1,000	Frank Seran	500
Sam Elam	2,000	John Vanyo	1,000	Margaret Saper	500
Maggie Pittocco	2,000	George Weiss	1,000	William Raynan	500
Esther Lowell	1,500	Thomas Winnik	1,000	Angelo Pivorotta	500
Andrew Trusty	1,500	Martin Winkler	500	Mike Hilsky	500
Francisco Llamas	1,500	Bertha Wilda	500	Samuel Lachuk	500
Steven Klesiz	1,500	Joseph Vanyo	500	Peter Kapschinsky	500
Mitro Mulick	1,500	Louis Tustka	500	Carolina Kachinsky	500
Anton Risdar	1,500	Edward Tambita	500	Joseph Bokosovitch	500
Salvatore Ribardo	1,500	Chester Grabinsky	500	Evelyn Come	500
Frances Ribardo	1,500	Mike Bab	500	John Bolt	500
Martin Rozward	1,500	Frank Casan	500	Margaret Bohatife	500
Julius Kovach	1,000	Andrew Bokowsky	500	Michael Elasic	500
Jacob Dudas	1,000	Andrew Baron	500	Lena Chernenko	500
John Plantak	1,000	Anna Kersner	700	John Karteez	500
Alsenio Columbo	1,000	Elizabeth Roma	700	Nicholas Krowetz	500
Henry Intruini	1,000	Frank Laborbera	700	Mary Lane	500
Lazaro Intruini	1,000	Pasuale Giorando	700	Feliz Panarisi	500
Eli Kellar	1,000	Mary Santo	700	John Rogalni	500
Michael Lenchak	1,000	Salvatore Bigica	700	Andrew Toth	500
Eugenio Matteo	1,000	Gilippo Bongioranni	700	Joseph Chuddzy	250
Manuel Oco	1,000	Rosario Marchioni	700	Victoria Lebeda	250
Barbara Pados	1,000			Anna Valerino	250

FINES (Partial List)

Eugenio Matteo	\$150	Josephine Bunesky	50	Simon Bamback	25
Teckla Gubrinaska	150	Jack Rubinstein	50	John Lapatyg	25
Jesus Correo	150	Anna Fieder	50	Anna Kostive	25
Barbara Gracony	150	John Cantanzare	30	Mary Wisner	25
Sam Elam	100	Philip Ribauda	27.50	Lizzi Wiederman	25
Stanley Skrocki	100	Frances Ribardo	27.50	John Kuher	25
Martin Kozwara	100	Antonio Sappa	27.50	John Sahaydak	25
Andrew Toth	100	Mrs. B. Jug	27.50	Mike Fabian	25
Steven Klesitz	79.50	Vincent Ali	27.50	Frank Vacaro	25
Anton Risdar	75	Katie Moll	27	Charles Simchera	25
John Perelick	50	Steven Chistak	27	William Sroka	25
Lena Noto	50	Louis Walesh	27.50	John Vanyo	25
Frances Ribardo	50	Maggie Pitocco	26.50	Paul Serafin	25
Salvatore Ribardo	50	Ricardo Cinto	26.50	Luck Alphanso	25
Francisco Llamas	50	Joseph Cinto	26.50	Mary Wasovska	25
Julius Kovach	50	Santo Damico	26.50	Sophie Bernise	25
John Plantak	50	Mike Marvika	26.80	Anna Schneider	25
Mrs. A. Buick	50	Anna Giovence	26.50	Mark Kubas	25
Nicholas Krowetz	50	Enrico Cinto	26.50	Theresa Studinger	25
Stephen Holchi	50	Salvatore Sarco	26.50	Frank Rambish	25

MINOR SENTENCES (Partial List)

Jack Rubenstein	90 days	Frank Lesoosky	30 days	Edward Tampitas	30 days
Frances Pollizzo	90 days	Caroline Kachinsky	30 days	Sophie Bernise	30 days
Nancy Sandowsky	90 days	Sam Lachuk	30 days	Frank Cesara	30 days
Harry Tomack	90 days	Steven Klesitz	30 days	Patsi Dangener	30 days
Joseph Vanyo	90 days	Lucy Alphanzo	30 days	Herman Ficker	30 days
Frances Pollizzo	90 days	John Kortez	30 days	Stanley Morlachlip	15 days
Barbara Gracony	60 days	William Dusenka	30 days	Walter Puzio	10 days
Salvatore Perrino	60 days	Frank Saram	30 days	Anna Valerno	10 days
Agnes Simchesen	60 days	Gabriel Panarisi	30 days	John Zowosky	10 days
Mike Huba	60 days	Louis Tulenko	30 days	John Pelsiar	10 days
Barbara Gracony	60 days	Angelo Pivoretto	30 days	Sophie Schultz	10 days
		Louis Tulenko	30 days		

American Workers Will Never Forget the Big Passaic Textile Strike!
(an historic struggle to organize the unorganized)

And American Labor Must Not Forget the Victims of the Textile Barons

GIVE!

Collect in Your Union.
Collect in Your Shop.
A Contribution From
Your Organization.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
743 Main Avenue, Room 14
Passaic, New Jersey

THE JOINT DEFENSE & RELIEF COMMITTEE

sends

May Day Greetings

on behalf of the

IMPRISONED CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS

to the

AMERICAN WORKERS

SHOE WORKERS
CARPENTERS

PLUMBERS
FOOD WORKERS

AND OTHERS
WE NEED YOUR HELP!

OFFICE WORKERS
PAINTERS

MILLINERY WORKERS
METAL WORKERS

The Needle Trades Workers

fought for an improvement of the conditions of the entire American working class. They made the sacrifice to establish in this country the five-day, 40-hour week. Their strong unions under the guidance of loyal leadership won the demand after a struggle in which the furriers were on strike for 17 weeks, and the cloakmakers 25 weeks. Every effort was made to break their strikes and when their ranks held firm they were in each case exposed to treachery from within, in the person of the official leadership of the A. F. of L., in union with the presidents of their International unions. In each case the traitorous bureaucracy failed. The strikes were won.

The bureaucracy believes in the principle of efficiency unionism, that is—greater production for the bosses rather than better working conditions for the workers. They guarantee plenty of highly skilled workers to the bosses, rather than plenty of good jobs to the workers. The needle workers were not in accord with their principle so they proclaimed that the unions were opposed to the A. F. of L. and must therefore be smashed.

Workers who led in resistance to their attempts at reorganization into boss-controlled unions have been torn from their wives and

children and thrown into jail on all sorts of framed-up charges, based on their work as pickets during the strike. The leaders of the furriers, especially, have been exposed to frame-ups and held incommunicado while the bosses, taking advantage of the opportunity, declared a lockout in an effort to drive the workers to register in the Woll, McGrady, Frayne, dual unions.

Family men whose reputations and records are of the best, are among the earliest victims, and it was only when the attack failed that the leaders were framed up. Although a jury in the Klan ridden town of Mineola could find no excuse, aside from the charges of a stoolpigeon and a scab, on which to base a decision of guilty, nine leading furriers were sent to jail while the case against Gold and Shapiro fell down so completely that the jury was compelled to declare them not guilty. Immediately they were rearrested on the same charge through a legal technicality, and on May 2nd they come to trial again.

The case of J. Goretzky, manager of Local 35, I. L. G. W. U., who is held on \$25,000 bail comes up before the openly prejudiced Judge Rosalsky on May 9th.

Over fifty workers are in jail. Many more face serious charges. Their wives and children need relief. Their cases must be fought to a finish through the courts. To abandon them means a surrender to the bureaucracy which hopes to frighten the mass of the workers with the terrible example that has been made of these men.

Assisting the bureaucracy are the bosses, the Klan, the American Legion and the police. These elements furnish the money to carry on the fight against the unions. The unions can depend only on the workers.

The Cloakmakers and Furriers know this and they are giving the defense magnificent support. This is not enough. All other workers must help.

The defeat of the needle trades unions means the defeat of the entire American Labor Movement. Today they attack the needle trades, tomorrow it may be your own union. This will result in a setback that will require years to overcome. The victory in the five day, 40 hour week fight will be lost, and with it will be lost all hope of extending this gain to the rest of the workers.

THE FIGHT OF THE CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS IS THE FIGHT OF EVERY WORKER IN EVERY TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EVERY WORKER MUST HELP!

THE DEFENSE NEEDS YOU! READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY AND ACT!

COLLECT ARTICLES FOR THE BAZAAR
BRING IN YOUR BAZAAR HONOR ROLL
WITH PLENTY OF NAMES
SELL TICKETS FOR THE BAZAAR

We call on every worker to buy a dollar certificate at once in the \$100,000 Fund Roll Call Drive.

Be sure your certificate is stamped with the official seal accompanied by the special certificate receipt.

