

"HANDS OFF 'CHINA'" DEMONSTRATION--UNION SQUARE, SATURDAY NOON

FIRST SECTION

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL
EDITION

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"BIG FOUR" OFFICERS CRIMINALLY LIABLE FOR FAKE REPORT TO STATE

Amazing Discrepancy in Statement Made to
Insurance Department Blamed on Poor Clerk

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

As a result of a series of articles exposing the swindle of weekly payment life insurance Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to conduct an inquiry based on the charges made in *The DAILY WORKER*.

Mr. Beha wrote to *The DAILY WORKER* calling for specific charges which were submitted to him on April 30th. His reply is awaited daily.

The charges contained in today's articles were not included in the letter to Mr. Beha and constitute additional evidence which the superintendent will have to cope with.

The gods are kind to the "Big Four." They have made it possible for legislature to be bought, they have blessed the land with forty million unfortunate people who are not too sharp at figures—and above all they have given the insurance business a most obliging Department of Insurance.

This department exists as a go-between for the insurance companies and the "public." Its duties are to see that these gigantic corporations do not conduct their business other than on an honest and equitable basis.

All reports as to business done and the financial condition of the companies involved are to be carefully scrutinized by the examiners of the department.

On February 6th of this year The Prudential Life Insurance of America submitted a report to Mr. James A. Beha, superintendent of insurance, which among many other things contained the following deliberate and false statement:

Under the main heading of "disbursements" and particularly under the sub-heading of Ordinary miscellaneous expenditures the following items appear:

Annual Audit	\$ 7,800.00
Examinations	20,842.11
Sundry & General	46,388.91
Investment Expense	531,058.30
Legislative Expense	1,598.15
Field Employees	115,092.20
Dining Room	181,222.75
Welfare Work	7,299.87
Premiums	29,308.50
Conferences	88,430.63
Election of Directors	1,895.76
Premium of Stock	60.48

Simple Mathematics.

Now, anyone who ever got beyond the fourth grade in public school (let alone an expert accountant) is acquainted with simple addition by exercising such elementary knowledge one would find that the correct and true total to the above tabulation is \$1,074,632.66. In the Prudential Life Insurance Company's annual report as submitted to the Department of Insurance the total is \$1,028,026.66. How does the State Department of Insurance account for the discrepancy of \$46,606.00?

I visited the offices of the Insurance Department yesterday and verified this error by examining the original statement as submitted by the Prudential.

Blames Clerk.

When questioned about the error, Mr. Hadley one of the state examiners said, "Oh a clerk must have made the mistake. You can't hold the Prudential officials for perjury previous to Hadley's remark."

Daniel F. Gordon, deputy superintendent when informed of the error said, "I can't see how the officials of the Prudential could have made such a simple mistake."

False—Fraudulent.

It is hereby contended that the report referred to is false and fraudulent and is in violation of Section 665 of the Penal Law of the State of New York in that it is a statement showing the pecuniary condition of a corporation which contains a material statement that is false.

The report was signed by Edward D. Duffield, president, Willard I. Hamilton, secretary, John K. Gore, actuary and Fredric A. Boyle, treasurer; all officers of the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

This is clearly a case for the district attorney.

Machinists' Balloting Closed

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Balloting by lodges of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, in their biennial general election, has closed, and counting of the votes has begun. Arthur O. Wharton, president, and Fred Hewitt, editor of the Machinists' Journal, were unopposed. The main contest is for memberships on the executive council and the delegation to the American Federation of Labor conventions.

Wharton, returned from an organizing trip around the eastern territory, reports that 1,800 new members have been enrolled during April.

GUARDED RUTHENBERG URN



Hamburg Red Front Fighters who guarded the remains of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg at the Communist Party headquarters over Easter Sunday and Monday, before Comrade Engdahl and representatives of the Communist Party of Germany departed for Berlin.

Hamburg Red Front Fighters Guard Urn Of C. E. Ruthenberg

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.
HAMBURG, Germany. (By Mail)—This famous seaport of Germany, center of many courageous battles of revolutionary workers in the class struggle, is truly crimson with Communist soldiers this Easter Sunday. Ten thousand delegates from all Germany to the German Youth Congress have practically seized the city and claimed it as their own. Everywhere on the streets are to be seen the Red Front Fighters, with their red arm bands, marching, singing, discussing.

They came in hosts, these young German workers, with the party comrades, to the great Hauptbahnhof, to greet our coming with the ashes of our dead comrade, Ruthenberg, who had struggled so hard, against great difficulties, to organize the working

(Continued on Page Three)

U. S. Marines Take Field to Destroy Nicaragua Liberals

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 6.—Abandoning all hope that the mercenary troops of "President" Diaz, Wall Street's man in Nicaraguan politics will ever be able to defeat the liberal forces of President Sacasa, the United States marines have forced themselves between the two contending armies, and will hereafter fight in the open field against constitutional President Sacasa's army.

General Moncada, liberal commander, has issued a statement to his troops asking them to take a vote as to whether they will surrender their arms and accept amnesty from Diaz, or continue the fight against the United States puppet, and from now on, against the whole power of the American exploiters.

Moncada advises surrender on account of the military resources of the United States.

LABOR VIGILANCE IN VANZETTI CASE URGENTLY NEEDED

BOSTON, May 6.—Governor Fuller is expected to name Frank A. Brooks, chairman of the state parole board and Attorney General Arthur K. Reading to investigate the Sacco-Vanzetti case, as exclusively predicted in the *DAILY WORKER* and Federated Press a week ago. A semi-official announcement to this effect circulated in State House quarters today.

While it is declared that Brooks is not too prejudiced against the two workers, the attitude of the attorney general is expected to be generally "hard-boiled."

The need for energetic working class protest to continue within the next two months before the scheduled burning of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti is as urgent as ever. The danger as seen by friends of the condemned Italians is that labor will have a false sense of security after Fuller appoints his investigators.

Wisconsin Speaks Out

A petition signed by 66 members and the presiding officers of both houses in the Wisconsin legislature asking for an early and impartial investigation of the case was received by Fuller today.

Henry A. Huber, lieutenant governor, John W. Eber, speaker of the assembly, seven senators and 59 assemblymen signed the petition.

The petition from Wisconsin, one of the thousands received by the Governor, the first to come from members of an American legislative body.

Swedish Labor Protests

Paul Loebe, president of the German Reichstag, has cabled a plea for amnesty. The Massachusetts branch of the A. F. of L., a group of prominent Baltimoreans, including faculty members at Johns Hopkins University and prominent churchmen, and the 500,000 members of the Swedish Federation of Labor joined today in the world-wide protest against the scheduled electrocution.

A "nut" letter from Chicago, threatening murder of Fuller and his family, was given wide publicity in the local press. Although conceded to be the outpouring of an unbalanced mind, the document was nevertheless featured above Vanzetti's statement and the five affidavits impeaching Judge Thayer.

HANKOW NATIONALISTS THROW 100,000 TROOPS INTO HONAN DRIVE; SCORE VICTORY OVER CHANG WHILE FENG PREPARES FOR ATTACK ON PEKING

Bolivian Soldiers Fire Into Crowd of Student Strikers; Kill and Wound

WASHINGTON, May 6.—One student was killed and six wounded in La Paz, Bolivia, when soldiers fired into a crowd of 2,000 students, according to reports here today.

President Biles has declared martial law in the republic as a result of a strike by students. Students said they were protesting because the teachers have not been paid for four months.

Biles reported that the strike was instigated by leaders of the revolutionary party.

ILL. MINERS ASK HOWAT TO SPEAK; BOO LEWIS NAME

Scores Czar of Miners' Union

(Special to *The DAILY WORKER*.)
PEORIA, Ill., May 6.—Six hundred delegates of Illinois miners at convention yesterday by overwhelming vote invited Alex Howat to speak at convention after repudiating president Lewis' recent acts of persecution of Howat.

Lewis expected to speak the same day with Howat.

Hindmarsh started the attack on Lewis when he said "It is high time that the Miners' Union run their own affairs."

"We have been the slaves too long of those whom we pay. We should let them know we are the bosses and not they. We have had too much autocratic rule under Farrington and should go on record as not intending to stand any more czarlike actions."

International board member Dobbins and George Mercer, an appointee, tried to defend Lewis but the delegates booed them. James Walker, brother of J. H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, also launched into an attack on Lewis with what he called "The Iron Rule of President Lewis."

John Hindmarsh is the progressive elected to the presidency of Springfield sub-district of the Illinois Mine Workers, District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America. With him the entire progressive slate was elected—and the district officials calmly ruled them out of office on technicalities. Such a storm was raised that they had to reconsider on part of the candidates, but the miners of Illinois have found them out.

Fishwick Has Old Machine.
Harry Fishwick the present district president inherited the old Frank Farrington political machine in District 12, having been vice-president to Farrington. The latter was president until the miners discovered last year that he was drawing side money in the shape of a \$25,000 a year bribe from the Peabody Coal Co. Fishwick at the last International convention of the United Mine Workers, held in January in Indianapolis, lined up completely with John L. Lewis.

The revolt of the District 12 convention against Lewis, and the prominence of Hindmarsh in it, therefore signifies a bad situation for the reactionary Fishwick regime of the district.

Distict 12 comprises all of Illinois, and is much the largest district of the union.

**Takes Two Days to Get
Jury to Try Mexican in
Murder Case Frame-up**

CHICAGO, May 6.—Two days were consumed in securing a jury to try Augustin Morales, the young Mexican worker framed by the police as the murderer of Policeman Stahl of Melrose Park, Dec. 7. A surprisingly large number of jurors had to be excused because of their opposition to the death penalty. At one time, 10 of the 12 in the box were thrown out for that reason.

The witnesses for the defense include about 30 Mexicans, believed to be the largest number ever subpoenaed in a criminal case.

Litvinoff Brands Chang's "Documents" Frauds Drawn Up by White Russians

Eugene Chen Nails British Lie; Announces
Payment For Chiankiang "Damages"

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

- 1.—Hankow Nationalists score victory over Chang Tso-lin in southern Honan; 100,000 troops in Nationalist drive northwards. Feng prepares for attack on Peking.
- 2.—Litvinoff brands Chang's "documents," alleged to have been captured in raids on Soviet Union embassy compound, as forgeries.
- 3.—Eugene Chen nails British lie; announces payment for damages done at Chiankiang.
- 4.—Japanese labor pledges support to Nationalist movement.

HANKOW, May 6.—Hankow Nationalist troops are making rapid progress in their northern drive against Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord.

The expedition into Honan scored a complete victory over Chang's troops at Chu Mai-tien. The Hankow Nationalists surrounded the northerners and disarmed them, capturing ten thousand rifles.

100,000 Troops
General Tang Shen-tse is directing the drive above Yengchow and a major engagement with Chang Tso-lin's troops is expected there soon. More than 100,000 Nationalist troops are engaged in the Honan expedition it is stated.

General Feng Yu-hiang is making preparations for a drive against Peking, while General Yeng Shi-san in Shansi is expected to join the drive against the northerners.

Chang's Documents Forged
MOSCOW, May 6.—Documents alleged by Chang Tso-lin to have been captured in his raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound at Peking were branded as forgeries by M. M. Litvinoff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"We are here facing a wide-spread plot to compromise the Soviet's accredited representatives in China and to spoil the Soviet's relations with other countries, for instance, Japan," said the assistant commissioner of foreign affairs.

Work of White Russians
The only "document" of which a photograph has been published so far is drafted by an old process which has not been used in the Soviet Union since the 1917 revolution, and was probably executed by clumsy White Russians, M. Litvinoff says.

Chen Paid Indemnity
(By Nationalist News Agency)
HANKOW, May 6.—The attention of Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister has been called to a statement by Rodney Gilbert in the North China News of April 27th, stating, "The check for \$40,000 paid by the Nationalists for damages done at Chiankiang has been dishonored."

Eugene Chen said the statement was a lie.

Support of Japanese Labor
Japanese labor is solidly behind the Hankow Nationalist Government and is demanding of the Japanese Government the recognition of Nationalist China, according to E. N. Ishida, Japanese delegate to the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference.

He stated that ill-feeling which had been separating the Chinese and the Japanese had been due to aggressive Japanese and other imperialists.

Victims of Capitalism
Japanese workers, he said, realize that they are the victims of capitalism as much as the Chinese.

Shore leave has been granted by the British naval authorities to British sailors and marines and they have gone ashore in the foreign concession. They have not been allowed to enter the Chinese city.

Hold Northern Generals
Generals Liu Yu-chen and Chen Thiao-mao, northern generals who were captured at Wuchang and charged with mistreating the populace, who were reported executed, are held there imprisoned awaiting Liu's recovery from a tubercular attack. The trial has been delayed and the prisoners, despite reports to the contrary, have not yet been sentenced.

The Nationalist expedition into Honan scored a complete victory over the troops of Chang Tso-lin, Northern war lord, at Chu Mai-tien. The Hankow Nationalists surrounded the northerners and disarmed them, capturing ten thousand rifles.

British Foreign Office Intimates It Won Debt Controversy With U. S.

LONDON, May 6.—Great Britain has received the brief, brusque note of Secretary of State Kellogg stating that the Princeton and Columbia war debt statements were matters of domestic concern, and the foreign office stated today that the controversy will not be carried further.

Officials however stated somewhat cryptically that Great Britain is "glad that the United States government has admitted the main error in Secretary Mellon's statement and is glad to have shown that Great Britain is not breaking the principles of the Balfour note."

BIG BUSINESS OF U. S. AND EUROPE FIGHT AT GENEVA

Chinese Score Unequal
Tariff Treaties

GENEVA, May 6.—The conflict between American and European capitalism is clearly reflected in the World Economic Conference, the object of which is the stabilization of the tottering capitalist world.

The acuteness of the struggle between American industrialists and their European competitors, who are combining in huge international trusts was clearly indicated this afternoon when Henry M. Robinson, speaking for the American delegation launched into an attack on the European cartels.

Score Unequal Treaty
The demands of awakening China, voiced at the Conference by Chuan Chao, introduced another subject for discord at the Conference. Chuan Chao protested against the unilateral, unequal and non-reciprocal tariff obligations imposed on China by the foreign powers. He protested against the "avidity of groups of foreign interests in China."

Justifies Big Business
Attempting to justify the unbridled power of big business in America, Mr. Robinson declared that the "American people are opposed to direct government interference in private business."

Russian delegates to the Conference headed by M. Ossinski, have little faith in the Conference. Members of the Russian delegation regard the conference as a futile attempt at the stabilization of capitalist economy.

**Use Will Illustrate
Calverton's Series on
Negro Life Struggles**

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

Watch for them!

SOVIET UNION WORKERS CELEBRATE MAY 1 AS THEIR FACTORIES GROW

MOSCOW, May 6.—The first of May was celebrated in all towns of the U.S.S.R. with quite exceptional enthusiasm. In many towns the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with quite exceptional enthusiasm. In many towns there were unusually large mass demonstrations followed by carnivals, torch light processions, and all kinds of popular gaieties.

Peasant University.
The first Peasant University of the Soviet Union was solemnly inaugurated at the White Russian agricultural academy.

The foundation was laid of the Novorossisk regional electrical station, to generate twenty-two thousand kilowatts of power. Reports were received from Kharkov, Smolensk, Tiflis, and other towns of the opening of new factories, electrical plants, clubs, hospitals, ambulance stations, schools, and of the laying of the corner stones of all sorts of industrial buildings.

Great Spinning Mill.
At Ivanovosnesensk there was laid the foundation of a spinning mill to use a hundred and twenty thousand spindles. The mill will cost eleven and a half million roubles to build, and will embody the latest in textile technique, and have the latest machinery. There are now over four million members of worker sports organizations in the U.S.S.R. During the last two years sport teams from the Soviet Union took part in sixty-three competitions abroad. This year Soviet Union athletes are invited to participate in sport competitions in Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Turkey, and other countries.

Industry Progressing.
MOSCOW, April 21.—(By Mail)—Comrade Kubiichev, the chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet Union declared in his speech at the Soviet congress that the industry of the Soviet Union represented 108 per cent as compared with pre-war. In the economic year 1926-27 the total production of the state industry was reckoned to be worth approximately 5 thousand million gold roubles, that is to say an increase of 20 per cent as compared with the economic year 1925-26.

In the current year engineering would represent 34 per cent more than the period prior to the war. Coal production would approximate 33,700,000 tons, that is to say, 14 per cent more than before the war, this fact would make it possible to give up the import of foreign anthracite. The oil production for the current year was reckoned to be 6,700,

Lectures and Forums

TOMORROW NIGHT, 8 P. M.

Joseph Freeman
will speak on
"CULTURAL CHANGES IN SOVIET RUSSIA"
A brilliant proletarian journalist, who has just returned from a year's stay in the Soviet Union, tells of advances made in culture and art in the first Workers' State.

WORKERS' SCHOOL FORUM
108 East 14th Street.
Next Sunday: BERTRAM D. WOLFE will speak on "The Changing American Working Class."
ADMISSION 25c.

INGERSOLL FORUM

anti-religious center of N. Y.
CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, CARNEGIE HALL
SUNDAY EVENING, 8 P. M.
MEYER APPLEBAUM
will speak on
"IS THE BIBLE A SAFE MORAL GUIDE?"
LECTURES AND FORUMS
Questions and Speeches from floor. Admission free. All welcome.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

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

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

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

(A total of 70 cents)

ALL FOR 50 CENTS

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

Weisbord, Bambach, Smelkinson, Have Large Meetings

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)
PASSAIC, N. J., May 6.—Jewish workers filled Kantors Hall here tonight at a campaign rally arranged for the labor candidates for city commissioner—Albert Weisbord, Simon Bambach and Simon Smelkinson.

Last night's open air meetings where five large gatherings were held in the working class centers of the city were unusually successful.

Reach 5000 Workers
More than 5,000 workers heard the message delivered by the Communist orators and received it with great enthusiasm. Albert Weisbord, one of the labor nominees, was the principal speaker at all the meetings. As soon as he appeared upon the scene the assembled workers burst into volleys of applause. Among the other speakers were: Emil Gardos, Workers Party sub district organizer; Sylvan A. Pollack of the DAILY WORKER and Herman Ehrlich of the Young Workers League. F. Panarisi, G. Raznikoff, S. Gede, G. Rusko, and others.

Turner Is Excited
Captain Ben Turner, who on Wednesday disclosed that during the strike he was supposed to have kidnaped and then beaten up Weisbord, yesterday tried to repudiate his statement, as he realized that it had started to send his chances of being elected down the toboggan of defeat.

Big Business Won't Pay For Monuments To Dead War Heroes

(By a Staff Correspondent).
WASHINGTON, May 6.—This city of the nation, in its six year effort to raise sufficient funds to erect a memorial to its World War dead, offers a most significant commentary on the value that politicians place on what they so piously proclaim as patriotism.

Not A Cent For A Tribute!
Five hundred and thirty-five Washington men and women lost their lives in the war. Soon after the close of the war a movement was gotten underway to erect a suitable monument to their memory.

A competition for plans for such a memorial was instituted and a choice made. Then the local patriotism bosses, the newspapers and so-called patriotic societies started a campaign to raise the \$500,000 desired. Since 1920 the drive has been underway and a so-called final effort is in preparation.

There is still to be raised about \$150,000. The leaders in the movement have loudly called upon the government clerks and underlings to come across. "They gave that you might enjoy," and other similar blarney are to placard the city.

But the politicians, the senators, the representatives, the lobbyists, the Chamber of Commerce, who were responsible for the deaths of these and 50,000 others, they only nod assent. Apparently they haven't given very much, because if they had all contributed only a few dollars apiece there are enough of them here to have paid for the memorial several times over.

So the drive is on again, and once more the clerks and the \$1,200 a year boys and girls will be called on to do their bit in recognition of those "who gave that they might enjoy."

Banker Heads U. S. C. C.
WASHINGTON, May 6.—Lewis E. Pierson, New York banker, was elected president of the United States Chamber of Commerce at the closing session of the fifteenth annual meeting here, succeeding John W. O'Leary of Chicago.

The new board of directors consists of Judge E. B. Parker, Texas, chairman; A. J. Brossseau, New York; Robert R. Ellis, Memphis; William M. Butterworth, Moline, Ill., and Paul Shoup of San Francisco.

Charge Graft; No Arrests

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 6.—Secret indictments charging Arthur W. Phinney, city clerk, and William J. O'Brien, former city clerk, with embezzlement of municipal funds were made known today by Thomas D. Lull, clerk of Hillsboro County Superior Court.

Phinney is specifically charged with embezzling and fraudulently converting for his own use \$5,237.30 on January 27, 1925. O'Brien is charged with converting to his own use \$2,235.46 on Jan. 15, 1922.

Think French Flier In Sea
PERMABUCO, May 6.—Convinced that Captain St. Roman has been forced down in his attempted flight across the Atlantic, French residents here today sent an urgent appeal to the French Government to reconsider its attitude towards the St. Roman flight and to order ships out to search for him.

The French Government had refused St. Roman permission to attempt the flight as he had removed the floats from his plans.

Crafts Organize Baseball Leagues
CHICAGO, (FP). —Machinists, street car men, laundry drivers, milk-wagon drivers, printers and postoffice workers in Chicago have full-fledged baseball leagues, some of them with over 20 teams. A city series in the fall to settle the union labor championship is mentioned by the Labor Sports Union as a possibility.

Beffel Swears Judge Thayer Very Hostile

(Continued from Page One)
ton Globe, Jack Harding of the Associated Press, and I think Charles Folsom of the Boston Herald.

Other questions were then asked by the reporters. One of the questions had to do with Fred H. Moore, of counsel for the defense. Mention of Moore's name aroused signs of hostility from Judge Thayer. (This was on the day when the special venire of 175 extra talesmen had been gathered in, and all morning the defense had strenuously opposed the use of any of these talesmen as jurors, on the ground that they had been summoned not from the highways and byways as required by law, but from special places such as a Masonic meeting.)

Thayer Indignant.
Referring to Attorney Moore's objections to this special venire, Judge Thayer said: "And what do you suppose that fellow wanted me to ask those gentlemen? 'Are you a member of a labor union? Are you opposed to union labor? Are you a member of a secret society?'"

The judge made another gesture of anger, and went on, addressing the newspapermen in general: "Did you ever see a case in which so many leaflets and circulars have been spread broadcast saying that people couldn't get a fair trial in the State of Massachusetts?"

There was no mistaking that Judge Thayer was thoroughly angry. His remarks were uttered in a high voice and his face was flushed.

He was now near the doorway leading out in the hall of the inn. At this point I stepped forward and tried to explain to him that I had given the other reporters Consul Ferrante's statement at the consul's express request. But the judge would not listen to my explanation. He brushed me aside, and as he turned to leave the room he shook his fist and said to the other newspapermen: "You wait till I give my charge to the jury. I'll show 'em!"

Suppress Story.

Immediately after Judge Thayer left, there was a consultation among the newspapermen as to what they ought to write about the incident.

This discussion lasted until we were all back in the courtroom. Harding of the Associated Press looked upon the occurrence as controversial matter, quite apart from the issues involved in the trial, and the policy of his organization was to keep clear of controversies. Sibley of the Boston Globe was of like opinion, and said: "Let's all agree that we won't say anything about it." This was agreed to, and none of the newspapers nor press associations mentioned the incident. It has never yet been made public.

On July 12, 1921, the day preceding that on which Judge Thayer was to deliver his charge to the jury, he gave out two advance copies of that charge—one to Jack Harding of the Associated Press and one to a Boston Transcript reporter. At the court's request, Harding agreed to make a digest of that charge and to give out copies of the digest to all the other newspapermen.

Changes His Address.
But the court's charge as delivered to the jury differed from the advance copy given to the newspapermen in that several paragraphs were omitted. One of the omitted passages called upon the jurors to "seek courage in your deliberations such as was typified by the American soldier boy as he fought and gave up his life on the battlefields of France."

The other omitted paragraphs were kindred in substance.

Both the Boston Evening Globe of July 14, 1921, and the New York Times of the following day (3-star edition, page 6, column 2) include in their dispatches outlining Judge Thayer's charge the above admonition concerning the American soldier boy in France.

Many times during the selection of jurors in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, I heard Judge Thayer address the talesmen with regard to "the courage of American soldiers in France." He exhorted them to "render this service here . . . with the same spirit of patriotism, courage and devotion to duty as was exhibited by our soldier boys across the seas." And frequently, in my hearing, he reminded the talesmen of "the blessings of government," and urged them to be loyal to their government.

Award Building Contracts
The general contract for construction of Mt. Vernon's city hall, to start in the next ten days, was awarded by the Board of Estimate to Johnson and Miller, Yonkers contractors. Their bid was \$488,160. Subcontracts for heating, plumbing and electricity were awarded three local firms.

Auto Victim Dies
Frank Acinapura, 24, a violinist, of 6223 Tenth Ave., Brooklyn, who suffered a fractured skull Monday when his automobile skidded and overturned on the Cross Bay Boulevard near Howard Beach, Queens, died last night in Rockaway Beach Hospital.

Crafts Organize Baseball Leagues
CHICAGO, (FP). —Machinists, street car men, laundry drivers, milk-wagon drivers, printers and postoffice workers in Chicago have full-fledged baseball leagues, some of them with over 20 teams. A city series in the fall to settle the union labor championship is mentioned by the Labor Sports Union as a possibility.

PASSAIC GRAFT ON WORKERS IS RELATED BY COP

Corruption Rampant in Textile Town

By HOLLACE RANDELL, Federated Press.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 6.—(FP)—Workers in the textile district are learning much from the political campaign for the election of city officials May 10th.

Coming so soon after the settlement of the strike when the struggle is still fresh in the minds of all, the campaign offers a choice opportunity—in the scandals thrown up by the political opponents—for the workers to get the "low down" on the trickery, the sneak thief methods used by the little crook politicians to cheat and rob them and to discriminate against them when they were on strike. In their zeal to run down opponents, candidates have let a number of unpleasant looking cats out of the bag.

One of the exposures which has been getting headlines recently in the Passaic press has to do with a certain "overlord of the cells," as he was called by the Daily News. During the course of the campaign mudslinging, a story was uncovered which came near to exposing this grafter who preys upon the poor of the city. But the expose stopped short when it came to giving his name.

Chief Detective Snitches.
Benjamin Turner, Captain of the Detective Force of Passaic, told part of the story, which was reported by the News. Captain Turner is running for city commissioner along with eleven others.

A young Italian woman whose husband was arrested last November went to Albion Deane, now campaign manager for Thomas L. Saxe, also running for city commissioner, to ask for help in getting her husband out of jail. In the words of Captain Turner, she told Deane that "when she was in the police court trying to see if she could get her husband out, a gray-haired policeman came to her and said to her: 'What do you want?' She said she told him she wanted to get her husband out of jail. 'This gray-haired policeman then took her to ——— who told her it would cost her \$200 to get her husband out of jail, as he would have to see Judge Davidson, and whatever he said to the judge he would have to do for him. The woman then told ——— that she did not have any money and ——— told her he could not do anything for her.'

Rob Poor People.
"That's just the way they do things here," Captain Turner was quoted later as saying. "They get from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year out of the poor people of this city in that way."

Another part of the same story told by Captain Turner touches on the strike and shows the habit of the police to blame everything on the strikers. The Italian husband in question, a tile-setter, went to Clifton just before his arrest to collect some money due him on a job. As Captain Turner relates it, he took a few drinks of wine there which went to his head.

"He got on a bus to come to Passaic, and got into an argument with someone and the jitney bus stopped in front of the Botany mill gate, and an officer came out and arrested him. The officer thought he was mixed up with the strike. He was taken into the Botany gate office and held there for several hours."

Poormaster Involved.
James Donnelly, Poormaster of Passaic, was also brought into the affair according to the account of Deane who zealously started out on a plot to expose the "overlord of the cells" who extorted \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year out of the poor, but abandoned his plan after a talk with Donnelly's campaigning at the present time for John McGuire, mayor of Passaic.

At a political meeting several days ago, Deane told of conferring with Donnelly about the arrested Italian. "Jim said he knew the case and then I began to realize why the man was in jail. Jim explained that this young man had been arrested in front of the Botany Mills and was one of those wise guys" (strikers).

Fung, Biedenkapp, to Speak in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA May 6.—Despite an impression circulated in this town that the speech of Fung Sing Quong and P. G. Biedenkapp have been forbidden by the police, the committee in charge announces that Quong will speak on Hands Off Revolutionary China, and Biedenkapp will talk on "Hands Off Soviet Russia," as announced. The lectures are in Labor Institute Hall, 802 to 810 Locust St., Sunday, May 8th, at 2 p. m.

Child Killed By Poisoning.
HOLYOKE, Mass., May 6.—One child was dead and three other persons were in a critical condition at the Holyoke hospital today as the result of gas poisoning. The dead is Blossom Jacobson, one year old, her mother, Mrs. Aurelia Jacobson another daughter Fay, 5, and a maid in the Jacobson home, Miss Beatrice Normandin, are all in the hospital.