DEFENSE BAZAAR

MERCHANDISE AT HALF PRICE

Everything
for the
Family

Thursday **MAY** Friday
Saturday **MAY** Sunday
12, 13, 14, 15

Summer
and
Winter
Outfits

Men's New Style Straw Hats

A FINE RESTAURANT

STAR CASINO

107th Street and Park Avenue

DANCING EVERY NIGHT

CONTINUOUS CONCERTS

HELP TILL ALL THE IMPRISONED CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS ARE FREE! SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY!

JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS

41 Union Square, Room 714, New York, N. Y.

STAND BEHIND THE IMPRISONED CLOAKMAKERS & FURRIERS

Do you like to see the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers in Jail?

Do you like to see their families suffering and in want?

Do you like to see other active union members now under charges sentenced to long prison terms?

If not, fill out the Certificate printed in the advertisement of the Committee and mail it to the office with One Dollar.

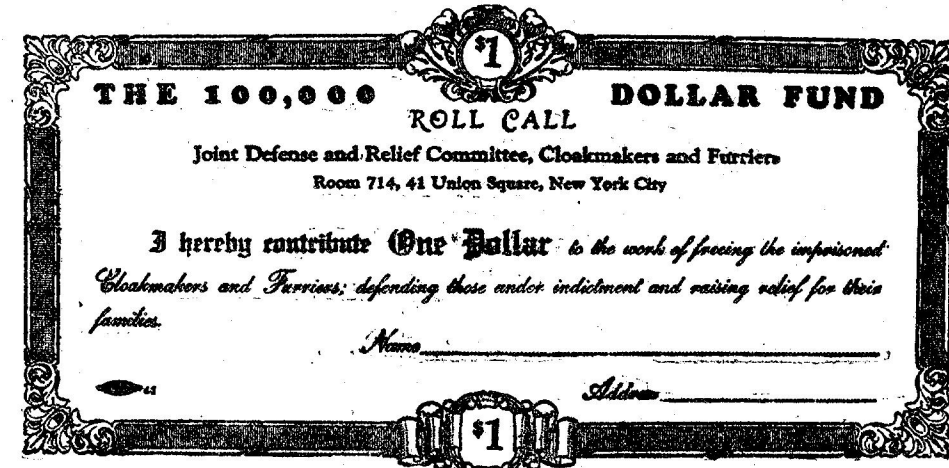
This reply will encourage the mass of workers to keep up their fight for a clean union.

The necessity is so great that even if you have already given, we ask you to give again, and sign this Roll Call.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND SEND IT OR BRING IT IN WITH ONE DOLLAR

We call upon all Workers to support the 100,000 Dollar Drive of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers.

(Signed) BEN GOLD, LOUIS HYMAN.



Joint Defense & Relief Committee, Furriers & Cloakmakers, 41 Union Sq., Room 714
Other stations at Local 22, 16 W. 21st St. or the Joint Boards of the Cloakmakers and Furriers.
Be sure your Certificate is stamped with the official seal, accompanied by the special certificate receipt.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND SEND IT OR BRING IT IN WITH ONE DOLLAR

DRAMA

Propaganda in the Theatre

Famed Novelist Tells Why Labor Plays Are Called "Propaganda"

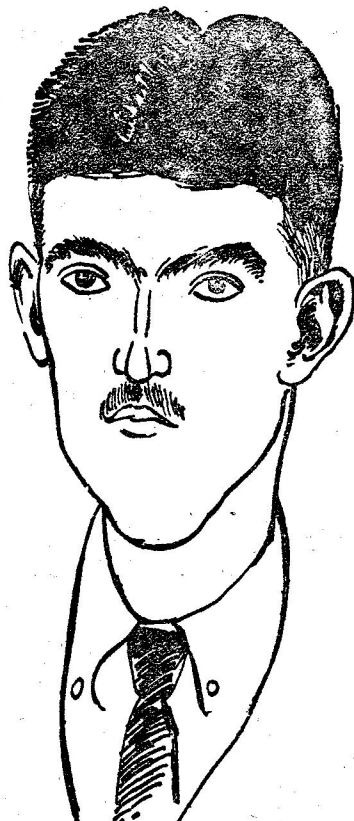
By JOHN DOS PASSOS
(Author of "Three Soldiers," "Manhattan Transfer," "The Moon Is a Gong," director of the New Playwrights Theatre.)

IT'S the commonplace of American criticism that ART and PROPAGANDA are opposed and irreconcilable conceptions. The thing is that we have a peculiarly confused and muddled overestimate of both words, like LIBERTY, PATRIOTISM, HOME and MOTHER they have been so often used for lettering placards that they have lost any real meaning. Now all that "art" ever seems to have meant in English was "doing something well or cleverly." In the nineteenth century it was debased to imply something connected with easel-painting and copying old masters in museums. The mauve nineties, under the influence of Bohemian Paris, put exclamation marks behind it and made it the rallying cry of lazy and discontented members of the middle class. At present the word means exactly nothing.

Propaganda is a bugaboo-word, just as art is a glory-word. I think it was invented during the counter-reformation when the tinkling of cash in the collection-boxes was getting low and the Catholic faith had to propagate or die. In its agony it gave birth to the extraordinary organism of the Society of Jesus, which gave the most efficient form yet discovered to the science of convincing people. Propaganda means trying to convince people, to make them think and act the way you do, or the way you would wish to act and think. At present anything that remotely deals with labor, except an injunction, is labelled propaganda by the mysterious body of unsuccessful poets, novelists, dramatists, lawyers, and efficiency experts too lazy to do constructive work that have become editors, columnists, and college professors and control the thinking of the mass of Americans.

Dramatists All Propagandists
What's all this to do with the theatre? The question of art is beside the point, as the word is an adjective, not a noun; but the question of propaganda is very much to

SIDNEY HOWARD



Author of the Theatre Guild successes, "The Silver Cord" and "Ned McCobb's Daughter, now alternating at the John Golden Theatre.

the point. All the great dramatic writers in the past, with the possible exception of Shakespeare, who reaches a curious balance of opinion against opinion, and never ventures a final decision, have been primarily moralists, propagandists of some creed or attitude of mass life, or else critics and satirists of the creeds prevailing. Almost any other form of expression can exist without trying to make people do something. The theatre as distinguished from vaudeville (Continued on Page 7)

The New Plays

MONDAY

"THE LADY SCREAMS," a dramatic thriller by Everett Chantler, will open at the Selwyn Theatre Monday night. The cast includes: Betty Weston, Grant Mills, Dana Desboro, Ralph Cullinan, Eleanor Daniels, W. D. Heppenstal, Anthony Hughes and Edward Broadley.

MARTINEZ SIERRA'S ART THEATRE will open at the Forrest Theatre Monday night, presented by Crosby Gaige. The first week's repertory will include: "The Road to Happiness," Sierra's most recent play on Monday and Tuesday nights; "The Romantic Young Lady," Wednesday evening and Saturday matinee; "The Girl and the Cat," a comedy by Carlos Arniches, Thursday and Friday evenings, and "The Blind Heart," by Sierra, on Saturday evening.

"THE SEVENTH HEART," a comedy with music, by Sarah Ellis Hyman, will be presented by the Lionel Productions, Inc., Monday night, at the Mayfair Theatre. The cast includes Sylvia Meecher, Aileen Poe, Mary Moore, Mildred Kend, Barbara Weeks and Helen Gray.

TUESDAY

"A NIGHT IN SPAIN," the new Shubert revue, will open Tuesday night at the 44th Street Theatre. The book is by Harold Atteridge; the music by Jean Schwartz and the lyrics by Al Bryant. The cast is headed by Phil Baker, Tod and Betty Healy, Georgie Price, Brennan & Rogers, Norma Terris, Grace Hayes, the Spanish danseuse, Helba Huara, Cortez and Peggy and Bartlett Simmons.

"ELECTRA," by Sophocles, will be given at two performances Tuesday and Wednesday nights at the Metropolitan Opera House. Margaret Anglin will play the principal role.