Needle Trade Defense

The office of the Joint Defense Committee is overwhelmed by groups of workers bringing presents for the Bazaar. Two storerooms have already been filled with goods. Reports from stations are staggering, and Landy, who thinks of everything, is commencing to wonder how so much goods can be sold in four days. "Wait for May 12-13-14-15, at the Star Casino," say we, "and see."

However, carpenters, electricians and sign painters are needed. Work must begin early next Wednesday morning. The fifty booths must be up by Wednesday noon to allow the placing of goods. All together on the last big drive!

A Few More Bazaar Booths.
The Raincoat Makers' Progressive Group will have a regular rubber goods store. More booths by the Independent Workmen's Circle Schools, Harlem Workers' Center, Polish Branch of the I. L. D., Coney Island Workers' Club, with Women's Council No. 5, and more to follow.

The End Is Near.
There is a new spirit entering into the defense work. Reports that the bureaucracy is weakening and beginning to talk about a compromise together with the surrender of the fur trimming manufacturers, indicate the fight is rapidly coming to a finish and that the needle trades unions will be saved if the great defense fight is not slowed up. Money is needed. All must help. Let the fight be over and the prisoners will not be long in jail.

Progressive Grocery Clerks.
Friends of the Joint Defense Committee:
Herewith we send you \$53.00 which is the first proceeds of a standing tax on our members until the time when you have gained the release of the imprisoned workers.
H. Silver, Secretary.

Here's How.
Workmen's Circle Branch 84, Plainfield, N. J., sends \$43.84, proceeds of a collection at a May celebration. Workmen's Circle Branch 673 sends in \$10.00 donation. A Bazaar list with \$14.00 is received from Dorchester, Mass. The Ladies' Coat Makers Association of Boston sends \$25.00. Five dollars comes from Memphis, Tenn. Worcester, Mass., sends a long letter with \$26.00 and greetings to the prisoners. Lenin Branch Workmen's Circle 625 forwards a check for \$20.50 with compliments to the prisoners. This isn't the half, but ten times more is needed.

Unemployment Parley.
PASSAIC, N. J., May 6.—On Sunday afternoon at Belmont Park, Garfield, the District Council of the United Textile Workers of Passaic and vicinity have called a mass meeting for the purpose of solving the great unemployment problem that confronts the workers in this area. Prominent labor speakers will speak.

Truck Drivers on Strike.
HIGHT BRIDGE, N. J., May 6.—Thirteen men, all truck drivers, went out on strike against the long working day they were getting in for the state highway commission. They were working Route No. 9 on the Lebanon-Clinton section. Some of the men who went out on strike to protest have been working on the job for many years. Meanwhile the job is temporarily held up.

200 Lose Jobs in Fire.
HOBOKEN, N. J., May 6.—A two alarm fire in the factory district of Hoboken resulted in damages estimated at \$10,000 and forcing 200 employees to lose their jobs all of them girls. The fire broke out at Tenth and Clinton Sts. in the floor occupied by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.

Hold the Fort!



The general offensive against the Party and against the labor movement as a whole has assumed as a major objective the attempt to suppress The DAILY WORKER. The bosses and their agents, the labor bureaucrats, and the government have found a common ground in their attack upon our paper.

Throughout the country the capitalist offensive is being answered by the organized power of the masses behind the Communists and the left wing. In solid ranks they are rallying to the growing army of contributors to The DAILY WORKER Defense Fund. The existence of our paper in the face of the present attack depends upon the mass support given to this fund. The same self sacrifice and devotion which the workers have shown again and again on the picket line, will have to be shown now in the effort to raise money with which to carry on the fight for the defense of The DAILY WORKER. No party member is carrying out his full responsibilities unless he has mobilized his fellow workers behind the defense of labor's militant organ.

Let us hold the fort!

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—Local electricians who walked out on strike May 2 are still out and are demanding an increase of wages from \$12 to \$14 per day. The bosses are beginning to advertise in the local press in an attempt to prove that the demands of the journeymen are unjust. All their arguments and propaganda are bound to fail as the men are sticking together and are determined to win their increase.

All electricians and helpers are urged to stay away from Newark where the strike is on. If you get a job here or answer any of the advertisements you will merely seab on your fellow-worker who is attempting to maintain decent standards in the trade.

Czar Quits Union.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 6.—Theodore M. Brande, president of the New Jersey Building Trades Council of New Jersey, prominent in Hudson County labor circles and vice president of the International of the Iron Workers has resigned as an official of his organization. Many rumors are afloat as to the motives of his resignation but nothing official has come from his office. Teddy Brande as he was known among the labor and trade union workers was considered one of the most influential and powerful men in the State of New Jersey.

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Let us hold the fort!

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

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS BAND WITH BIG BUSINESS, LABOR REACTIONARIES

New Book by Famous Publicist Traces Alliance of Civic Federation With Detective

"The National Civic Federation, though it carries a few labor officials on its letterhead and swears allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, is clearly a big business organization and has been so since Ralph Easley, its chairman, learned which side could write cashable checks.

"The organization is supported wholly by the contribution of the more than well-to-do. No labor organization ever voted it a nickel. Many like the United Mine Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers have openly condemned it and forbidden their members to join it.

"This, however, did not affect Mr. Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, who was for years a vice-president of the Civic Federation and one of its most active supporters. Nor does it affect the activities of Mr. Matthew Woll, who is now Mr. Easley's 'acting president'."

With this paragraph, "Professional Patriots," a book edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley, scorches "this practical alliance between big business, organized labor, and the government secret service" as "unparalleled in the history of the labor movement here or in any other country."

The book was placed on the market today by Albert and Charles Boni, New York publishers. It professes to be "an exposure of the personalities, methods, and objectives in the organized effort to exploit patriotic impulses in the United States."

Intimate With Burns.

"Mr. Easley made common cause with the czarist opponents of the Soviet government and was on intimate terms with William J. Burns, while he was head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice," states the book. "Although the American Federation of Labor is bitterly opposed to private detective agencies and to Mr. Burns' lifetime activity against organized labor, Mr. Easley furnished a link between Mr. Gompers on the one hand and Mr. Burns on the other. Each of the three had precisely the same interest in attacking Communism and Soviet Russia."

Glance at the Who's Who of the National Civic Federation and you will find from the day of August Belmont, the former president, down the names of a goodly assortment of "hard-boiled" employers. Belmont, himself, it will be remembered, testified before the Industrial Relations Commission "that the majority of the companies he represented opposed the right to organize and maintained spy systems."

"The list of present executive committee members, both from the employer and the public group, includes directors of dozens of open shop concerns that have made no effort to cultivate the collective bargaining with the American Federation of Labor which Mr. Easley professes to approve.

"Indeed, many of them are ruthless anti-labor concerns permitting no union organizations in their plants and employing spies and stoolpigeons to rout any attempt at unionization. Nicholas F. Brady, president of the New York Edison Company, Elton H. Hooker, president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, Ogden L. Mills of the New York Trust Company, and T. Coleman Du Pont of the DuPont Powder Company are among those who hold large interests in and direct the policies of corporations whose treatment of organized labor has been anything but conciliatory."

Whitewashes Child Labor.

The book accuses the Civic Federation of turning in a "whitewash report" on child labor in southern mills following an "investigation" by a committee including the wives of two southern cotton mill presidents and the president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Labor was not represented. Mr. Easley is charged with anti-labor activities, including spying on the Inter-Church investigators of the 1919 strike.

"Mr. Easley admitted sending certain espionage documents to Judge Gary," says the book, "explaining later, of course, that he did it as an individual and not as the secretary of the Civic Federation. The Federation has shown similar affection for the Standard Oil Company and its industrial relations, notoriously anti-union."

During his lifetime, the presence of Samuel Gompers on the Federation Committee identified the American Federation of Labor with it in the public mind. The book, however, points out that many unions were bitterly opposed to this alliance with employers. Several union members of the Federation committee resigned because "they were unable to stomach Mr. Easley's attacks on progressive measures and congressmen and on the British labor movement," according to the authors.

Federation Line-up.

"Mr. Easley claims that his federation committees give 'equal representation' to capital and labor," the authors continue, "yet an analysis reveals the line-up as follows: 33 men of obviously anti-labor convictions, five persons who depend for their livelihood on the 33, and 13 who may be called labor men, making the proportion about three to one against labor. And the results are even more disillusioning if we take any one

of the special committees of the federation. For example, one appointed in 1922 to consider increasing the army and navy, shows 25 from business and professional associations, 10 from military organizations, 16 from miscellaneous bodies, and only two representing labor.

"In the active woman's department under the devoted Mrs. Easley no names of working women are to be found. Instead we read Guggenheim, Van Rensselaer, Wood (Wise), Morgan, Dodge and Bacon. On the various special committees and departments labor is invariably treated to a loan representation. Note as typical the Department on Current Economic and Political Movements—four labor members to fifteen non-labor members."

Detroit is Planning Big Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting on Saturday

DETROIT, Mich., May 6. — The largest assemblage ever gathered here to demand freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, the two framed-up labor men is expected Saturday evening. This meeting is being arranged by the Detroit Federation of Labor, Sacco and Vanzetti Committee, which has been enlarged to include other interested organizations: The International Labor Defense is one of the organizations represented in this committee.

The meeting will be held in the large auditorium of the Cass Technical High School, Second Boulevard and High Street. President Martel of the Detroit Federation of Labor, Judges Edward J. Jeffries and Frank Murphy of the Recorder's Court, and very likely also Clarence Darrow, the famous lawyer will be the speakers.

The Detroit Federation of Labor has sent a letter to all unions, fraternal and other working-class organizations calling upon them to turn out to this meeting in large numbers, to send resolutions and telegrams to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, and to sign the special petitions.

Molders' Secretary Raps Imperialism in China; Praises USSR

(By W. A. LITTLE)

JAMES TOWN, N. Y., May 6.—The importance of the Chinese situation and the significance of May Day were pointed out by James Campbell, secretary of the Molders' Union of Buffalo, in an address at Hercules Hall last evening.

He explained that the situation in China might involve workers and farmers of America in another imperialistic war, unless they organized and protested against imperialism.

Praise for the wisdom and patience of the Soviet Union in the face of the attempt to provoke her into a war was given by the speaker.

The sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair was scored by the speaker.

Workers! Stop the Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti

Slipper Workers' Local 55 of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union signed up the Melrose Novelty Co. yesterday, according to Chester W. Bixby, business agent.

The new agreement extends the one expiring in September for an entire year. Anxious to avoid any possible tie-up in the busy season this fall, the Melrose Co. signed early. The company, employing about 50 shoe workers now, is planning extensions.

Bixby reports the union is carrying on a successful organization campaign with workers being lined up in nearly all the non-union shops.

Harvester Boss in London With Steno

LONDON, May 6.—Cyrus M. McCormick, Sr., of Chicago, multi-millionaire chairman of the board of the International Harvester Co., and his stenographer to whom he was secretly married just before their departure from New York, arrived from Ireland today and began the English part of their honeymoon with quiet life in a furnished "service" apartment in Hanover Square.

Abe Baroff Quits Job As I. L. G. W. Secretary; Sees Cash Running Low

Abe Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has quit cold.

With cash in the treasury running low, Abe has handed in his resignation to President Sigman and left the union definitely.

"I won't work for love," he is reported to have told Sigman when funds ran low.

The two reactionaries, who have had a leading hand in the effort to wreck the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers in New York City, got together and arranged to have enough checks signed to last the reactionary international for a couple months, and then Baroff shook the union dust off his feet.

Baroff has not yet announced which cloak and suit employer he will hook up with.

Need Four Stitches In Girl's Head As Thugs Swoop Down

Henry Turk, executive board member of Local 35, Ladies Garment Workers, was fired recently from the Fishelberg Brothers shop at 222 W. 27th street, at the behest of the reactionary international officials.

The workers there struck, obtaining his reinstatement on May 3. The international then brought more pressure to bear, resulting in his second discharge, and the second walkout of Fishelberg workers.

Thursday morning the "organization committee" of Sigman's fake "Local 35" swooped down on the picket line at Fishelberg's and attacked pickets, resulting in a general fight in which several workers were badly injured.

More than three hundred workers were thrown into confusion when the Right Wing adherents swooped down on the picket line. Police and detectives added to the general confusion by charging the crowd with drawn revolvers.

G. Goldberg, of local 2, one of the passersby, received dangerous head wounds when a detective struck him. The indignation of the crowd, at this brutal act, resulted in rough handling for the detective, who finally drew his gun and threatened the workers who surrounded him. Meissner was treated for several wounds.

When attacked by members of the "Organization Committee" Nancy Cashione, of Local 48, received a cut in her forehead which required four stitches to close. Many other workers received minor injuries.

Ch. Meissner of Local 35, was arrested but released upon payment of a \$2 fine by Magistrate Corrigan.

Hyman Denounces Act.

"The special malice of the Sigman clique against all members of Local 35 who are loyal to the Joint Board has been apparent before this incident," Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, pointed out. "This is President Sigman's own local which he formerly dominated by gangster rule. He is determined to use any tactics to regain the control, which he lost when the membership revolted against the corruption and gangsterism that were rife during his reign in that local."

Chilean Mussolini to Make Himself President With Aid of U. S. Plutes

SANTIAGO, Chili, May 6.—General Carlos Ibanez, Chilean Mussolini, who has established a dictatorship in Chile with the aid of the Guggenheim and DuPont nitrate interests, will probably succeed Emiliano Figueroa-Larrain, as president of Chile.

The ex-president's resignation was forced by the General Ibanez, it is stated here, despite the fact that the technical reason for the resignation was "illness."

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die.

Fire Fighters Fight For Eight-Hour Day

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(FP).—Headquarters of the International Association of Fire Fighters, in Washington, has been notified that the locals in Montana are preparing to ask the Montana legislature, next winter, for a law granting them the eight-hour service day. A similar bill is before the Municipal Assembly in New York City.

A referendum at Great Falls, Mont., on the 8-hour day and a raise in pay from \$145 to \$150 a month was defeated, after the men refused to accept as a compromise a wage of \$152.50.

Charleston, W. Va., has taken steps to organize a local, following the union's effort to secure a state law requiring at least two platoons of daily service in city fire departments.

DEFEAT UNITY AT HEADGEAR UNION'S CONVENTION HERE

Rights Beat Measures For Amalgamation

Further commendation of the policies of the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor was given Thursday at the convention of the Cloth Cap, Hat & Millinery Workers' International Union which has been in session all week at Beethoven Hall, at 5th Street.