THURSDAY

"TRIPLE CROSSED," a mystery melodrama by F. S. Merlin, will be presented by Robert Rockmore Thursday night at the Morosco theatre. Vera Maxwell, Frank Morton, Patricia Barron and Robert Toms head the cast.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

ALL NEXT WEEK

"PYGMALION"

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.
Week of May 9th—THE SECOND MAN
Week of May 16th—PYGMALION

"MR. PIM PASSES BY"

GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Week of May 9th—RIGHT YOU ARE
Week of May 16th—MR. PIM PASSES BY

ALL NEXT WEEK

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE 58th St. East of E'way. CIRCLE 5678
Matinee THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
Week of May 9th—THE SILVER CORD
Week of May 16th—NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

\$500 AWARD

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

"THE LADDER" WALDORF THEATRE
50th St. E. of E'way—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

TIMES SQ. THEATRE, WEST 42d STREET.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
THIRD MONTH
A. H. WOODS presents

CRIME

By Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer
with JAMES RENNIE & CHESTER MORRIS
and CAST of 100

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

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
40th and 50th St. and 8th AVENUE
NOW TWICE DAILY (EXCEPT SUN.)
2 AND 8

B.S. MOSS THEATRES
44th St. NOW
CAMEO
LON CHANEY
NOAH BEERY
JACK MULHALL
and EDITH ROBERTS in
"A Powerful gripping dramatic photodrama"
FLESH and BLOOD

B'WAY 45th St. BEGINNING
MONDAY
First New York Showing
"PLEASURE BEFORE BUSINESS"
A Clever Sparkling Comedy
with PAT O'MALLEY
& MAX DAVIDSON
—IN ADDITION TO—
Merry, Mirthful Musical
Comedy Revue
"GOSSIPS of 1927"
SIX GORGEOUS SCENES with
30-PEOPLE-30
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, CLEVER COMEDIANS,
TITILLATING MUSICALS
and KEITH ALBEE ACTS

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street.
Evens. 8:30.
Mats. Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea., 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

incl. among 10,000 marvels PAWAH the
SACRED WHITE
ELEPHANT OF BURMA
GREATEST FEATURE OF ALL TIME
More People—More Acts—More Zoological
Rarities—More Freaks—More of
Everything Than Ever Before
ADMISSION to all seats, 75c to \$3.50
(Incl. tax.) Children under 12 at reduced
prices at all matinee performances, except
Saturdays, to \$1.10 seats and over.
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Tonight..... "LA LOCANDIERA"
Tomorrow Mat. "TWELFTH NIGHT"
Tomorrow Eve. "THREE SISTERS"

Bronx Opera House 149th Street,
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Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"ON APPROVAL"
The Comedy Success

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St.
8 Ave. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
JED HARRIS Presents a Drama
"SPREAD EAGLE"

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1927.

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

Cogitation In a Cell

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

JACK FINNEGAN sat in his cell with his two fists under his chin, looking, without realizing what he was looking at, into the dirty bowl of the cell lavatory.

Jack was arrested that morning as he was getting his weekly paper ready for "bed" and he was taken to this jail, charged with inciting people to overthrow the government.

There are certain times in peoples' lives that they think deeply and furiously. Just like taking stock. When a man gets married, or at least immediately afterwards. That is one of them. When a man loses a job. That is another. When a man is recovering from a debauch. That is a third. But, it is seldom that anything changes one's mode of living, except death. For just as soon as his wife deserts him, he looks for another. And when a man gets another job or is offered another drink he forgets all about the past; in fact he looks back over his life journey and fools himself into believing that the past was a sweet pilgrimage thru Elysium.

As Jack Finnegan looked at the bowl, he put himself thru a third degree. He heard toppers, after a hard week's drinking call it: "whipping the cat." He was not sorry for what happened to him, but he thought he was justified in asking himself if it was worth while.

That morning a fellow with a face like a piece of steak walked into the editorial room and asked for Jack Finnegan. When Jack admitted his identity the beef-faced person announced that he was Sergeant Thaddeus O'Hara of the Bomb Squad and that the department of labor was under the impression that Finnegan was born in Ireland and did not know enough to get on the police force or at least be a ward captain in some reliable democratic organization.

O'Hara was accompanied by a federal dick named Adamowsky, who remained discreetly in the background. Finnegan put on his hat and coat and accompanied his chaperons to the jail. It was known as the filthiest dive this side of Warsaw. On the way to the jail, O'Hara remarked that it was remarkable how an Irishman should take to ways that were more risky than remunerative.

"If you were back in Ireland," he said, "it would be different. But here, a wise guy can make a living. I know that Communism is alright in Russia, but we won't have it here for another hundred years. I am a radical myself but I am not a sap and I'll get mine while I am here."

Then he whispered in Finnegan's ear and said: "Christ, you are one of our own and I didn't want to let this kike pinch you. You know. It isn't so bad when one of your own does it."

Finnegan couldn't see a lot of difference between getting carted to the can by a Jew or by an Irishman, but he was somewhat intrigued by the conversation, so he let O'Hara ramble along.

"You know, I was Bill Haywood's secretary for awhile," continued the sergeant. "Say, Bill is a good scout. But hell, I was smoking cigars on ten bucks a week and those wobs couldn't see how I did it. But honest to Christ I was no fink. I was working for the department."

Finnegan kept on wondering what could a fink be except a stool-pigeon. But O'Hara was quite sure that he was no stool-pigeon. You see, he was getting paid by the government for doing his stuff. He was not a member of the I. W. W. before he began his finking.

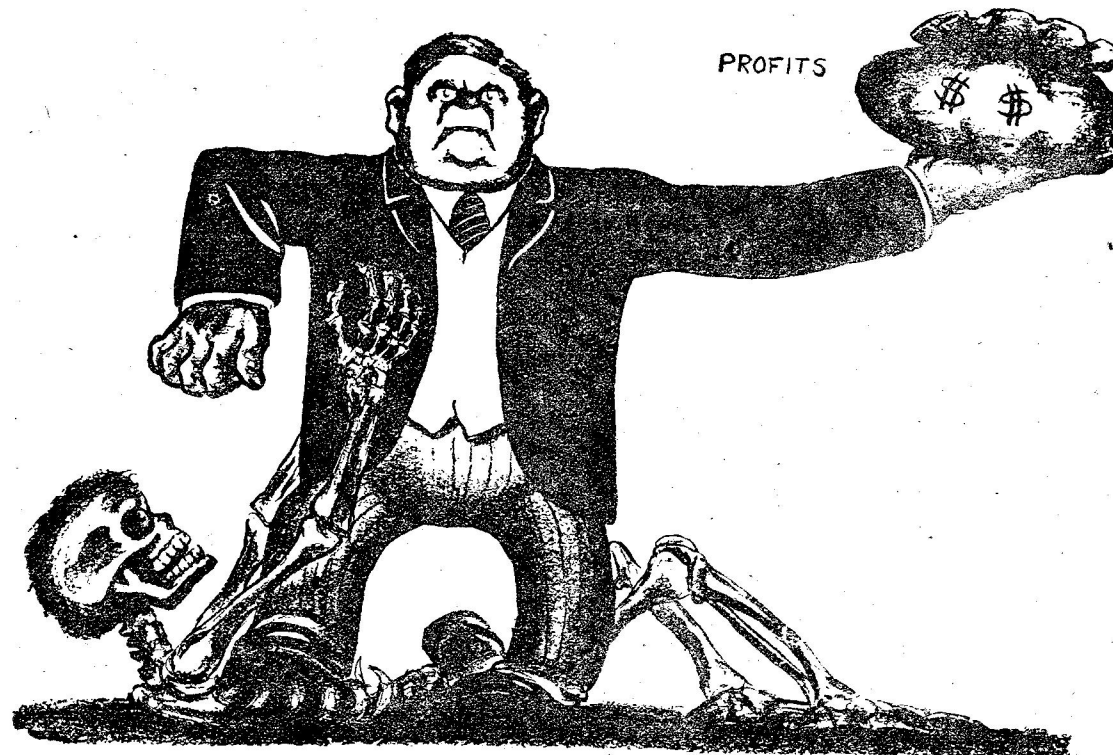
"I appreciate your point of view," continued O'Hara. "But I am studying for the bar and pretty soon I'll quit this job. If I were in Europe I'd be a Communist but here I am a damn good democrat. A fellow who doesn't look out for himself is nutty. The workinclass don't care what happens to you. See how they treated Debs."

Finnegan made some scientific observations on evolution and he pointed out to O'Hara that Czar Nicholas of Russia was quite sure that things would continue as they were, when the big splash sent him under, but O'Hara brushed the observations aside contemptuously.

"Say, you talk like a ten year old. Do you think anybody in the city or federal governments thinks the wobbles are any worse than the A. F. of L. Hell, no. The wobs talk about sabotage—that's all. The A. F. of L. don't talk about it."

O'Hara curled a wicked lip and he turned his eyes as if trying to expose a bit of foreign matter that was irritating him.

"I know that Big Jack Mulcahy is finking it and so is Frank Schneider. I'd like to get those b——"
By this time the jail was reached.



Herbert Hoover in His Favorite Act, "Profits."

"He is not a bad sort. Treat him good," said O'Hara to the desk sergeant in the detective bureau whose name was Denny Gallagher.

"From Ireland," said Denny to Finnegan. "What are you here for? Propaganda?"

"Yes," replied Finnegan.

Gallagher did not feel any more excited than if Finnegan admitted he had committed patricide.