The convention voted down a resolution proposing to spur the A. F. of L. into some action on trade union amalgamation, and it went on record as feeling satisfied that the Federation was progressing just as fast as is possible and advisable along this line.

Altho the A. F. of L. at its 1912 convention voted to adopt a policy of amalgamation of the trade union in various industries, nothing has ever been done in the matter. A resolution was introduced at the capmakers' convention calling upon the A. F. of L. to take the necessary steps to effect this amalgamation program, and urging as a first step the calling of a conference of various international unions. This resolution was voted down, and the convention declared its belief that the A. F. of L. was "doing its best."

World Unity Real Issue.

Heated discussion among the delegates also followed the report of the resolutions committee on a resolution proposing "that this convention endorse the efforts of the General Council of the British and Russian Union to establish world-wide trade union unity, and instruct our General Executive Board to fully participate in and encourage all such efforts."

Very frankly Delegate Golden, who is chairman of this committee, stated that they reported against this resolution because they did not want to have anything to do with "anything that smacks or smells of the Third International. The Red Trade Union International is part of the Third International. We do not want to give anyone a chance to say we are connected with or have any part in the Third International."

For this reason, they recommended omitting all the workers of Russia from any program of world trade union unity. They voted finally to urge the A. F. of L. to cooperate with the workers of all other lands, and to join the Amsterdam International as a means of bringing about unity. But the trade unions of that country where there is a government of workers, Soviet Russia, the capmakers' convention fears and will not join hands with.

At yesterday afternoon's session, a resolution was introduced proposing to abolish the union paper, "The Headgear Worker," in order to use this money for organization purposes, so the resolution stated. There was vigorous objection to this proposal, and it was finally voted down by a large majority.

The speakers at the convention included Dr. Paul Abelson, impartial chairman of the fur industry, who talked of "making haste slowly," which is always the admonition of President William Green and other A. F. of L. officials in talking to unions which have progressive ideas.

A. J. Muste, head of Brookwood Labor College, made a plea for support; and Dr. L. Gheletter spoke representing the executive committee of the Socialist Federation of Roumania.

Member Beaten Up.

As the convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, one of the spectators, Sam Stern, who is a member of Local 40, was drawn into a room by the superintendent of the hall—who is supposed to be on hand to keep order—and he and two strong-arm members of the union attacked Stern and beat him severely. His face is covered with bruises, as are many parts of his body. Workers who rescued Stern heard A. Dolinko, a business agent, and member of Local 1, remark.

"It is good he got it. He deserved it for a long time."

The "crime" for which Stern "deserved" this outrageous beating is the fact that he is an able arguer and has been in the habit of discussing union conditions with the workers as they gathered on the street at noon time. He had not carried on any argument yesterday, or made any sort of comment or disturbance in the convention.

This method of dealing with progressive workers is well known to the union members in the other needle trades unions and some of the leaders, and rank and file members who have taken active in such struggles for many months will be speakers tonight at the proletarian banquet arranged by the progressive capmakers and milliners at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue. Louis Hyman, Rose Wortis, Ben Gold, C. S. Zimmerman and many others will be present.

Delegates Invited.

All progressive delegates to the capmakers and milliners' convention are invited to attend the banquet. The committee has made arrangements to accommodate as many progressive workers as want to attend. If you want to spend an evening with the progressive workers in the other needle trades, come tonight at 8 o'clock. The price is \$1.25.

Million and Half Words Wired From Gray-Snyder Murder Trial Courtroom

The noisome Snyder-Gray murder case is due to go to the jury late Monday.

Princess Rospigliosi, the former Miss Laura Stallo of Cincinnati, was a spectator at the trial yesterday afternoon.

The princess, who husband is of the Italian nobility, was escorted by a police lieutenant.

"It was thrilling," she said after listening to Judd Gray's cross-examination.

Approximately 1,500,000 words have been sent out by newspaper correspondents over the 19 Western Union wires in the basement of the Long Island City court house. The average has been about 100,000 words a day.

Twenty-four newspapers in 18 cities have special correspondents, in addition to the regular corps covering the murder trial for the three press associations. The capitalist New York papers have been averaging about 25,000 words a day.

The case of Matthew Kushner, charged with disorderly conduct for distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets two weeks ago, was again postponed yesterday when it came up for hearing. It will be heard next Tuesday, May 10.

The case of Herman Moskowitz, arrested with Kushner and sentenced to six months in the workhouse on a disorderly conduct charge, will probably come up in Special Sessions this morning for consideration of an appeal. When the case last came up, the judges said they would take no action without seeing the minutes of the police court. The attorneys for the International Labor Defense hoped to procure these late yesterday afternoon and be able to present them in court this morning. If an appeal is granted, Moskowitz can be taken out of Welfare Island prison on bail.

Moskowitz Case Up In Special Sessions; I. L. D. Leads Fight

The injustice of this heavy sentence is shown by the case of I. Steinberg, who was arrested in another section of the city on the same charge—disorderly conduct for distributing the same "Hands Off China" leaflets and was fined \$8 and immediately released. Every effort will be made to keep Moskowitz from serving the sentence which was imposed upon him by an evidently prejudiced court.

Then the procession passed into the building. As we walked through long hallways and up stairways, we were flanked on both sides by rigid rows of Red Front Fighters, standing shoulder to shoulder, right fists raised to their right shoulders in Red Front salute, as we passed with the Ashes.

The walls of the room in which the Urn was placed upon a high pedestal were completely draped with crimson bunting. On the wall back of the Urn was a magnificent likeness of Lenin. On one side was a picture of Karl Liebknecht while from the other wall Rosa Luxemburg, calm and serene, looked down upon this scene of the tribute paid by her comrades of Germany to the fallen Red Soldier of another land.

Travel Dear Untermeyer Says on Return to City

Samuel Untermeyer, prominent lawyer, is back in New York after a trip around the world. He expressed himself as "delighted" with the evidence he found of American domination of foreign markets and "disgusted" at the scornful treatment accorded American travelers, particularly in France. He attributed hostility to "jealousy of the prosperity of the United States."

Returning from his travels, Untermeyer reports that due to a "vicious trust system" which exists in Cairo, Egypt and other cities, he had to pay sums ranging from \$50 to \$435 for a sitting room alone. This, the famous attorney said, didn't include additional charges for sleeping quarters.

Untermeyer declared upon his arrival that he is all set for a continuation of the hearings on reorganization and unification of the transit lines of the city. Responsible political observers explain that Untermeyer's trip fitted conveniently into the Tammany plan of stalling on the transit hearings during the present critical internal situation in the democratic party.

Airplane Phone Improves.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—During a heavy electrical storm, William P. MacCracken, Jr., air secretary of the commerce department, using the telephone on his desk, talked today with an airplane flying 3,000 feet above Washington.

The radio-telephone experiment was entirely successful. Dr. J. H. Bellingier, chief of the radio section of the Bureau of Standards, was a passenger in the plane.

Technical Workers In Convention

WASHINGTON, (FP).—C. L. Rosemund was re-elected as president of the Intl. Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, in the 10th annual convention of that organization, held in Washington. The vice-presidents are Jas. Gilboy of Chicago, B. G. Barnes of Boston and N. P. Sparer of New York City.

Plans for organizing in new territory were adopted by the convention.

Violin and Viola Lessons
Given by expert teacher.
For reasonable rates write to
JOHN WEINROTH
6186 LARCHWOOD AVENUE,
Brookline 7282, Philadelphia, Pa.

Red Front Fighters Guard Ruthenberg Urn

(Continued from Page One)

class youth in America. There were 100 youth delegates from Bremen, with us on the train, coming to represent the various trade unions of that city.

Through Crowded Streets.

The procession was drawn up for several blocks in front of the station as the Red Front Fighters took over the Ashes' Urn. With drum and fife corps playing we marched thru the center of the city and then over into the working class district where the Hamburg Communist Party has its home and where it publishes its daily, the Volkszeitung. From afar, as we approached, could be seen the giant Red Flag displayed in front of the building. The street was jammed with humanity. It was impossible for that many to be accommodated inside. So we spoke from the steps of the building, presenting to these workers of Hamburg the view of the American class struggle as it was reflected in the life and death of Ruthenberg.

John Scheer, organization secretary of the Hamburg Communist Party, received the Ashes for the Hamburg Party. He emphasized the honor thus bestowed upon the Communist Party in this city. Wilhelm Kaspel also spoke, reviewing the life's struggles of Ruthenberg, citing his proletarian origin, his entrance while still very young into the Socialist Party, and then the part that he played as the founder of the Communist Party in the United States.

I then followed, putting emphasis upon the effort to build the working class youth movement in the United States and the role that Ruthenberg had taken in this effort.

Ruthenberg and the Youth.

"In America there are a million children in industry," I said. "Everywhere the youth is being drawn into capitalist industry. In the coal mines, in the textile, the automobile, the rubber, the oil industry, the youth are to be found in large numbers.

"Our Party in America, with Ruthenberg as its leader, gave every possible aid to our Young Communist League, to spread our message among the young workers. Some progress has been made in the coal industry. The youth were prominent in the Passaic textile strike, the story of which has surely reached Germany. On this Communist Youth Day in Hamburg, I pledge our American Communist Party to increase its struggle to win the youth for the revolutionary movement of the working class."

The Red Front Salute.

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In addressing the Guard of Honor of the Red Front Fighters, Comrade Scheer said:

"I surrender the ashes of our Comrade Ruthenberg, to your care while they remain in our city. Perform your task, stand on guard, as true soldiers of the revolution."

Then throut German Communist Youth Day (Easter Sunday) over Easter Monday, until we left for Berlin early on Tuesday morning, the Guard of Honor held its watch, and thousands came to view the Urn that held the Ashes of their American Comrade.

One of the impressive events of the Youth Congress was the placing of a wreath on the graves of Hamburg's revolutionary dead and the holding of an appropriate memorial. This took place at noon on Easter Monday.

Attention! Harlem and Bronx.

Harlem and Bronx sections of the Y.W.L. have arranged a hike for the coming Sunday, May 8th.

The main feature of the hike is a baseball game between these two sections. A musical program and games are also scheduled. All sympathizers are invited.

Meet us at 81 E. 110th Street or 1347 Boston Road, at 9 A. M. sharp.

TRURO, Mass., May 6. — Fire which for three days has been burning over a four mile area was brought under control this afternoon, but not until it had swept clear across the neck of Cape Cod from the shores of Massachusetts Bay to the Atlantic ocean.

One building, a home which was under construction, was destroyed by the fire in its march, which laid waste acres of timberland and much scrubland.

Sacco and Vanzetti: Shall Not Die!

THAYER BRANDED UTTERLY UNFAIR AS TRIAL JUDGE

Defendants "Bastards" He Said in Trial

BOSTON, May 6.—Five Affidavits and one statement were submitted to Governor Fuller with the petition of Sacco and Vanzetti for justice and a review of their case. They impeach the impartiality of Judge Webster Thayer, the trial judge, and show him to have violently prejudiced against the two workers. The affidavits are:

John Nicholas Beffel, well known newspaperman, formerly of Federated Press.

Robert Benchley, dramatic editor of Life.

Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

Frank P. Sibley, of the Boston Globe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bernkopf, reporter. Sibley covered the Dedham trial for his newspaper. He recounts numerous expressions of prejudice by Thayer against the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti, including "those damn fools" and "long-haired anarchists from California." In another instance, during consultation of counsel and judge, Thayer told the court stenographer to "get the hell out of here."

Would Throttle Press.

Thayer tried to throttle Sibley and other reporters by denying statements attributed to him in the press and by dictating news policy.

Benchley tells of conversations with Loring Coes, a Worcester, Mass. babbler who was a pal of "Web" Thayer. Coes reported to Benchley in great hilarity that "Web" had been telling what he intended to do with "those bastards down there," referring to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"I'll Hang 'em"

Coes told him that Thayer was excited about "that bunch of parlor radicals trying to get these guys off and trying to bring pressure on the bench" and that he "would show them and would get those guys hanged."

"No Bolsheviki can intimidate me," Thayer is quoted as saying while thumping his chest.

Coes denied today that he had made these remarks to Benchley, but there is the affidavit of the dramatic editor of Life against the mere statement of a Worcester business man who is a pal of "Web."

Hopelessly Biased.

Mrs. Lois Rantoul declares that Judge Thayer twice discussed the case with her while it was in progress. At both times he defamed defendants and witnesses, showing an absolute lack of judicial fairness. It Judge Thayer twice discussed the case was hopelessly biased throughout the trial.

Beffel recounts how Thayer gave an Associated Press man a copy of his charge to the jury, but afterward omitted important sections when he actually read it. The prepared copy however was widely quoted in the press, with allusion to "our boys over there" in France and much flag-waving. Mrs. Bernkopf's affidavit is much like Mrs. Rantoul's, swearing to Thayer's unrestrained prejudice in intimate discussions of the case.

George U. Crocker, former city treasurer of Boston is a member of the Union Club and a staunch conservative. He declares he is firm in his conviction Sacco and Vanzetti did not have a fair trial. This he bases on numerous and intimate contacts with Thayer at the University Club in Boston while the trial was in progress.

Although Thayer did not know Crocker, he approached him and voluntarily began a discussion of the case with an utter stranger. In these conversations he showed bias, prejudice and an utter lack of propriety for a judge.

TRURO, Mass., May 6. — Fire which for three days has been burning over a four mile area was brought under control this afternoon, but not until it had swept clear across the neck of Cape Cod from the shores of Massachusetts Bay to the Atlantic ocean.

One building, a home which was under construction, was destroyed by the fire in its march, which laid waste acres of timberland and much scrubland.

Sacco and Vanzetti: Shall Not Die!

PHILADELPHIA

Funk Sing Quong F. G. Biedenkapp
Member of the Kuomintang will speak on Nat. Sec. of I. W. A. will speak on

"Hands Off Revolutionary China" **"Hands Off Soviet Russia"**

LABOR INSTITUTE, 8th and Locust Street
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 8th, at 2 P. M.
Learn the Truth About China.—Help the Suffering Chinese Workers.
Auspices of the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, in co-operation with the KUOMINTANG.
Admission Free. Everybody Welcome.

THE DAILY WORKER

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More Contemptible Secret Diplomacy.

Following close upon the statement of Coolidge to the Pan-American Congress that the government would pursue a policy of "non-intervention beyond protecting American citizens and their property" and that he "would lend every encouragement we can to the restoration of peace," comes the report of the bullying tactics of the Coolidge appointee, Henry L. Stimson in Nicaragua.