"Sit down here for awhile," said Gallagher, "perhaps your bondsmen will be around soon, and I won't have to put you in the can. I have some good Irish records here that I would like you to hear."

Gallagher and Finnegan smoked and talked about everything that two normal Irishmen might be interested in. Occasionally a prisoner was brought in and it was Gallagher's duty to search them, book them and jug them. Negroes, he searched for cutlery.

"Now my young hero," he would say to a Negro, with a captivating smile, "would there be any chance of you having a little bit of a razor stowed away in your glad rags?" And Gallagher would clownishly tickle the prisoner's ribs and explore every part of his anatomy except where a razor might be, much to the amusement of the prisoner. Gallagher was an artist.

Gallagher was going off duty at five o'clock and Finnegan's bondsmen hadn't shown up, so Gallagher reluctantly showed him to his cell assuring him that the night sergeant was no worse than he was.

This is where we find Finnegan looking with unseeing eyes at the cell pot and brooding over his past life.

Supposing he was a normal person, that is, one who cared only for getting on in the world, what would he be now? Merely a common slave, perhaps a stevedore on a dock, head of a department store, a lawyer or even a big politician, right bower of a mayor.

But he was not a normal person and here he was in jail. Now, what is a normal person? What, what, what is anything? He began to think of the things he could be and the more he thought of them, the gladder he was that he was in jail.

He remembered the day he went looking for a job in Isaac and Cohn's department store. Finnegan always wanted to be a newspaperman, but his father's old friend Fergus McFuddle, a well-known dentist, dissuaded him from that field.

"As an old friend of your father's I want to give you good advice," said McFuddle. "Get into something with a future. There is nothing for you in the newspaper game except a red nose. And you can cultivate that anywhere. Now, I'll give you a letter to Johnny Fitzpatrick who runs Isaac and Cohn's department store and he'll give you a job. You may not get much for a start and you will have to work long hours but in nine or ten years you'll get somewhere."

Perhaps if Finnegan had not met Jack Lacey before he went to see Fitzpatrick, he might not be where he was today. But when he told Jack that he was going to look for a job in Isaac and Cohn's, Lacey was glad. Because Lacey was one of those fellows who did not like to see his friends "work." They must be "in business." Lacey was employed as chief clerk by a steamship company and he liked to talk of "my business." He was something of a radical and hated the catholic church. But it seems that most people have a weak spot.

"Break into his office like a cyclone," Lacey advised Finnegan "and tell him you want a job, and if he turns you down, stand there and tell him that you came to get a job and you are going to have it. This is not Ireland or England where you have to wear knee pads when asking for a position. This country is democratic, with all its faults, and a boss likes audacity. Don't take off your hat. Just walk in as if you owned the place and you'll get the job alright."

Finnegan could do this kind of a thing without any apparent effort as he had no more manners than a wild boar.

He was waiting in Isaac and Cohn's early the following morning. Fitzpatrick did not show up until about 9 A. M. Finnegan was told that the boss was a stocky, dark haired fellow with curly hair. A man answering to this description walked into an office with "private" marked on the door.

Finnegan waited long enough to give Fitzpatrick time enough to take off his hat. Then he walked right in without knocking.

Either Lacey was giving Finnegan a bam steer or Fitzpatrick was not a typical American.

The boss was looking over his mail when Finnegan walked in and without taking off his hat or showing any other indication that he was in the presence of his superior, blurted out:

"Are you Mr. Fitzpatrick?"

Had Fitzpatrick been a Chicago bootlegger his hand would have gone to his hip. As it was he turned sharply in his swivel chair and glared at the interloper.

"What do you want?" he barked.

"A job," replied Finnegan.

"What kind of a job?"

"I don't know."

"Suffering catfish!" snorted Fitzpatrick, "what the devil made you walk in here without removing your hat? Who are you? Get the hell outa here."

Finnegan stood there like a king's guard in front of Buckingham Palace. He proudly brandished the introductory letter he received from Dr. McFuddle and presented it to Fitzpatrick.

The latter read the letter and frowned.

"What the hell does McFuddle mean?" he muttered "by sending me a fellow that doesn't know enough to take off his hat when asking for a job."

(Continued on Page 2)

Cogitation In a Cell

(Continued from Page 1)

"I was told that this was the right way to approach a boss" observed Finnegan.

"Well, you'll know better before long" retorted Fitzpatrick. "Only for this letter from Dr. McFudde, I would have you pitched out on your ear. What the devil kind of animals are they rearing in Ireland these days?"

Then Fitzpatrick cooled down somewhat and said: "I'll place you, provided you are willing to start from the bottom. How would \$3 a week suit you for a start? If you stick to it you'll make good all right."

Finnegan said he'd think it over and made his exit. Hell, he could get almost twice that much rustling freight on the docks.

If Finnegan had taken that job in the store perhaps he might not now be looking at a lot of flies creeping over the bowl in the cell. He might be a floor-walker in the store, a collector of pennies in the church and the proud possessor of a deed to a cottage. But what of it? When he thought of living such a life he almost had a fainting spell.

Finnegan did not take the job in the store. He did not want to start at the bottom. He did not even want to start at the top. He did not want to start anywhere. He was not that kind of a person. The very thought of having to take the same car every morning, get up at the same hour, punch the clock and perform the same movements regularly for a lifetime was enough to drive him crazy. He had imagination, and imagination is not a prerequisite to success in business. So Finnegan thot and thot, furiously.

In his youth he read in a catholic magazine an attack on socialism made by the pope. Because the pope was against socialism Finnegan became interested. But none of his acquaintances ever heard of this strange doctrine. When Finnegan tried to tell them about it they would not get excited but simply say: "I am afraid that will not come in our time."

But one day Finnegan was walking along the beach ready for anything, even for jumping into the sea. A rather shabbily-dressed person handed him a pamphlet. It was the campaign platform of the socialist party. Finnegan sat down on a bench and devoured it. He was not the same ever since. That leaflet made him what he was today. It gave him a new reason why he should live.

Here he was in the can, thinking over many things, and particularly over the motives that drive people to do certain things. Now, why should one man suffer in order to help millions who may at this moment be quite willing that he should go to the gallows or rot in jail?

His soliloquy was disturbed by the rustle of a key in the cell door lock and another prisoner was shoved in.

The newcomer was a sallow-faced Pole. "What have they got against you?" asked Finnegan.

"They say I put child in girl," he replied, and one could not judge by his looks whether the charge was phony or not.

The Pole did not seem to care what Finnegan was in for. He asked no questions. Just looked into space.

It was now six o'clock in the evening and noises began to increase. Outside a detective squad was going on duty and the lieutenant was lecturing the men.

It was hard to catch everything he said, but Finnegan could gather that he was criticising his staff.

There was considerable cursing and abuse and then silence.

But not for long. It was time for the line-up. The jailer came along with his key and the cell door opened. Finnegan and the Pole walked out. They turned a corner and found themselves lined up against a wall with figures on it. From 5 foot to 6 foot 2. The prisoners stood up against this wall. In front of them were about twenty grinning policemen in plain clothes, a detective squad. In the middle of this squad stood a lieutenant, the same fellow who was abusing the policemen a few minutes previously.

The lieutenant had a sheet of paper in his hand with the names of prisoners on it and what they were in for. He called them one by one and as they were called they were compelled to stand with their backs against that part of the wall, on which the numbers were inscribed. As each prisoner walked up to his position the lieutenant would ask him for his name, tell him to take off his hat, tell him put it on, then abuse him for putting it on, ask him why he was here and when he answered, the lieutenant would say: "shut up or I'll kick you in the belly," or worse than that. After the lieutenant had satisfied himself that this particular prisoner was played out, he would say to the detectives who stood around: "give this bird a little medicine."

Then the detectives would take a few punches at the prisoner remarking: "how do you like that you son of a Mexican half breed?"

The Pole got ahead of Finnegan and even Finnegan had to laugh at some of the things the dicks said to him about his amorous affairs. Afterwards in his cell the Pole said to Finnegan: "They called me a ————" But another prisoner—a professional pickpocket who was spending the night with the Pole and Finnegan, laughed like hell and chuckled: "They called you nothing. You ought to hear what they called me." And when he told what they called him the Pole laid down on the bench and went to sleep—happy.

"Finnegan, there is someone to see you," hollered the night desk sergeant.

Finnegan jumped up and out. His wife was looking in thru the gate that led from the stairway into the cellar where he was incarcerated. She had been trying to locate him all day and was sent from one place to another. Nobody seemed to know where he was. Well, she saw him and began to hurl

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

a stream of abuse at the desk sergeant. Finnegan gave her the silent signal.

"I am just after running the gauntlet," Finnegan told his wife. "Say, didn't those dogs abuse me?"