After a conference with Stimson, General Jose Maria Moncada, commander of the liberal forces, made the announcement that:

"The view seems certain that the United States is prepared to take the field against us if fighting continues and I am prepared to order my troops to lay down their arms, turning them over to the United States troops. As continuation of Diaz (as president) is essential to the United States program, we are unable to resist, but we are not signing any peace agreement bearing such a provision."

Washington, as usual, remains silent when its duplicity is exposed. But the delegates from the southern republics must be pondering in their own minds the contemptible trickery of a government whose president talks peace to them, while his agent in Nicaragua is threatening with military reprisals the liberal army commander in order to force him to disarm in favor of Diaz, the Wall Street president who is maintained in office by American marines.

General Moncada is quite plainly a liberal and not a revolutionist. If he were a revolutionist, he would not yield to the threats of Stimson, but would take advantage of the situation to expose to all Central and South America the unprincipled character of the Coolidge government and endeavor to get aid from other nations to exterminate from that part of the world the Wall Street agents and their gunmen.

Certainly there is no more brazen example of the United States imperialist policy in Central and South America than the overthrow of the Sacasa liberal government and the "recognition" of the Diaz regime. Even if Sacasa and Moncada do not act there is another possibility for action against Coolidge. If the delegates to the Pan-American congress at Washington have any political intelligence and serve the interests of their own populations instead of the Wall Street imperialists they could jointly serve notice on Coolidge and his gang that he must release from his bloody clutches every Southern nation that groans under the tyrannical rule of Uncle Sam or face a fight that will expose this government to all the world as the beast of prey that it is.

Britain Discusses Debts for Home Consumption to Detract From Anti-Strike Bill

Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill of the Baldwin tory government raises the question of British debts to the United States by way of replying to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's correspondence with President Hibben of Princeton University on interallied debts. A careful reading of the British note convinces one that the thing was written primarily for home consumption as it is a specious plea for the taxpayers of England, obviously intended to appeal to the small and middle capitalists.

A second motive was to state England's case before its own debtors who have been told that they would not be expected to pay to the British government an amount greater than Britain pays to the United States. Mellon, in his reply to Hibben had charged that Britain was really profiting from the European debt arrangements. This Churchill refuted with proof that, in spite of its diplomatic language, proves Mellon to be a falsifier of figures—a liar.

But the main reason for bringing up the debt question at this time is undoubtedly an effort to detract public attention from the infamous bill to outlaw general and sympathetic strikes. The tory government thinks it can sidetrack the small bourgeois elements by raising the debt question which affects their tax.

The anti-strike bill has already passed the second reading. There were some disturbances in parliament from the Clydesiders, who called the tory spokesman a liar. For this one of the laborites was ejected from the house, while the right wing gang on the opposition benches remained silent—probably deeply chagrined that one of their uncouth members should display disrespect for the niceties of parliamentary procedure. If they had really been working class representatives instead of sycophants of capitalism they would have arose as one man and walked out and proceeded to organize nation-wide demonstrations against the bill, thereby arousing the working class and driving forward to another general strike in defiance of the government.

But, although the parliamentary labor group accepts docilely the impudent attacks of the government, the great mass of British labor, sinking ever lower in the social scale, will be driven to revolt by the very desperation of its condition. With the Communist Party as the one dynamic force in the labor movement and the mass minority movement gaining adherents every day the discontent of the working class can be directed into revolutionary channels against the Tory government and its allies, the Thomases and MacDonalds.

Y. M. C. A. Dollar Patriots Launch Panhandling Campaign

A campaign has been launched in New York by the Young Men's Christian Association to raise some millions of dollars for new buildings. This hypocritical, petty thieving outfit probably imagines that we are far enough removed from the world war to have forgotten the disgusting role they played by begging for donations for the "boys over there," and then selling tobacco and other commodities to the boys in the trenches at exorbitant rates. Certainly no ex-soldier who saw service in France will contribute one penny to that outfit.

From the general labor point of view the Y. M. C. A. is an institution that assiduously advocates the vicious anti-labor policy

Son of Chiang Kai-Shek Calls Father Traitor

MOSCOW, May 6.—The last issue of the Moscow Youth paper, the "Molodoi Leninits (The Young Leninist)" published an interesting interview with Chiang Kai-Shek's son who is a student of the Sun Yat Sen University. He said:

Chiang Kai-Shek's betrayal was not a surprise to me. I knew and said that Chiang Kai-Shek is not sincere, that he is scheming. But others disputed with me, maintaining that Chiang Kai-Shek will not betray the revolution.

I proved to be right. It could not have been otherwise.

Leader of Bourgeoisie.
The Chinese bourgeoisie turned against the Revolution when they realized that the national liberation struggle has gone too far, and that the masses of workers and peasants have been drawn into it. Chiang Kai-Shek became the leader of the bourgeoisie. He spoke eloquently about the revolution, but at the same time he was gradually betraying the revolution.

In his letters to me he was just as hypocritical and called himself a true disciple of Sun Yat-Sen. He was scheming and deceiving and in his heart he always looked forward to a compromise with Chang Tso-Lin and Sun Chuan-Fang.

Blood Bath.
We have heard recently about the blood bath in Nanking caused by the imperialists. Today we read about the blood-bath of Shanghai. The shooting in Shanghai was perpetrated by the national armies and therefore it is more disgusting than the Nanking blood-bath.

The shooting of Shanghai was committed by the national army, that army which hitherto fought for the revolutionary slogans.

Protest Shanghai Shootings.
The proletariat of all countries must now come out in protest against the shooting in Shanghai just as it protested against the Nanking slaughter.

What are the future prospects for the development of the Chinese Revolution?

I think that Chiang Kai-Shek will not continue the war against the militarists. His revolutionary career is ended. As a revolutionary he is dead. He is reborn as a counter-revolutionary—an enemy of the toiling people of China.

Alliance With War Lords.
Chiang Kai-Shek will come to an agreement with Chiang Tso-Lin and Sun Chuan-Fang—there can be no doubt about that.

We must join issue with the Manifesto of the Comintern published in today's press. We add to it one more slogan, namely: "Down with the right wing of the Kuomintang! Long live the left wing of the Kuomintang!"

The proletariat of Shanghai received nothing after the capture of their town by the National Armies. The Shanghai proletariat represents the most heroic section of the Chinese Workers. The armed Shanghai proletariat banished the militarists from Shanghai.

The victories of the workers have been destroyed. Chiang Kai-Shek, behind the back of General Bai Tzin-Shi, the Commander of Shanghai, started to act just as soon as he captured the town.

In an interview with the Japanese correspondent, Chiang Kai-Shek declared: "The session of the Kuomintang Plenum in Hankow was illegal. I will not submit to the resolutions adopted by the Plenum."

At the same time, Chiang Kai-Shek who was present at the Plenum, published his declaration concerning his absolute submission to the resolutions and the Kuomintang.

Such is the shrewdness and hypocrisy of General Chiang Kai-Shek.

Shoots Lefts.
Chiang Kai-Shek delivered a speech recently in Nanchang. In that speech he declared: "If the Right Wing of the Kuomintang will take any action against the Left Wing, I will shoot down the Rights. Should the Lefts come out against the Rights, I will shoot down the Lefts!"
Such were the "revolutionary" phrases of Chiang Kai-Shek. He

wanted to demonstrate his determination and firmness. Actually he never took any action against the Rights. On the contrary, he always acted hand in hand with the Rights.

"Chiang Kai-Shek was favorably inclined toward Tai Tshih-Tao, the leader of the Right Wing of the Kuomintang.

Helped Right Wing.
I remember how I once got hold of a pamphlet written by Tao-Tshih-Tao against the Communists. Chiang Kai-Shek told me: Read this, it is very interesting and gives a correct elucidation of the various problems.

Chiang Kai-Shek sent Tao Tshih-tao to Japan. He helped him in every way. And this alone gives a true characteristic of Chiang Kai-Shek.

When an orator advanced a slogan against Chiang Kai-Shek in Nanchang, his soldiers shot down the demonstration. The same happened in Wu-chang. Women and children present at the demonstration were shot only because the demonstration advanced a slogan against Chiang Kai-Shek.

Father A Hypocrite.
I wrote to Chiang Kai-Shek and endeavored to prove to him that he was wrong. Recently I received a reply from him in which he said:

"You are absolutely right"—said he in his letter—"I recognize the revolution and am ready to die for it. On questions of principle I have no differences whatever with the Communist Party. If there are people who think that I am not certain on this question, they are mistaken."

"Such uncertainty would be detrimental to the Chinese revolution—"

This is how hypocritical and false Chiang Kai-Shek was in his letters. Now we know what kind of "revolution" he was fighting for. Everything is clear now.

I, as a revolutionary, declare that Chiang Kai-Shek was my father and revolutionary comrade. Now he has gone over to the enemy camp—he is my enemy.

My slogan: Down with Chiang Kai-Shek.

Long live the victorious revolution of China.

Joe Freeman Will Lecture Again at Forum on Russia

Joe Freeman's lecture at the Workers' School forum on Sunday, April 24, was so successful that he has been obtained again for next Sunday, at 8 p. m., to speak on the topic "Cultural Changes in Soviet Russia." Freeman, co-editor with Scott Nearing of "Dollar Diplomacy" was formerly editor of the Liberator and the New Masses, and has just returned from a year's stay in Russia.

He will discuss culture in Soviet Russia, changes that have taken place in education, press, art, stage and literature. As many were turned away from his last lecture, the hall being crowded to its capacity by 8:15 p. m., all are urged to come early to 108 East 14th St., top floor of the headquarters of the Workers' School.

Questions and discussions will follow the lecture.

On May 15, Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, will speak on "The Changing American Working Class."

Brownsville Youth Backing Cloakmakers

A big affair arranged by the Brownsville Youth Club will be held at 63 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn next Sunday Evening. This affair is arranged for the purpose of assisting in the work to free the arrested cloakmakers and furriers.

A literary and musical program is arranged. A special feature of the evening will be the addresses by L. Hyman, J. Borochowitz and S. Lipitzin who will speak on the present situation in the needle trades.

Young and old are invited to attend this affair and are assured of a pleasant evening.

Lower Bronx Dance Tonight.

No stone has been left unturned, no effort has been spared towards making tonight's concert and dance, which will be held at 542 East 145th Street, headquarters of the Lower Bronx Section of the Workers Party, a huge success.

The Lettish Club entertainers will be on hand to dispel gloom and gladness the hearts and minds of all those present. A chorus of 30 voices has been specially trained for this occasion. Dancing will follow the entertainment. Tickets will be 35c for each person. Come and dance "the light fantastic toe" with the lower Bronxites. You'll never forget or regret it. Benefit DAILY WORKER.

May Dance On the 21st.

The Downtown Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a spring dance May 21st at the Downtown Workers' Club, 35 East 2nd St.

Protests Throat Country.

CHICAGO, MAY 6.—The campaign on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, according to the International Labor Defense, which has been noteworthy in its activity for their release, is gaining wide response among the masses of the workers.

Notices of meetings to be held have already come in from cities throughout the United States. A monster protest demonstration, attended by more than 20,000 workers at Union Square, New York, on April 16, protested the attempt at official murder of the two framed-up Italian workers. A huge demonstration is being held today in San Francisco; there will be protest meetings in Newark, N. J., on May 6; Chicago, Gary, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Detroit and numerous other cities are arranging for mass demonstrations in quick succession.

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 through 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., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Westchester in New York.

The oft-repeated suggestion that Westchester county ought to be part of New York City was heard again.

of the National Association of Manufacturers and in many parts of the country it functions as an active strike-breaking agency by telling the unemployed workers who ask for a night's lodging that they should go to work on scab jobs. This is a characteristic of most religious organizations of a similar nature, including the Salvation Army, which is also conducting a panhandling campaign to maintain its staff of loafers who talk pie in the sky to the workers and promise them "pay checks on the bank of heaven"—to use the trite observation of Paul LaFargue—in place of the eages they are entitled to here upon earth.

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

Evasions.—1. Ramsay MacDonald refuses to comment on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, because it is "purely an American affair" in which he is too polite to interfere.

2. The Department of Justice ignores the Sacco-Vanzetti protests pouring in upon it from all over the world because it is "purely a Massachusetts affair" in which it has no right to intervene. (Although admittedly it intervened to help convict them.)

3. The Massachusetts Supreme Court can do nothing about the new evidence because it is matter purely within the jurisdiction of the presiding judge of the lower courts, namely Thayer.

4. Judge Thayer can do nothing because the jury decided that the two goddam radicals ought to go to the chair anyhow.

A ROVING WRECKER'S CHANTEY

I've had my fill of wrecking,
Tearing up the bricks,
Scraping up the mortar,
Loading up the sticks:

I've had my fill of wrecking
In spite of all the pay,
A juicy three and fifty
For a nine-hour day:

I've had my fill of wrecking,
The boss and I, you see,
That god-darned guinea foreman
And I could not agree:

For I was there to sun myself
So jolly and so free,
And not to break my fragile back
'For the Symons' Company.

—ART SHIELDS.

Diplomatic Dope.—For frank, straight-from-the-shoulder dope on an international situation, the following from The World takes the cake. Please note how clear, definite and to-the-point every word is—

WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Machado of Cuba is authoritatively understood to have advised Secretary of State Kellogg during his recent visit to Washington that the Platt amendment, under which the United States has the right to intervene in Cuba, is objectionable and is causing friction between the two countries.

Secretary Kellogg is believed to have made no promises to President Machado regarding the removal of the amendment, but to have given assurances that steps would be taken at the next session of Congress to modify the parcel post regulation by which the United States prohibits shipment of cigars from Cuba in quantities of less than 3,000.

Further Indications of the Alarming Spread of the Suicide Wave.—The prison matron reports that since her arrest on a charge of murdering her husband, Mrs. Ruth Snyder has received 168 marriage proposals from all parts of the country.

For God's Sake.—The effects of religious training are clearly evident in Gray's pious exclamation as he slugged Snyder with the sashweight. We quote from his testimony:

"He was apparently full of fight. He got me by the necktie and a struggle ensued, in which I was getting the worse, because I was being choked. I hollered 'Mommie, Mommie, for God's sake help me.' I had dropped the weight. She came over, she took the weight and she hit him on the head."

Current Journalism.—Editing a newspaper while some such an epoch-making trial as the Snyder-Gray affair is on must be a cinch. From two to five pages are given up to verbatim testimony. All you do is get the court record, cut out the "unprintables" and stack in columns. After a while the chief functionaries on a newspaper will be stenographers and censors.

Fair Play.—News story: Prominent bankers give a luncheon to 100 workmen, because by working overtime, etc., they finished putting up the bank building in record time. After the luncheon, the banker kept the building and the 100 workmen went out job-hunting.

The Lion and the Eagle: More Fact Than Fable

Yonder, where the Yangtse flows,
Where wakened China restless grows,
The Yankee eagle stoops to trail
Behind the British lion's tail;
The lion shows his bloody paws,
The eagle lifts his pointed claws.

Two worthy partners bent on prey,
Despite what their sleek spokesmen say.

The spectacle must give the chill
To the glorious ghosts of Bunker Hill
Who once did win eternal glories
By thrashing all the British tories;
Now their descendants, to their shame,
Play tricky Britain's bloody game.

Shall we, the self-styled brave and free,
The butchers of new China be?

—ADOLF WOLFF.

Faint Praise for the Jewish Writers.—A. B. Magil writes: "It's about your note last Saturday on the open letter of the Jewish writers concerning the internal struggles in the needle trades. I agree with your general feeling in regard to the letter, but I think you do a number of these writers an injustice when you say they were moved to write the letter because of the rough language that is being used in the fight."

"This is, no doubt, true of the great body of 'impartial' Jewish writers, whose snooty attitude throughout these long bitter weeks has been contemptible in the highest degree. But don't forget that among those who signed the letter were a large number whose sympathies lie with the left wing and who are genuinely interested in protecting the workers and saving the unions from complete disruption. Moreover, the letter was signed by several writers who are actively associated with the 'Freiheit,' among them being Abraham Raisin, H. Leivick, M. L. Halpern, Menachem Baresha and Mani Leib.

"The chief objection to the letter is that it is so namby-pamby and takes no definite stand. It ends with: 'A solution must be found,' to which one is tempted to reply, 'You don't say!' or 'So's your old man.' It offers no suggestions and makes no specific criticism. I suspect that the desire to be all-conciliatory and to step on no one's toes produced a vehement zero.

"Incidentally, the mildness of the letter didn't save it from attacks from three different sources: the 'Forward,' the daintily impartial 'Day,' and the 'Freie Arbeiter Stimme,' Yiddish anarchist weekly."

Still, we repeat, the appeal to the literary conscience of Woll, Frayne, McGrady, etc.—who are really running the show for the right wing—is very nearly the limit of the absurd, whatever the good intentions behind it.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

DRAMA

Feeble Apology for Big Business

"Wall Street," a play in three acts and a prologue, presented at the Hudson Theatre.

THIS miserable apology for a play is a dim echo of the first decade of this century when fourth rate dramatists were busy turning out banal stuff about the great self-sacrifice of the rich; extolling their great responsibilities and trying to prove that beneath the elegant finery of the idle, luxurious and debauched ladies and gentlemen of the four hundred there beat hearts of "purest gold." The last atrocity of this sort that we can recall was entitled "The Battle," and had a beefy comedian as its star.

Wall Street is the story of a New England farmer who dreamed of playing the stock exchange and kept imaginary accounts, much to the chagrin of his bovine wife. The New England scene contained all the trappings of low melodrama—snow on the window sill, dim lights, a cradle with an imaginary infant son. Arthur Hohl and Margaret Douglas, enacting the roles of John H. and Anne Perry tried to infuse life into the prologue by utilizing one of the shoddy exhibitions of the ribaldry of yokeldom. The introduction fell flat.

But then we thought the thing might prove to be a burlesque so we waited expectantly, if somewhat impatiently.

The next scene was a crippled attempt to depict a broker's office in Wall Street; tickers, tape, board boys, customers and a villain. John H. Parry is there; having started to work in a menial job for the firm of Patterson & Marshfield. By some sort of hocus-pocus Parry becomes a partner of Patterson, ousting Marshfield. The New England wife goes back to Nelsonville, the "home town," taking the son and heir with her. Parry marries the daughter of Patterson.

After years the son turns up to revenge his mother, he tries to double-cross the father, but the old man is a wizard and none of the Wall Street bulls or bears can put anything over on him—the original, one and only, gentle, modest, retiring, but withal hard as nails, John H. Parry.

The thing kept getting worse, but still we thought SOMETHING would eventually happen. But nothing happened. It went haltingly on to the

EUGENE O'NEILL



The noted dramatist will have his latest opus "Marco Millions" presented by the Theatre Guild early next season.

dismal end. Absolutely pointless, poorly written, acted in the manner of the ten-twenty and thirty cent stock companies of pre-war days, the thing came to a close with the Wall Street magnate defeating all his scheming enemies and winning, at last, his beloved son—who incidentally won a wife.

The thing is obviously a crude attempt to grovel before the much-abused Wall Street gang by trying to picture one of its members as a human being, deserving of sympathy because of his great responsibilities.—H. M. W.

"An American Tragedy" will be presented by Horace Liveright at the Bronx Opera House for one week commencing Monday. Morgan Farley, Katherine Wilson, Janet McLeay, Walter Walker, Albert Phillips and Grace Griswold are in the cast.

Rosalie Stewart will revive "The Torchbearers" before the close of this season. This was the first of George Kelly's series of successful comedies.

The New Plays

MONDAY

"OH, ERNEST!", a musical play based on Oscar Wilde's farce, "The Importance of Being Earnest," will open at the Royale Theatre Monday evening, presented by P. T. Rossiter. Francis DeWitt wrote the book and lyrics, Robert Hood Bowers the music. In the cast will be Marjorie Gatsen, Hal Forde, Dorothy Dilley, Harry McNaughton, Ralph Riggs, Katharine Witchie, Flavia Arcauro and Barbara Newberry.

SIERRA'S SPANISH ART THEATRE opens the second week of their engagement on Monday night, presenting four plays during the week. The program: Monday and Friday nights, "The Cradle Song"; Tuesday, "Angela Maria," a drama, both by Martinez Sierra; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "The Royal Peacock," by Sierra; Saturday matinee and evening, "Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw.

"JULIE," by Corning White, will be presented by Homeric Productions at the Lyceum theatre Monday night with Alison Skipworth, Erward Arnold, Betty Pierce, Alexander Clark Jr. and Blanche Friderici in the cast.

"KEMPY," by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, will be revived Monday night at the Selwyn theatre by Murray Phillips. The Nugents—Ruth, Norma Lee, Elliott and J. C. will be in the cast.

"KATY KID," a comedy by Willis Maxwell Goodhue, comes to Daly's 63rd Street Theatre Monday night, presented by Edward White-side and J. J. Levinson. Julietta Day and Romney Bent head the cast.

TUESDAY

"HE LOVED THE LADIES," a comedy by Herbert Hall Winslow, opens at the Frolic theatre Tuesday night. The principal players are Lillian Ross, Lyons Wickland, Louise Carter, John Carmody, Isabel Dawn and Gertrude Fowler.

WEDNESDAY

"ONE FOR ALL," a comedy by Ernest and Louise Cortis, will open at the Greenwich Village Theatre Wednesday night. The cast will include Madeline Delmar, Ethel Jackson, Jennie A. Eustace,

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

ALL NEXT WEEK

"The Second Man"

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30. Week of May 16th—PYGMALION Week of May 23rd—THE SECOND MAN

PIRANDELLO'S

RIGHT YOU ARE

IF YOU THINK YOU ARE

GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Week of May 16th—MR. PIM PASSES BY Week of May 23rd—RIGHT YOU ARE

ALL NEXT WEEK

"The Silver Cord"

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY. 5078. Week of May 16th—NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER Week of May 23rd—THE SILVER CORD

\$500 AWARD

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

"THE LADDER"

WALDORF THEATRE

50th St. E. of B'way—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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

CRIME

By Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer

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

PROLETARIAN ART THEATRE

presents

"The Awakening of China"

A Dramatic Recitation With

N. MALKIN and MARY GINSBURG, at

THE LABOR TEMPLE, 14th and 2nd Ave. SATURDAY EVE., MAY 7th

Mr. STANLEY DAY at the organ.

Mr. JOHN PICORRI, Scenic Director.

H. M. WICKS will speak on the Chinese Revolution.

B. LUMET A. VINOGRADOF
R. VANDROF S. LIPZIN

TICKETS 50c, to be had at the Freiheit and at the Defense Office, 41 Union Sq. All money to go for the Cloak, Dress, and Furriers Prisoners—victims of the right wing Minola treason.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TWICE DAILY, 2 P.M. & 8 P.M.

RINGLING BROS. and BARNUM & BAILEY

SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT TICKETS at GARDEN BOX OFFICES 8th Ave. and 49th St., and Gimbel Bros.

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

WHAT PRICE GLORY Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-75c. Evs. 50c-75c.

Harry L. Cort and Clark Ross will produce a new play called "The Brigand," by Paul Fox and George Tilton, early next season. This will be followed with a musical comedy by Cort called "The Radio Girl."

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave. Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

"KATY DID" A New Domestic Comedy

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street. 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

Phillip Dunning, who collaborated with George Abbott in the writing of "Broadway," has a new one, a comedy of back-stage life, titled "The Understudy." Jack Donahue is collaborating with Cort called "The Radio Girl."

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1927

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

Editor's Note

It would seem from recent developments that the imperialists of the United States are not altogether ready to play in China the game of Great Britain or to follow there fully the same tactics as British imperialism does. There seems to be a tendency in the ruling circles of big American capital in favor of the American government playing its own game in China, and with its own policies and tactics. Which, of course, will not make American policy in China any less imperialist, but only different from British policy.

How strong this tendency is remains to be seen. One must not overlook the fact that on several occasions in recent months the American government had acted jointly with the British in open attacks upon the Chinese Nationalist revolution. Suffice it to mention only two of the most outstanding incidents of this character: the joint bombardment of Nanking by British and American warships and the five-power protest note to the Chinese government in which participated also the United States. These, along with several more incidents of a similar nature, would indicate quite clearly that there has been and still is serious danger of the American government joining hands with the British for common military action against China. The demand of No Alliance With British Imperialism Against China must continue to be pressed with the greatest vigor and determination if such an eventuality is to be prevented.

AMERICAN imperialism has its own interests in China to look after. And these interests do not always coincide with those of the other imperialist powers, least of all with the interests of British and Japanese imperialism. In fact, the larger imperialist ambitions of American capitalism in the Far East and in the world generally run almost exactly contrary to the imperialist policies of both Great Britain and Japan. Hence, the concentration of American naval and military forces in China constitutes preparation for war not only against the Chinese revolution but also for the eventuality of armed conflict with the imperialist opponents of the United States such as Great Britain and Japan. The struggle for imperialist domination in China and for the mastery of the Pacific is, of course, the chief objective in the diplomatic maneuvers and military preparations of the big imperialist powers that is taking place before our very eyes. It is precisely here that we find the greatest danger of a new world imperialist war. And among the forces which are working and preparing for it are the imperialists of the United States.

THE defection of Chiang Kai-shek and his attacks upon the revolutionary block of the Chinese workers and peasants, has had a good deal to do with the so-called "pacific" turn in American policy in China, strengthening those elements among the American imperialists who favor a more independent (of Great Britain) policy in China. This turn is quite in accord with the traditional, "open-door," but nevertheless imperialist, American policy in China. Due to the fact that the American imperialists are comparative newcomers in China, they are less entrenched there than the British in an economic, political and military way. Consequently, the present day interests of American imperialism do not run so irrevocably and uncompromisingly in opposition to the interests of nearly all classes and groups in China, as is the case with British imperialism which finds itself able to co-operate almost exclusively with one or the other of the reactionary Chinese generals representing portions of the feudal-militaristic cliques. British imperialism is fighting almost the whole of China, whereas American imperialism could afford to "pacify" at least the big native commercial and industrial bourgeoisie, in order to fight more effectively the workers and peasants of China which are the real backbone of the revolution.

Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution reflects a readiness on the part of the big Chinese merchants, industrialists and landlords to reach an understanding with the foreign imperialists at the expense of the Chinese masses. And the "pacific" turn in American imperialist policy in China reflects the orientation of American capitalism towards an alliance with these big merchants, industrialists and landlords for a common struggle against the Chinese workers and peasants and for the joint



STRIKE

Drawing by Maurice Becker

exploitation of these masses. One of the chief inducements for the native Chinese capitalists to accept such an alliance with American imperialism against the Chinese Nationalist revolution is undoubtedly the ability of American imperialism to "finance" and promote the development of industry for large scale exploitation and profit-making in which the Chinese capitalists would have their proper share.

Despite therefore the so-called "pacific" appearance of the American imperialist policy in China, the maneuvers of the American government constitute a life danger to the Chinese revolution. This is particularly so because the American attack is directed chiefly against the Chinese revolutionary bloc, the workers and peasants, which is the backbone and mainstay of the revolution. To offer real support to the Chinese Nationalist revolution means to exert all possible effort to compel the American imperialists to keep their hands off China.

THE question of farm relief and farm relief legislation has not been settled by President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. Not even the middle and rich farmers are willing or able to accept Coolidge's veto as something final and conclusive. While the poor and working farmers, whose lot would have improved little if any even with the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill, have not yet really begun to move. The voice of the masses of poor and working farmers is yet to be heard, and when this happens it will hardly sound like the McNary-Haugen bill.

What will actually happen with the farming masses, which have been most seriously affected by the critical conditions of wheat and cotton farming, will depend in a large measure upon the initiative, aggressiveness and foresight of those organizations that are qualified to speak for the poor and working farmers. Above all will developments depend upon the militancy of the farming masses themselves. It is high time that the poor and working farmers begin to consolidate their forces, clarify their program, and organize for struggle to demand actual relief.

Particularly becomes this urgent because the classes and groups hostile to the poor and working farmers are far from being passive in the situation. The big capitalists, whose political affairs are now managed by the republican administration, are actively engaged in breaking up the opposition of the farmers by first dividing their ranks. It is an open secret that President Coolidge is desperately trying to fix up an understanding with the spokesman of the middle and rich farmers which would give little to the middle farmer and nothing at all to the poor and working farmers. In doing so, President Coolidge is working not only for his own renomination as against possible fake agrarian contenders

like Lowden, but also for big capital as against the farming masses. This united front of the big financial, industrial and commercial capitalists on the one hand with the rich farmers on the other hand constitutes a hostile and dangerous move against the poor and working farmers. The latter cannot afford to remain passive or indifferent to this condition. They must wake up to the dangers confronting them and begin to mobilize their own united front with a basic program of agrarian relief of their own. And in addition, they must also take measures towards closer relations with labor which is the only real ally of the poor and working farmers against the oppression of big capital.