"Not at all," chimed in the desk sergeant, "they only asked you some questions that were not easy to answer. No matter what you said you were a damn fool. Yet, if you didn't answer you were a bigger fool."

"But what right have you or anybody else to ask my husband questions?" demanded Mrs. Finnegan. "I would like to scratch your eyes out."

Finnegan was trying to convince his wife that the desk sergeant was not responsible for his misery, but women and reason are not always synonymous terms. But talk as Mrs. Finnegan did the sergeant had the last word.

"What I'd like to know," he said, "is why a man like your husband should be here. He doesn't have to. What is he getting out of it? Now, I am in sympathy with his ideas. I always vote for William Jennings Bryan, when he is running. But a fellow can't afford to be a damn fool unless he has a private income. Now, look at me."

Finnegan and his wife looked at what was talking and saw a little fellow with a semi-bald head like the shuttle of an old-fashioned loom.

"When I came to this country," continued the desk sergeant, "I had a tough time finding a job, but I stuck it out. I took anything I could get. I took a job washing dishes. But I was not satisfied with that. I got a job on the street cars. I wasn't satisfied with that. I studied nights and finally landed on the police force. After I pounded the sidewalks for a few years I was given a plain clothes assignment and here I am. Now I am just about where I wanted to be. I tell you that a man you are Mr. Finnegan. I feel sorry for your wife."

And so was Finnegan for that matter, for he was a conscientious husband, but after his wife said good-bye and he returned to his cell, somehow or other the lavatory bowl looked different and the flies that were crawling over it seemed to wear gaudier plumage. Even the snoring of the Pole sounded like the strains of a jazz orchestra to Finnegan after the habitations of the desk sergeant. Finnegan was in no paradise, but at least he was not satisfied. He shuddered as he thought of living the life of a floor-walker, or being part of a system that depended for protection on uncouth and obscene detectives. This was his compensation for whatever discomfort he suffered. He enjoyed the luxury of hating the plunderers of the workers. A feeling of languor superinduced by mental satisfaction crept slowly thru his veins, like the action of the first glass of a generous wine on the blood. He folded his soft hat and laid it down on the bench. He laid his head on his hat, stretched out his limbs alongside the amorous Pole and soon his heavy breathing was mingling harmoniously with the snores of his cell-mate.

By S. SLOBODSKY

Electricity and God

ELECTRICITY and god! A rather strange combination. Even more than strange. Really, what is there in common between electricity and god? Aren't they entirely two different things?

Well, they may seem to be so to the common mortal, but they aren't. Indeed not! Ask Professor Pripin of the Columbia University. He knows. And as far as he is concerned, the affinity between electricity and god is an undeniable fact. In his learned opinion they're very much related to each other, real "blood relatives," so to speak.

First of all, Professor Pripin claims that to teach the science of electricity properly simply means to teach theology in its "most concrete and intelligible form."

Secondly, "there is just one mystery in the electrical science, says our learned professor, "and that is, where, when and how the tiny electron and its fond partner, the proton, came into existence? The sensible man will say god created them, and god only knows where, when and how."

And last, but by no means the least, "when man discovered the electron he caught the first glimpse of the divine method of creative operations. God employed the heavenly host of electronic workers to build the atom, the molecules and the galaxies of burning stars."

Here you have a "scientific" proof of the community between electricity and god. For our professor this is clear as day.

Of course, it takes a professor to see that much. But to the common mortal, who is so far from professorial learning, this "scientific" proof doesn't really prove anything at all. To him the relationship between electricity and god still remains a "mystery."

And yet, there is nothing mysterious. Our estimable professor is simply trying to inject a little of that "magic (or rather electrical) elixir" into

this god, moldy from old age and badly smelling of decay.

In the times of yore it was quite a simple matter to uphold the popular belief in the "almighty."

Yes, it was a pretty easy job for the priests. And they didn't need for it the electron or any other thing of that sort. People believed in god, and in the devil (and everything else related to either or both) firmly, implicitly, unshakably (it seemed), in a most primitive manner. Everything in this world of ours comes either from the divine spirit (god) or the evil spirit (the devil). And the creation of the world was just as primitively explained. God moved his hands to and fro and about, or just said: "There shall be light," and lo—there was light! In the very same fashion he created the earth, and the water, and the stars, and everything else. Finally he took a piece of clay and made our forefather Adam and from Adam's rib he made Eve.

Everything so simple and clear. No electrons, no protons, no atoms or any other fancy things of that kind.

But the flow of social life is ever getting broader, deeper and swifter. Mankind is facing concrete and vital problems bearing upon social life in its all present-day complexity. Every now and then events of great historical importance are taking place. Science is rapidly progressing and in consequence thereof, the numerous "mysteries" of our life are blowing up one after another.

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facts of everyday life and science are getting more and more evident. And the number of church-goers, of the "obedient sheep," is gradually decreasing.

Naturally, the priests are very much alarmed over this fact. From the pulpits and in the press they're shouting about the "growing unbelief."

Many of them, in order to bring back into the folds of the church their herds, supplement their sermons with movies and other amusements. Not so long ago one sagacious New York priest "seasoned" his sermons with some classic dances performed by barefoot maidens.

This "growing unbelief" also causes a good deal of anxiety to the ruling class. And no wonder. Religion has always been one of the most efficient means of preserving obedience in the oppressed toiling masses, their submission to their inalienable lot and their blind hope for better times if not in this life, then at least in the "hereafter."

It's therefore necessary to save religion. But how? It seems that movies and such like amusing supplements to church proceedings don't serve the purpose quite well. True, the churches are, perhaps, filled again, but a good many people visit them only as spectators and not as reverential god-fearing worshippers. Of course, this doesn't help matters.

Well, if movies, dances and other attractions don't prove the existence of god and the necessity of religion, then, perhaps science will.

Unfortunately, there are still very few scientists who are entirely independent and honest in their knowledge. The great majority of them are faithfully serving the ruling class, are selling their knowledge for a bowl of potage. It pays so much better and means so much more ease and comfort. At the bidding from above, at "his master's voice," the average scientist is ready to tone up the cudgels

(Continued on Page 3)

On the Screen

Russian Revolution of 1927 To Be Filmed

WORD comes from Moscow that preparations are being made to film the Russian Revolution of 1917. The picture will be made from records now in the archives of the Soviet government, and by writers and film experts who were active in the upheaval. Albert Rhys Williams, author of "Lenin, the Man and his Work," and "Through the Russian Revolution," who was in Russia during the Bolshevik Revolution, and who wrote of his experience during the period, has been asked to write the film story. Williams, who is now living in Moscow has agreed to furnish material for the making of the new films, and is now conferring with film specialists to turn out a big spectacular picture of the rise of the proletarian revolution.

Sergius M. Einstein, the author of "Potemkin" the picture of the Russian revolution of 1905, and which received high praise here and on the continent will direct the new production. The Soviet government is lending its aid to turn out an important film document of the 1917 revolution, which ushered in the Bolshevik regime. Some 10,000 people will be employed in the making of the film, which is expected to consume nine months in the making. Original settings only will be utilized.

Albert Rhys Williams who is a native of Boston, is well fitted to write of the period. He was in the midst of the conflict and should be able to dramatize the period of that upheaval. He spent fourteen months in the trenches with the soldiers; lived in the villages with the peasants; in the factories with the workers, and took part in many of the dramatic episodes.

Russian film making is well able to handle this immense undertaking. Since the success of "Potemkin," Russia has sent out many pictures which have proven that they can produce films worth-while. Berlin and London has been set agog over "Ivan the Terrible," and "Strike," the latter directed by Einstein. Other pictures sent out of Russia and which received high praise are "The Mother" based on a story of Horkin, and "Black Sunday." But the Russians have more which will be released shortly. These include: "The Cossack Devil-Woman," "The Harem of Bukarest," "The Dekabrist Revolt," build around that historical event, which took place in 1812; "The Masters Skotinin" taken from a story by Saltykof; "According to the Law" taken from a novel by Jack London who is today one of Russia's most popular authors. "The Three Thieves" taken from an old Italian comedy; two films made by the Ukrainian government, "Alim" and "The Suspicious Looking Bag" and the scientific film "The Mechanics of the Brain" made to illustrate the reflex theories of the famous Russian biologist Pavloff.

Screen Notes

Beginning today the Capitol theatre will present "Venus of Venice." Constance Talmadge is featured.

"Flesh and Blood" with Lon Chaney will be the screen attraction at the Cameo theatre beginning Sunday.

"Pleasure Before Business" will have its premiere Monday at the Broadway theatre. Pat O'Malley, Max Davidson, Virginia Browne Faire and Rosa Rosanova have principal parts.