Contrary to the comparative passivity of the poor and working farmers are the active efforts of the rich farmers to secure relief legislation in their interests. The spokesmen of this group, organized in the executive committee of 22 headed by George N. Peck of Chicago, held a meeting in that city a week ago to review the situation following the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill and to "lay plans for the fight" at the next session of congress. It is understood that this meeting was preparatory to conferences soon to be held with Senator McNary and Congressman Haugen.

The statement issued at the close of the meeting says that the sentiment in different sections of the south and middle west for effective farm relief legislation is stronger than ever, and "that there is no sentiment among those represented here today in favor of a legislative program which falls short of these aims or which attempts to compromise these principles." Which is all very well, of course, showing first that the well-to-do farmers are alive to their interests and, second, that they are preparing to put up a stiff fight to get the best of the bargain which Coolidge is trying to negotiate with them. But where do the poor and working farmers come in on this deal? Nowhere. It would be sheer folly to expect anything beneficial to the farming masses from the bargaining between Coolidge and the spokesmen of the rich farmers. To repeat what was said above, the poor and working farmers must begin to concentrate and mobilize their forces, in alliance with the workers, and prepare for struggle on a basic agrarian program.

MAY DAY celebrations this year bore all the signs of the beginning of a real awakening of the workers to the dangers of imperialism and imperialist war. Even in the stronghold and citadel of the steel trust—Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh district—the spirit and temper of the masses participating in our meetings was frankly and openly demonstrated against the war machinations of world imperialism, against the war on China and the contemplated attack upon the Soviet Union. Neither the terror nor the systematic persecutions of the workers by the steel trust and its agents could prevent the masses from expressing their loyalty to international working class solidarity.

An especially gladdening picture was presented by the May Day celebration in East Pittsburgh. The strenuous efforts of our comrades and their indefatigable preparations were well compensated by the splendid outpouring of the workers, their wives and children, the perfect organization and real militant spirit that prevailed at the celebration in East Pittsburgh. The slaves of the Westinghouse Company, which dominates the town, came to the celebration in large numbers. Adults and youth, boys, girls and children—all came to celebrate the workers' holiday. The celebration continued till far after midnight.

The writer of these lines cannot abstain from expressing his hearty admiration at the role played by the pioneers at the East Pittsburgh celebration. They sang and played, recited, cheered and demonstrated with such force, beauty and enthusiasm that the faces of the grown-ups became virtually transformed and the whole gathering imbued with courage, hope and pride in our movement and in our cause. Three cheers for the East Pittsburgh Pioneers. They have given us a vivid and beautiful image of the militant generation of working class fighters that is growing up now in the United States. These will not only carry on our struggles of today but will see them through to the very end and bring to a final conclusion the defeat of capitalism in the United States and the victory of the working class.

Murder and Love—By Proxy

Curtain up on the Great American Drama. A cross section of American life—as is. The walls are down and the wriggling mass of putrescence is exposed. Thugs—gunmen—newspapermen—politicians—prostitutes—workers—stenographers—Mutt and Jeff—columnists—tabloid editors—abolitionists—A. F. of L. labor leaders—fixers—black-mailers—grafters—song and dance men—newsies—movie magnates—yesmen—all, all are here!

Remember, Mr. Director, our characters are so many automatons—good Americans all. You are handling mobs in this act. They will say and do many things and it is well that you know why.

At heart, really, they are human beings. They want to live. The men want to feel the ecstasy of danger; the women want to experience the delightful pain of childbirth. But they cannot. The men are dwarfed and stifled by labor. They would shrivel and dry up at the faintest hint of danger. The women are bent, twisted and plucked by centuries of "style"—and insufficient food. A chocolate éclair and a vanilla soda—lunch 20 cents.

They live in boxes—two and three rooms—the work is deadeningly mechanical—jigjog, jigjog, click, click, click—but life calls and even the Spring sun filters down into Nassau Street—down to the blast furnaces in Pittsburg—down to the gray steel mill streets in Passaic.

The spring sap begins to flow in enslaved veins—latent, primordial desires come to life—to run—to strike—to love—a strong, sweaty love—to empty one's lungs in a lusty, hoarse shout—(No talking—this means you! ! !)—but, also remember, Mr. Director, that spring actually means nothing to our dumb characters—except boils and pimples. They are cramped, cooped up—spiritually and every other "ally."

But these primeval urges and instincts must be expressed somehow—let's sublimate them.

Here you bring on your newspapermen. Fine! "We'll give 'em murder," they say, "we'll give 'em love—we'll give 'em thrills—we'll give the palest stenographer and filing clerk the romance of her life—by proxy."

All right, boys, let's go!
POOR GIRL JILTED BY WEALTHY CLUBMAN KILLS SELF. (Gee, the dirty dawg, they oughta string 'im up")

SHIEK GUNMAN SHOOT'S TWO. (Yuh gotta hand it to these guys—sure got their noive with 'em")
PEACHES CHARGES NAMELESS SIN. ("Too much money—that's what the matter with them guys—too much dough." or "Oh—I do wonder what he did to her—I guess it'll be in the paper tomorrow—they have the loveliest pictures")

CHAPMAN GRINS DEFI AT HANGMAN. ("Yeah, that's the way to die—guts that's what I call it")
You see, Mr. Director, these characters of ours

live by proxy. They thrill at another's courage—feel shame for another's sin—they play ball by proxy—fight by proxy—yes (sotto voce)—they sin by proxy! Gunmen—prostitute—simplering gold-digger—hangman—prize fighter—they are all part of big, subsidized spectacle.

Have your mobs carrying pink tabloids under their arms—have groups reading them—High above the mobs have newspapermen—editors—politicians—labor leaders and bankers cheerleading them—move them to and fro—keep 'em going.

In this act when a communist comes on R. and utters the first word of his speech, "Workers—" be sure and have the pack go for him with fury—the politicians and newspapermen well to the fore.

At the end of the act when a reporter explains his prostitution by saying "economic determinism"—be sure and see that he wears a sheepish grin.

Remember, Mr. Director, this is the Great American Drama.

PREVENT THIS HORROR!

Colonel D. P. Bloch, of the French army, paints a picture of the "next war" calculated to give one the horrors. Yet he is writing in the coldest technical terms, and much of what he sees for future conflicts would have been witnessed in the last one had it lasted a few months longer.

The first thing to realize is that in the "next war" there will be no "fronts." Attacks will be delivered by airplane hundreds of miles behind the frontier. Next, there will be no non-combatants; every one will be swept into the war machine, and every one will be in danger.

If the World War had lasted till the spring of 1919, the German trenches would have been drenched with "lewisite," a deadlier gas than any yet used, and one defying all then known forms of protection.

This gas was the invention of an American college professor, and its manufacture would have been on a quantity basis of several thousand tons per week by March 1919.

On the other hand, Ludendorff had all plans laid to destroy Paris and London by a rain of "electron bombs," chemical fire makers which will start a blaze in anything burnable.

Colonel Bloch sees the American and German inventions combined in the next war; fire bombs used to drive people into the streets, and gas bombs to overcome or kill them when in the open.

It would be totally impossible to fit out a whole population with gas masks and train them in the use of such devices. Even if defense is found against one gas, another may be invented, and a week or day of its free use before the defense against it is found, may be sufficient to wipe out all resistance to it and win the war.—THE TAILOR.

1914-1917

—1914—

The strife-torn sun sank in the west
Amidst a hue and cry,
The sky was streaked with fore-telling scarlet,
As thru the trees the wind did sigh.

—1915—

Darkness, darkness, wrapped the earth as if in
Foreboding mantle,
A storm raged, the thunder pealed, the
Lightning flashed;
Rain came down in torrents; some stately trees
Were felled;
In troth the fiends of hell itself had met
And clashed.

—1916—

No moon, no stars, no faint ray of hope,
When thru the heavy laden clouds came breaking
A comet.
Yes, and dressed in a scarlet cloak;
And in her mad rush toward the earth her fiery
Locks were shaking.

—1917—March—

It struck, and its red embers filled the dark
And gloomy night.
But as all nights give way when they are spent,
The gray, astonished dawn came o'er and sighed
When such a fury, such confusion it beheld.

—1917—November—

But lo, before the scarlet-tinted morning star
Had kissed away the dew
A new, a brighter, reddish sun arose from
Eastern shores.
And there set like a ruby jewel within the blue
It smiled, it laughed, the earth did glow
As from the heavenly heights the golden sunshine
Poured.

— I. J. SPENCER.

Chao-Ting Chi Asks "Hands Off" Policy for China

AN appeal for the support and friendship of organized labor of this country in the movement started in China by the organized labor forces of that country for liberation and the right of self-government without outside interference, was made before the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday, April 17th, by Chao-Ting Chi, a representative of the Chinese Nationalist Party. He asked that labor in this country protest against the sending of American warships to China to assist Great Britain in her imperialistic program.

Mr. Chi was sent to the meeting by the Chicago office of the Kuo Min Tang (Chinese Nationalist Party) at 259 West 22nd Street.

Desired Liberation.

IN his speech, which met with the evident approval of the delegates, Mr. Chi said that the position of the Chinese Nationalist Party was that it desired the liberation of the Chinese from the outside domination.

"The Chinese liberal movement has been misrepresented," said the speaker. "It is nothing more than the Chinese movement for independence against the oppression of imperialism, and native militarism against the Chinese people. The movement is supplied with funds by the Chinese labor movement, and because of the Chinese trade unions, it has been able to carry on so far.

Forced Unequal Treaties.

FOR the past eighty years the powers have forced on China all kinds of unequal treaties. What are they? I will make a few simple explanations of a few of them. It would take me hours to explain all of them. I will illustrate by suggesting that foreign warships be sent up the Mississippi river to St. Louis to threaten to bombard the city, or into Chesapeake Bay to threaten your national capital at Washington.

"If that thing came to America just what would you feel about it? They send warships into the interior provinces of China whenever they feel like it. They say that they do it to protect their citizens. Well and good. Their citizens deserve protection. But I will explain how the Blue Express, a train that runs from Peking to Hankow, was captured by a group of Chinese bandits. Quite a number of foreigners were captured and kidnaped. They were taken into the mountains and held for ransom. This made the foreign countries from which they came angry, and they forced the Chinese government besides apologizing, to pay each one of the persons kidnaped and held prisoner \$250 for every day of confinement on the hill. The Chinese government had to accede to the demands and had to pay that sum to each of the prisoners for each day of confinement.

Chinese Life Valued At \$25.

A few days later on the streets of Shanghai a foreign automobile killed a Chinese. I believe the victim was a woman. The case was brought to the mixed court in Shanghai and the driver of the automobile was judged by his own people in Shanghai. He had to pay \$25 for the life of that Chinese. If the life of a Chinese is worth only \$25 and the liberty of foreigners is worth \$250 a day, that's the kind of situation the unequal treaties have forced on China.

"They claim that they send warships to protect their citizens but they use this as a shield to demand special privileges. The Chinese labor unions are against all kinds of oppression. We don't want your money, but we do want your help. In a few years the trade union movement has grown from nothing to a membership of one and one-half million.

Members of Labor Movement Guide.

IN China they lack military maps, and guides are used in their place. The members of the labor movement act as guides for the soldiers of the liberalist movement. No Chinese people will serve as guides to the northern militarists, but serve as guides for the revolutionary army. That is the reason that they are able to gain through surprise attacks. If anybody in China seeks to destroy the labor movement, he cannot succeed, but if he supports the labor movement, he will succeed. Success depends upon working with organized labor. The imperialists have tried to destroy the Chinese liberation movement and have tried to provoke the Russians are attacking northern China. The imperialists are led by Great Britain and Japan and they are trying also to involve the United States in this war against China.

"The movement is not Bolshevik in its nature. It is not against the interests of the workers in the West.

IN case the Chinese liberalist movement is not crushed we will set up our own government and stop the exploitation of Chinese labor. The Chinese government will support the Chinese trade unions, and force the capitalist to give higher wages. We do not want to reduce the standard of western workers to the level of Chinese workers, but we do want to raise the standards of our own workers so that they are comparable with your standards.

"What we hope you will do is that the American workers will protest against the sending of American warships to China, because of their own as well as our interests. We do not want this country to play into the hands of the British imperialists, but to try and stop a world war, and we want you to do this for your own interests."

On the Screen

EDMUND LOWE



As Sergeant Quirt in the screen version of "What Price Glory" at the Sam H. Harris theatre.

"Five Days in Paris," a French comedy film starring Nicholas Rimsky, the Russian screen star, will be presented at the Times Square Theatre for one day only, tomorrow (Sunday), under the direction of the Equitable Film Company of Paris. This is the premiere American showing of the film. This picture has been showing in Paris, London and Vienna because of its novel comedy.

"Annie Laurie," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new picture from an original story by Josephine Lovett, with Lillian Gish in the title role, will begin an engagement at the Embassy Theatre, next Wednesday evening. Norman Kerry, Hobart Bosworth, David Torrence, Creighton Hale, and Frank Currier are in the supporting cast.

Colleen Moore's newest film now in production is "Naughty But Nice," adopted by Carey Wilson from Lewis Allen Browne's "The Bigamist." Supporting Miss Moore are Donald Reed, Claude Gillingwater and Kathryn McGuire.

Constance Talmadge's next picture for First National will be "Breakfast Before Sunrise."

Richard Barthelmess is planning his next appearance with "The Patent Leather Kid," prepared by Winifred Dunn from Rupert Hughes' story.

Gertrude Atherton's novel "The Crystal Cup" will be adapted for the screen by Garrett Fort for First National. Fort is responsible for the recent adaptation of "White Gold."

MUSIC

Alice Paton, soprano, will make her debut at Town Hall Monday evening, in a diversified program of Italian, French, German and English songs, including the aria from "Lucrezia Borgia."

Emanuel Zetlin, violinist, and Frank Sheridan, pianist will appear in joint recital Sunday afternoon at Town Hall. The program includes three Sonatas; the D Minor, Op. 108 by Brahms; B-flat Major (Kochel No. 378), Mozart; B Minor, Respighi.

R. F. Quian, baritone, will give his song recital next Tuesday night at Town Hall.

Clemens Krauss, conductor and director of the municipal opera at Frankfurt-am-Main, will come here as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra in the latter part of next season. Mr. Krauss will conduct the Symphony during March, following Fritz Busch, Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Walter Damrosch.