Syd Chaplin will be presented by Warner Bros. in "The Missing Link" at the Colony Theatre next Friday



Norma Talmadge in the famous story "Camille" on the screen at the Globe Theatre.

evening. The supporting cast includes: Ruth Hiatt, Tom McGuire, Crauford Kent, Sam Baker, Otto Fries, and "Kewpie" Morgan. The story of the film play is by Charles F. Reisner and Darryl Francis Zanuck.

The Colony theatre beginning this Saturday noon will show "The Climbers" in which Irene Rich is the star. The story is based on the Clyde Fitch comedy.

MUSIC

Van Hoogstraten, Stock and Montaux to Conduct Stadium Concerts

The Stadium Concerts announced yesterday that the tenth season would begin on Wednesday evening, July 6, and would continue for eight weeks. William Van Hoogstraten, conductor of the Portland Symphony Orchestra, has been re-engaged and will direct for five weeks. Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, will appear as guest conductor directing for two weeks. A Stadium newcomer will be Pierre Montaux, formerly conductor at the Metropolitan and with the Boston Symphony who will be guest conductor for one week. The Philharmonic Orchestra has been re-engaged to play at all concerts.

Many novelties and special features are promised. In addition to a performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, there will be a choral festival conducted by Mr. Stock. George Gershwin will appear as soloist on a program which will include his "Rhapsody in Blue" as well as his Concerto in F.

The New York University Glee Club is giving a concert at Town Hall this evening, under the direction of Alfred M. Greenfield. Reinold Werrenrath, will sing two groups of song solos in addition to the solo numbers of the Glee Club.

The Five Arts Opera Company will give its delayed program on May 14th when the opera will be Verdi's "Trovatore," on May 15th, when "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be produced. The operas will be presented at the Knights of Columbus Auditorium.

DRAMA

Sixteen Groups in Little Theatre Tournament

The annual national Little Theatre tournament will open Monday night at the Frolic Theatre, under the auspices of the Drama League. Sixteen groups will take part, including an English organization of Welwyn Garden City, England. The schedule for the week is as follows:

Monday—The Union Players of Bay Ridge, in "The Drums of Oude," by Austin Strong; Krigwa Players Little Negro Theatre in "The Fool's Errand," by Eulalie Spence; Y.M.H. Association Players Stock Company, in "Confession," by Kenyon Nicholson.

Tuesday—United Players of Montclair, N. J., in "The Giant's Stair"; Lighthouse Players in "Manikin and Minikin," by Alfred Kreymborg; Thalian Players in "Disraeli," by Louis N. Parker.

Wednesday—The Brookside Open Air Theater, Mount Kisco, N. Y., in "The Immortal Beloved," by Leonard; Indianapolis Theatre Guild, in "The Second Act," by Maurice C. Tall; Gardens Players of Forest Hills, L. I., in "History as Was," by Haecce Marks; League of American Pen Women in "Values," by Aida Rodman De Mill.

Thursday—The Charlotte High School Players, Charlotte, N. C., in "Jazz and Minuet," by Ruth Giorloff; Memphis Little Theater in "The Delta Wife," by Walter McClellan; Welwyn Garden City Theater Society of Welwyn Garden City, England, in "Mr. Sampson," by Charles Lee.

Friday—The Derita School, Derita, N. C., in "The Last of the Lowries," by Paul Green; Barnswallows Association, Wellesley, Mass., in "The Stronger," by Strindberg; Tulsa Little Theater, Tulsa, Okla., in "Waitin'," by Elizabeth Copman.

Propaganda in The Theatre

(Continued from Page 8)

and the circus is inherently a propaganda institution. The question is, who is controlling it? What is its propagating?

At present the American theatre is controlled by a small group of managers who use it mostly as a subsidiary factor in real estate. They are completely cynical about what the propaganda implications are, and feed the public elaborate and flattering justifications of things as they are in God's country, in this best of all possible worlds. At this moment the only show in New York free from propaganda implications is Barnum and Bailey's Circus. The propaganda that pays is Americanism-capitalist propaganda; therefore that's what we get. When the labor movement achieves enough selfconsciousness to support it, we'll get a counter-current of labor propaganda.

Up to the present the American labor agitator has not had it clear enough in his own head what he wanted to be able to use the enormous instrument of power that is latent in the theatre. The stock idea has been that a labor play was a play in which a good workman triumphed after tribulations over an evil capitalist. In these matters American radicals have freed themselves less than any other part of the community from the implications of nineteenth century shopkeeper morality. It is the job of the new generation of workers in the theatre by giving visible plastic expression to mass needs and hopes and despairs to convince the labor audience that the theatre can become a great universal rallying point in this country, as it is in Russia or China; and at the same time to use so much art in the presentation of their propaganda that both the bugaboo-word and the glory-word will take on new stubborn concrete explosive meaning.

At the Bronx Opera House, Monday night, The Whiteley Productions, Inc. will offer Willis Maxwell Goodhue's new domestic comedy entitled "Katy Did." The cast is headed by Juliette Day and includes Genevieve Williams, Edgar Nelson, Karl Stall, Charles E. Bird, Adelaide Rondelle, Romney Brent, Carolyne McLean and Stanley De Wolfe. Beginning May 9th, Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy" will come to the Bronx Opera House for a week's engagement.

Florence Eldridge has been engaged for the Theatre Guild touring company, which goes on next season.

A Shakespeare Festival will be held at Hampden's Theatre Tuesday afternoon, May 17, for the benefit of the building fund of the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, England.

"Congai," Harry Hervey's novel, is being dramatized by the author and Carleton Hildreth, and will be produced next season.

Edward Sargent Brown, formerly head of The Mimers, will produce next fall a play called "A Modern Salome," by Paul Eldridge.

Carl Reed has acquired "Crasno," a play by John Colton, who dramatized "Rain" from Somerset Maugham's story, for production next season.

The producers of "Set a Thief" will present shortly Corning White's new play "Julie." The cast includes Nelson Skipworth, Edward Arnold, Betty Pierce, Earl House, Blanche Frederick and John Daly Murphy.

PHIL BAKER



In the new Shubert Revue "A Night in Spain," coming to the 44th Street Theatre, Tuesday night.

Broadway Briefs

When the Theatre Guild originally produced "Mr. Pim Passes By" at the Garrick Theatre in 1921, it did a gross business of \$7,100 on the first week. Last week, the first of its revival, the same play in the same theatre grossed \$3,200, which represented capacity—and is some business for the house but seats 547 people. The Milne comedy looks like a big hit all over again. The DAILY WORKER is giving a theatre party the week of May 16 to 21.

Nine closings are announced for this Saturday night. They are: "Judy" at the Royale; "The Crown Prince," Forrest; "One Glorious Hour," Selwyn; Civic Repertory Players, 14th Street; "Set a Thief," at Lyceum; "Bye Bye Bonnie," Cosmopolitan; and "The Night Hawk," Frolic. The American Laboratory Theatre and the Neighborhood Playhouse also close this week end—the latter will end their Lyric program Sunday night.

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On The New Road

ON the 2nd of February the Fascist Press published the notorious declaration of the seven traitors of the Italian General Confederation of Labor. Having announced the liquidation of the G. C. L. these traitors went into the service of the fascists. On the 20th of February at one of the factories in Milan the real representatives of the G. C. L. held a conference, which proclaimed to the world—and no less to Amsterdam, that the G. C. L. was not dead, that the workingclass decided to take matters into their own hands. They proclaimed that the struggle against fascism and the bourgeoisie will not be suspended; on the contrary, under the leadership elected by the workingclass itself, it will be carried on more resolutely than ever.

This conference was illegally convened on the initiative of three left federations. It was attended by delegations from unions of woodworkers, business employees and hotel and restaurant workers, metal workers, transport workers, printers, chemical workers, building trade workers and food workers. Representatives from the Trade Councils of Milan, Turin, Trieste, Bologna, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Bergamo and Vicenza and from a number of local trade union organizations also participated. The conference received greetings and expressions of solidarity from the Barbers' Union, the Agricultural Workers' Union of Apulia and from a number of individuals. Besides the Communists, there were also reformist and maximalist delegates at the conference.

Decisions of the Conference.

The conference at which complete unanimity prevailed declared the liquidation of the G. C. L. invalid and elected a provisional committee to direct the work of the confederation. Reformists, maximalists and Communists (who were in the majority), were elected to the committee. A decision was taken that the G. C. L. centre must be situated in Italy and demanded that Amsterdam recognize the organization as the only one having the right to represent the Italian proletariat. It was decided to re-organize the trade unions on new lines, making the factory committee the basic trade union unit. Membership dues were greatly lowered.

The provisional committee was charged to convene an All-Union Congress to work out a program of action for the trade union movement and to elect a permanent executive bureau.

The Black Cities

NOTICE an unusual intensity in his voice, a peculiar flashing glitter in his eyes, as he glances hurriedly over the vanishing panorama of countryside. He speaks rapidly, like one who has many strange and important things to tell and is pressed for time. I recognize him at once as a miner, a man whose eyes have learned to squint, down in the dark hard veins of the earth.

An unusual man, I say to myself as I watch him: a man who can think, and hate, too.

For a few moments he is silent. Then a hard expression sweeps over his face. He waves his hand out toward the country sliding by the train window at fifty miles an hour.

"This," he says softly, "is a province of hell. Here we are under the Curse of Coal."

Lights. From shops and movies a bright stream of light. Bits of song, lights and sounds of laughter from saloons. A white hard wave of light engulfing the pressing, tramping, talking crowds. The Land of Coal is taking its rest. It is Saturday night in America's Black Country.

Groups of men, silent, broad shouldered men, talking, stooping men of thirty nationalities with their women and children, taking their rest.

Laughing men. This is Saturday night. Determined men of strong swinging shoulders and steady eyes. Men with marks of care upon laughing faces. Vast throngs of men who have suffered: men from the black pits, who laugh with their children and women on Saturday night. Men trying to forget the Curse of Coal.

Over hills, through fields and towns the train goes on. Through cities and woods, and everywhere one feels the influence of coal, hears the gossip of anthracite. A vast land, large as many European states, built on coal. Proud cities, Wilkes Barre, Scranton, Johnstown, Altoona and a hundred smaller places, all supported by masses of sweating men caught in the mighty grip of the anthracite. A sprawling land where elemental forces are shaping for the tremendous conquest of the future.

And over it all the sun shines brightly and the railroad tracks crawl like mated serpents, crawling over the hills and across the meadows and through the cities and towns: crawling over the heads of many men far down under the earth digging, digging, hard breathing men of many races engaged in the battle of coal.

A smiling land seen from a train window. A

A Reformist's Admission.

Very remarkable is the statement made at this conference by a well-known and responsible reformist worker in the executive committee of the G. C. L.: "I came to the conference today," he said, "to make the following statement: You know that I always bitterly fought any attempt on your part (the Communists) to get control of the G. C. L."

"I always thought—although this proved an illusion—that the distinct division between the social-democrats and the Communists would guarantee personal and trade-union freedom, at all events for the social-democrats, and that the latter could continue their work of defending workingclass interests under a regime if only of comparative freedom. I repeat that this proved an illusion. After unsuccessful experiments we get to know better. Today, I belong to those workers—to those social-democrats, who confronted with the choice of two dictatorships prefer and choose the dictatorship of the proletariat. I, therefore, state that all my sympathies are with Communism, which I well understood as a world-outlook, but against which I was struggling, being one of the opposite camp. Today, I have finished with them. It is with these considerations that I appeal to social-democratic comrades: we must do everything to get the support of the masses for Communism. Once we are smashed by reactionary methods—methods incredibly reactionary, by a dictatorship which is considered such even from the capitalist point of view—for has not the masked constitutional forms also been discarded—all our efforts must be directed to get the workingclass to join the Communist Party, which is ideologically and organizationally better prepared for the struggle with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

Reformist Methods

This statement of a reformist worker who for many years past was actively fighting the Communists is exceedingly symptomatic, for it throws light on the feelings among the working masses of Italy. It exhibits the methods used by reformist leaders to control the working masses. It shows how reformist workers who could not otherwise but feel in complete sympathy with the USSR and the Russian proletariat, who on every occasion manifested their sympathy—permitted the exclusion of Communists from the trade unions and allowed the trade unions to be incapacitated in face of fascist reaction.

By S. SLOBODSKY

They believed the assertions of the opportunist leaders that in steering clear of the Communists, and by keeping "clean" of them, reformist unions would be able to continue their existence under the fascist regime. Their leaders assured them that with submission and loyalty the fascists could be persuaded to allow the legal existence of the unions. This is the justification for their opportunist and treacherous policy. Step by step the reformist leaders closed down the trade union organizations, day by day they capitulated to fascism for the sake of saving their "personal and trade union freedom." The results of this policy are now conspicuously clear and the anger and dismay of the workers are equalled only by their contempt for these traitors. What is more important in this statement is the fact that it was made not before the representatives of a victorious Communist Party, not in a moment of triumph or rise in the labor movement of Italy—but at an illegal meeting in the presence of thirty representatives of the workers, who risking their lives and their freedom had gathered at a time when fascist reaction was rampant and at its worst.

Shared Workers' Need.

This clearly demonstrates that the foremost elements of the labor movement, the most honest and steady workers of the trade unions have maintained their connections with the rank and file, have shared their needs and hopes and despair and have learnt the bitter lessons of recent years. They realize now that the road to victory is through national and international unity under the slogan of the Communist Party. This feeling among the Italian workers prompted the maximalist workers who at one time was in the leading organs of the Trades Council and in the Metal Workers' Union of Milan to participate also at this conference.

"My comrades," he declared, "in deciding to send me to the conference said: 'Go, but with conditions.' But I put up no conditions. My comrades are intellectuals. I am a worker. As my conscience dictates so will I act."

As indeed, the Milan conference is the expression of the revolutionary consciousness of the Italian proletariat. The impulse for unity, the incentive to take up the struggle, which for so many years had been held up by the leaders of the G. C. L. and socialist parties, is now once again crystallizing into concrete forms.

By BERNARD COFFIN

long hours in the menacing black depths. They fought bravely, and still women and children are weeping in hovels; again hunger and terror are doing the work of the hard driving barons laughing in the sun.

Stories of betrayal are told, are whispered from house to house, carry the challenge even down into the black pits.

Defeated!

But there is a difference now. Men talk quietly together. In the hovels they talk, by two and two in the black gas haunted veins of the earth men talk. There is something new, something clean and strong and terrible come into the Empire of Coal.

Men digging, digging down there at the bowels of the planet catch a glimpse of a new dawn; down there they hear whispers of words that bring them hope, words that foretell another time of battle and victory.

Down in the black pits they are dreaming and planning. Down there they have learned the need for the universal solidarity of labor, are fitting their souls for the inevitable conflict for domination of a world.

This is the drilling ground of the future's Iron Cohorts, the training place of strong men who will one day stream up into the sunlight to take their places by the sides of other workers to answer blow for blow the challenge of the bosses.

Down in the black pits men are digging, digging, flesh against rock, digging, digging, iron-willed men who are destined to escape the Curse of Coal.

The eyes of my companion gleam with a strange intensity, the flame of enthusiasm casts a glowing shadow over his face; there is something of the air of a prophet in his manner.

Now, for a while he is silent again, peering out over the swiftly moving landscape.

"Coal! Coal!" he murmurs as if to himself. "There is fire in coal, a fire that lights either the flames of hell or the flames of revolution."

He turns toward me suddenly. His face darkens, he speaks with a savage vigor, "But today you are passing through a corner of hell."

The train rushes on: over hills and across meadows and through towns and proud cities caressed by the sunlight. Over the heads of sweating men, down, far down in the black pits, digging, thinking, digging, digging.

May Day Sketches

By ALEX JACKINSON

I. AN AMERICAN GIFT

MAY DAY is an American gift, presented to the world proletariat in 1889. In July of that year the annual International Socialist Congress was held in Paris. To this memorable assembly came a delegation of American socialists at whose initiative a day was set aside to enable the workers throughout the world to celebrate spontaneously the spirit of working class solidarity. May the first was agreed upon to be that day.

Since its inauguration thirty-eight years ago May Day began writing an inspiring history for the working class. One which will continue to be written until capitalism is abolished. And, there is much to be recorded in such a chronicle. Of bloody riots, of general strikes, and workers being massacred on that day, can fill page after page.

May Day is constantly going thru a revolution of its own. It has ceased to be a day when labor "downed tools" merely to demonstrate its strength. Today, in the era of imperialism, it has a more important mission to perform.

Capitalism fears that day. It is a sword of Damocles hanging over its head, from which there is no escape. That sword is the incarnation of the revolution which will soon come. It cannot be avoided much longer. Capitalism has outlived its "categorical imperative." Time has decreed its demise. May Day merely reminds it of its inevitable doom.

The workers of Russia once bore the spirit of May Day as workers today do in other countries. Now it is the greatest holiday in the Soviet Union. The understanding of May Day helped them make Nov., 1917, a historic date.

China is rapidly learning about May Day now. In Italy Mussolini has forbidden May Day demonstrations. But on that day he will wear his bullet-proof vest. There is something tangible about it which even force cannot suppress.

II. STEAMROLLER

AMERICA is the country where things get done. Every other person wakes up in this dollartized land of ours with two thoughts in his mind. The first is to "do" the other fellow, and the second is how to keep that fellow from "doing" you. This is the great American pastime, and the dollar sign which May Day fights did that. It corrupted the youth and made plutocracy an ambition. Someday labor will take the dollar sign and straighten its crooked lines, which chokes so many people insensible.

Money is an iron wall in America, and reaction is the barrier that protects it. Yet on May Day the cops are warned to watch for phantom bomb throwers. There's a reason for it. May Day is a sticky thorn in the bed of capitalists.

The Dough Boys are all wise, they know how to employ "force and violence" to steal property and then use that term to hang workers who rebel against their plunder. Give them credit they know how to protect their holdings and get away with it. But May Days are steadily tolling the death knell to this system. It's echoes are awakening the American workingman from his lethargy, into which class-collaboration drugged him. Cops won't help you O doomed system. You can send your blue coated puppets to bed; for their night sticks can't stop May Day—it doesn't lurk in alleyways. It's in the air, but you've got to be class-conscious to feel it. Thousands of workers do, they inhale its rebellious aroma and curse your existence. Machine guns won't help you either. It's an invisible force

May Day and Women's Achievements in the U.S.S.R.

By P. PROMBERG.

THIS year May Day is indeed an exceptional date for the factory and peasant working women of the U. S. S. R. Ten years ago the corrupt house of the Romanovs was overthrown by the might of the Russian workers and peasants. On that eventful day thousands of women came out on the streets of Petrograd with slogans, demonstrating International Women's Day, with demands that their husbands and sons be sent home from the imperialist war front.

Since 1911 each succeeding May Day has found all the advanced sections of the proletarian women celebrating this day, A SYMBOL OF THEIR FUTURE EMANCIPATION. In capitalist countries Women's Day is celebrated in the full spirit of the class-struggle against the existing ruling regime.

IN the U. S. S. R., the country of the victorious proletariat where the star of Socialism is becoming ever steadily clearer International

you're up against—the steamroller of the coming revolution, which each May Day brings closer and closer.

III. PROTEST

SCREENED by uneven rows of trees, and set among well kept lawns stands the Dedham jail. Behind the green painted bars a man will peer occasionally at the clouds rolling in the distance. An odor of freshness will breeze thru the barred window to which he had become insensative after seven years of confinement.

Dedham, the seat of Norfolk County, is a perfect example of New England bigotry, foreign prejudice, intolerance, and labor hate. It stands with its ornate door knockers, brown shingled roofs, and carefully cleaned streets as a symbol of the Anglo-Saxon "supremacy" which is threatening to overtake us all.

The man who after seven years still stands in the shadow of the electric chair challenged that supremacy. It was not a personal challenge mind you, but part of the same challenge the working class is putting up everywhere. For that the hated aristocracy of Massachusetts wants him to die, and to legalize his execution they trumped up charges of murder against him.

Elsewhere in the Bay State is the Charlestown penitentiary. Here another worker is waiting the same gruesome fate for the same challenge. The faces of both are lined by the yellow prison pallor, and the flesh under their eyes has that frozen look. Both are separated by space but bound together by the same cause which ties them to the rest of the working class.

On May Day millions of workers will hold demonstrations for their freedom, but their protests will be futile as long as the mass of workers hold them in their behalf only. Workers, if they are to fight effectively, must stop thinking of themselves as individuals and begin to think in classes. They must realize that they are a part of the working class: The same large family that Sacco and Vanzetti belong to. Only then will the workers succeed, where law has failed in freeing them.

IV. LABOR GIANT

THE Fur Workers Union is a young giant, powerful with the strength that comes of solidarity. This giant came into being in May, 1925, when, after a long and bitter campaign the left wing supplanted the broken down Kaufman union.

The left wing inherited a union where gangsterism, corruption, and graft was rampant. The membership terrorized at local meetings stayed away in disgust. After a systematic housecleaning at the hands of the left wing the union took on new life. Its enemies were being driven from the organization, and in a short time there emerged from a mere name, a strong, militant union. This was the young giant in birth.

The following year a general strike was declared. It is here that the adversary of the growing giant combined with the A. F. of L. reactionary leaders to stab him in the back. Together they plotted, schemed, and finally reached a secret agreement with the bosses over the heads of the Strike Committee. What followed is now history. Under the dynamic leadership of Ben Gold the strike was finally won.

Foes of the now powerful union increased. Foremost among them was the A. F. of L. officialdom. Rumbblings of unrest in the miners' union, talk of amalgamation in the needle trades forced them to take drastic and unheard of measures to protect their bureaucratic positions which the young giant

was beginning to undermine. So along came the famous \$100,000 police bribe charge. It is interesting to note that during the seventeen-week struggle there were nearly eight hundred seventy-four arrests, innumerable jail sentences, and police beatings. This bombshell created nothing but smoke.

Their next step was to follow Sigman's lead and open a dual 10 cent union. This scheme also failed. The workers knew who they were, and stayed away. After five weeks they dealt their last card by once more joining hands with the bosses. Together a lockout was declared against all adherents of the Joint Board. With a depleted treasury, ten of its best fighters in prison, the police against them, young giant is now fighting his greatest battle. Workers who don't know the meaning of May Day will register, but not for long.

V. THE FIRST CO-OPERATIVE

WAY up in the Bronx stands a gigantic building occupying two square blocks, the first of such a series to be erected. The house is a beautiful structure built upon an enlarged cottage style. It is bounded on one side by Bronx Park and on the other by a stretch of land where trees will soon be planted. Come up to see it sometime. It's the finest there is of its kind in the city, and the spirit of May Day helped build it.

In the center of the spacious court a statue of Lenin will soon stand. Here the children are members of the Young Pioneers, and on May Day they will sing the International. The building will then be bedecked in red. Meetings will be held on the premises. For such purposes there is a lecture hall, also a library, a laundry, a gymnasium, a day nursery, a kindergarten, and a mass dining hall. Here the first actual attempt for people to live socially, communally, will take place.

Each Sunday Yosel, of Nitgedaiget fame, comes up to teach shop workers how to breathe properly. Later they play basketball and for the first time in their lives enjoy snatches of temporary freedom.

VI. YELLOW VIRGINITY

THE socialists are caught in a sinking boat, floundering midway between extinction or complete surrender to capitalism. There is no alternative from either of the two suicides. Their long overdue end will be the most pathetic of all political deaths, for no one will even chant an obituary hymn at their funeral.

On May Day the still living ones will recline in their Morris chairs and listen to the radio. A few may indulge in political swashbuckling by protesting against intervention in China. But such sporadic invectives against encroaching imperialism are nothing else but the wailing for a lost virginity. Mourn, you socialists, mourn, your party has voluntarily given herself to capitalism.

Before they grew tired of the class struggle the socialists used to join in radical protest meetings. They too boomed wars, pinned red flowers in their lapel coats, applauded revolutionary speeches and felt good. But the dollar sign has changed that. Today they must behave as befitting close affiliates of the American Federation of Labor. They can no longer wave red banners, so they denounce Communism, tell people to become citizens and import political "has beans" from Europe.

Yet the class struggle goes on, and gains daily impetus. Those who are class conscious and have the guts shun the decadent socialist party for a more revolutionary one, the Workers (Communist) Party, under whose leadership May Days will come and go after the socialist party has gone for good.

AGAIN, turning to one of the most important problems of today, namely, that of "The New Life" (Novy Beete) where the participation of women workers is of particular importance there is no better method of reaching the backward masses of toiling women to collaboration than through the institutions dedicated to the protection of motherhood and childhood.

During the last ten years gigantic steps have been made in the direction of establishing nurseries. In the textile-industrial areas almost 100% of the factories have been fitted out with creches, and slowly but surely the net is continually growing.

THE following figures will, perhaps, give a slight idea of this growth which is all-important to us women. In 1923 there were only 475 creches in these industrial areas and in 1926 this figure had already sprung to 4,101. In the current year the Council of People's Commissars will assign 328,000 rubles for equipping the creches in a more modern and up-to-date manner. And thus yet still wider masses of women are drawn into social work. We can point to a whole series of

achievements attained by the women of our country in all spheres of scientific work in the Socialist constructive, educational, social and official life which opportunities have been afforded us only since the revolution. Of course there are many short-comings in the ideology of our women workers, remnants of pre-revolutionary prejudices. These, however, will be liquidated when the masses of toiling women will receive that political and social consciousness that participation in the social work of the country will give us.

THIS year the celebration of International Women's Day was of added importance as it coincided with the 10th anniversary of the February Revolution. On this day we women factory and peasant workers of the freed U. S. S. R., demonstrating throughout the entire country will have launched slogans placing before ourselves the task of still more intense drawing into social work the backward masses of women of our country, still more participation in the great work of Socialist construction. Our success in our tasks will be a battle-cry to the toiling exploited women masses in every country to unite for universal emancipation.