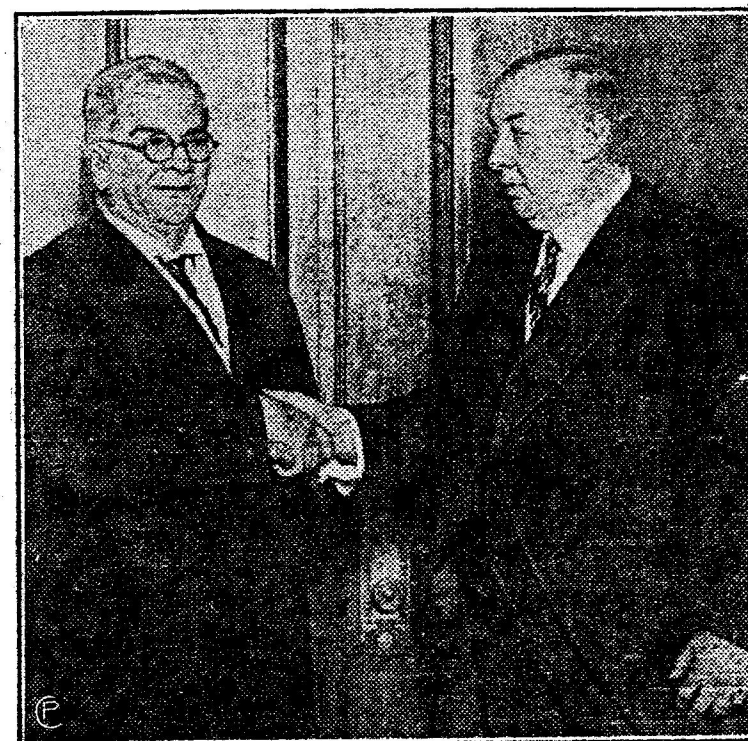
Anna Duncan will give a second dance recital on Sunday evening, May 22 at the Guild Theatre.

Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia orchestra, has been granted a leave of absence for the season of 1927-1928.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, beginning next fall, will give a series of seven subscription concerts with soloists on three Wednesday and four Friday evenings.

The New York Symphony Society is making plans to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary next season. Leopold Damrosch directed the first concert of the orchestra in Steinway Hall on Fourteenth Street, fifty years ago.

CUBAN PRESIDENT MEETS BILL



Snapshot of President Gerardo Machado of Cuba, left, being welcomed to Chicago by "Big Bill" Thompson, mayor.

DRAMA

Paul Green Writer of American Folk-Plays

THE author of "In Abraham's Bosom," which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for 1926, is called a "Trail-breaker in the literature of the South" by Frederick Koch, the founder of the Carolina Playmakers—a little theatre group whose fame has spread some distance from Carolina, where the organization first produced Paul Green's folk plays.

The young instructor of philosophy in the University of North Carolina, was born on a farm in Harnett County in Eastern Carolina. "He is as much a part of North Carolina" continues Mr. Koch, "as the soil from which he springs. His plays are as indigenous as the pine tree to his sand-hills. Like the tree his roots strike deep. And from the raw materials of the land he draws forth the life itself in authentic folk-plays. His first play produced by our Carolina Playmakers, "The Last of the Lowries," a romantic tragedy of the Croatan outlaws of Robeson County, was drawn from materials familiar to him since his earliest childhood. The play stirred the audience strangely. Here was a sound artist—a new playwright of tragic power and poetic impulse."

A man of imagination, with a strong yearning for beauty, the glamor and adventure of old tales find colorful expression in his plays. And there is a lyric note, too, intrinsic in Green's dramatic writing—as in the weird strains of the pirate chantey of Bloody Ed in the "Black-beard" play, and in the strange music of the white lady at the spinet in "The Old Man of Edenton." None the less is this true of his starkly realistic drama—a drama of repressed yearnings and of bitter revolt. The twilight singing of the fieldhands in the bleak tragedy of the tenant-farm preacher in "The Lord's Will," and the songs of the young folks enjoyin' themselves on Christmas Eve in "Old Wash Lucas," translate the neglected lives of the drab scene to the serene rhythm of art.

Paul Green is profoundly interested in the creation of a Negro theatre. He is one of the foremost workers in this field today. Such plays as "White Dresses," "Sam Tucker," "The End of the Row," "The Hot Iron," "The No 'Count Boy" and "In Abraham's Bosom," have made a distinctive contribution to our contemporary drama. They reveal an almost uncanny insight into the character of the negro and a rare feeling for the imagery and the melody of his race life.

Proletarian Art Theatre To Give Benefit Tonight

The Proletarian Art Theatre will hold a great Festival for the benefit of the Imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue, tonight at 8 P. M.

There will be recitations by A. Witigrade and Rubin Wandoff, well known artists of the Irving Place Theatre. The presentation of "The Simpleton," a special recitation by Barnch Lomed; Folk Songs by Mary Ginsberg; "The Awakening of China," by M. Malkin, and other numbers.

H. M. Wicks, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, will deliver a special address. Uncle Sam (Liptzin) the Freiheit humorist will be chairman. Tickets at 50 cents can be obtained at the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, also at the Freiheit.

Gilbert and Sullivan fans will be pleased to hear that Robert Milton is planning to produce "Patience" about May 16, with Vivian Hart in the title role.

SYLVIA FIELD



In "Broadway," the Jed Harris hit now in its ninth month at the Broadhurst theatre.

Theatre Guild to Do O'Neill's Newest Play

The Theatre Guild has acquired Eugene O'Neill's "Marco Millions" and will produce the play next season. Negotiations have been carried on with O'Neill, who is now in Bermuda. "Marco Millions" is that much discussed play which every important Broadway manager has had in his possession from time to time, but which they all relinquished because of what they considered the excessive cost of production. The version which the Guild has acquired has been revised by the author from his original drafts.

The play deals with the life and times of Marco Polo, and as O'Neill expresses it in the foreword to a published version issued by Boni & Liverright, is "an attempt to render poetic justice to one long famous as a traveler, unjustly world-renowned as a liar but sadly unrecognized by posterity in his true eminence as a man and citizen—Marco Polo of Venice." The title may be explained by Marco's devoted passion to the acquisition of money, a passion which grew and grew until he, too, could be counted as a possessor of millions. This is the first play of O'Neill's which has been published prior to the stage production. The Guild is planning to stage it in a most ambitious fashion. Two of his plays were revived this season, "Beyond the Horizon" and "Emperor Jones," but this will be the first new play for some time.

Broadway Briefs

"In Abraham's Bosom," the Pulitzer prize play, will re-open at the Provincetown Playhouse tomorrow evening. Frank Wilson, who was in the previous presentation, will head the cast.

"A La Carte," Rosalie Stewart's mid-summer revue, will come here sometime in August. In addition to sketches by George Kelly, the show will include lyrics and music by Lorenz Hart and Richard Rodgers, Mabel and Karl Kreck and Norma Gregg. The cast will include Roy Fant, Harriet Hoctor, Chic Yorke, Rose King and William Holbrook.

William A. Brady has a new farce, "Uppercuts," by N. C. Fowler and C. W. Bell, which he will try out next month. Bell is the author of "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" and other farces popular some seasons back.



BOYS WEEK

By R. L. B., New York City.

Beginning with May 9, we are going to have Boys' Week. It is going to last one week up to May 16. On May 16 there is going to be a big parade, the Boys' Week Parade.

Boys' Week is supposed to be for the benefit of the boys. But who is behind Boys' Week, who is organizing it? Some rich millionaires and bosses who make millions of dollars out of child labor and don't care if the children grow up ignorant and crippled. Also the school authorities whose job it is to dope the minds of the workers' children with all kinds of lies that will make them obedient to the bosses. Also the government which is the worst enemy of the workers because it is always on the side of the bosses and always against the workers. When the bosses, the Board of Education, and the government are backing up a thing it shows that that thing is bad for the workers and workers' children.

Also what does Boys' Week do? It makes the children feel that the government and the bosses are good to them and doing them good things and so it makes them forget that the bosses and the government are their enemies. It makes the children think the bosses and the school authorities and the government are their friends. This is not true; they are their worst enemies. And that's why Boys' Week is a very bad thing for the workers.

Workers' children! Learn the truth about Boys' Week. It's all a scheme to fool you.

OUR LETTER BOX

TEACHER LIES ABOUT RUSSIA

Dear Comrades: One day my geography teacher began to tell about Soviet Russia. She said it was not a happy country and the people were wild and crazy. She said that they were not educated and they were so wild that they killed the last czar. She said that the people couldn't read so they had to put pictures on the stores instead of letter. For instance, on a hat store they put a picture of a hat.

I think this is all a lie. She said that even though they have a government it's no good because the people are wild. This is all wrong because teacher only wants us to think that Soviet Russia is no good. I was going to stand up and tell her that Soviet Russia's government was GOOD, but good for the WORKERS and not for the bosses like in the U. S.—Your comrade, A. Y.

SHE HATES ALL PRIESTS

Dear Comrade: I am sending you ten cents for the picture buttons. But I am afraid that they will get here too late.

We now have a new teacher, but we don't salute the flag. Her name is Mrs. Ruth Flurmer. Our first teacher died and I was to her funeral. The priest is a great fool because he said such lies. I hate all priests.—HELEN R. CARLIAS.

MY SCHOOL

By IRVING K.

In my school the principal is trying to organize a "Boy Scout Troop." One boy who is already a scout tried to get me to belong, but I said nothing about it, because I don't believe in it. Then another boy scout said, "Don't try to bring him in the troop, he is a Bolshevik." That just shows how afraid they are of the Bolsheviks.

We have a very strong group of Pioneers here in Stamford to which I belong. We are trying to get all the workers' children who are in the Boy Scouts into the Pioneers where they really belong.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Are you in the Ruthenberg Sub Drive? If you want to win a prize you better send in your Young Comrade Sub. Send them to Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

1-2 year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name
Address
City
State Age

Issued Every Month.

A PROTEST STORM!



(By L. Laukkonen)

Workers from all over the world are protesting against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

SACCO AND VANZETTI

By SOPHIE TROTSKY—Brownsville Pioneer.

Two freedom fighters, two men of iron

Are sentenced to their doom.

Shall we let this injustice pass thru

When the nation is still in bloom?

Shall those who fought for workers

And workers, yes, we are,

Lay their lives because the shirkers

Are thirsty for human gore?

Or perhaps we should let those

Who live on our sweat

Silence two of our defenders.

Brave Sacco and Vanzetti. And yet:

Thru iron bars

Thru prison walls

Their message they still send

"Comrades fight onward for your rights

Fight comrades, till the end!"

Can "THEY" silence such strong voices

That reach us far and near

Can that mask of justice and freedom

Continue at us to leer?

Or shall we tear that mask asunder

And see our brothers free.

Come comrades choose, and choose the latter.

On to one great victory!

CAN YOU DRAW?

Besides articles, poems, jokes, riddles, puzzles, etc., all comrades are also invited to send in drawings and cartoons. Drawings about school—about the workers and the bosses, and especially about workers' children, are wanted. All good ones will be printed. If you can draw, let's see. Send all drawings and cartoons to the Pioneer Editorial Committee.

FROM PIONEER TO PIONEERS

By JOSEPH SHEAMETH.

Come Pioneers from all the land,

Come on along, and we'll join hands;

We will dance and help the workers all,

Before our hands each boss will fall.

NOTICE!!!

Have you sent for your free copy of the Young Comrade? If not, why not? Grab that pencil and write to the Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City for a free sample copy of the Young Comrade.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?



All children who go to school are invited to give their answers to the above question.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 12 is: THE WORKERS AND CHILDREN ALL OVER THE WORLD HOPE THAT THE CHINESE PEOPLE WILL GET RID OF THEIR OPPRESSORS AND ESTABLISH A SOVIET CHINA. Those whose answers were right are:

Nicholas Gapanovich, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vear Rosinsky, New York City; Mae Malyk, New York City; Celia Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; A. Backer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 11

Henry Carlier, Jr., Conoverville, Ohio; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; Sarah Weiss, Minneapolis, Minn.; Hilda Wolf, Baltimore, Md.; Elsie Rogoff, Detroit, Mich.; Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Helge Roos, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Florence Arkin, Chicago, Ill.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 10

Gera Gresto, Springfield, Ill.; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Bob Raport, Petaluma, Cal.; Becky Raport, Petaluma, Cal.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 13

This week's puzzle spells the name of one of the men who was recently sentenced to die for a crime that he never committed. Can you guess his name?

My first letter is 4 times in MASSACHUSETTS but not once in Italy.

My second is in VANZETTI but not in MUSSOLINI.

My third is in COMRADE but not in FOE. My fourth is in CAPITALIST but not in DOUGH. My fifth is in INNOCENT but not in STRESS. My whole is a name for you to guess.

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

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

By MARTIN GREEN.

The difference between a fat capitalist and a skinny worker is that a fat capitalist is a rich guy who always says "get to work," and has always hot times and always eats which makes him fat. But the skinny worker is always working and does not get enough money to eat and is skinny.

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(Continued)

While the dog was running restlessly back and forth to find a safe place, Benjamin sat on the bank of the river, letting his tired, burning feet hang in the water. Suddenly he was dreadfully frightened and drew his feet back hastily. A large pointed head thrust itself thru the water, a gigantic mouth opened, showing two rows of dreadful teeth, and a deep voice growled, "A fine morsel, just right for breakfast."

Benjamin screamed aloud and the dog came running quickly to him. To he was himself a little frightened, he whispered to Benjamin, "That is an alligator. Step back and let me speak to him."

The little boy obeyed and the dog addressed himself with cajoling courtesy to the alligator, saying, "Excuse us for having come to your kingdom, mighty lord of the river, but we are fleeing from an evil people and know that you with your power will be good enough to defend us."

The alligator felt flattered, drew his gigantic mouth into a friendly grin, and replied politely, "You are a clever animal. I am truly more mighty than people, and," he agreed pensively, "neither are we as bad as they. But this creature that sat with his feet hanging in the water is also a human being. Then why is he running away from his brothers?" And the shiny, greenish eyes of the alligator looked distrustfully at the dog.

"You surely know, wise and mighty animal, that the rich people are merciless to the poor, as that they were the wildest beasts. That is because there is no more greedy animal than this man. He is never satisfied, he always wants more: food and drink and houses, but above all, gold. That makes him so mean. My little friend is a poor child who must work for a rich man. He was torn away from his parents, and beaten until the blood flowed. I advised him to run away. And now we beg that you help us, for any moment the servants of the rich man may appear and capture my little friend."

(To Be Continued).

Three Revolutions In One

The spirit of solidarity expressed by the National Conference of the Independent Labor Party of England with the Chinese Revolution is a great forward step in the most important direction at the present time. It now devolves upon the workers of England to make this "spirit" of solidarity an actual empirical fact.

The I. L. P.'s resolution urges the British workers to refuse to fight in a war against China when the government declares one. That the workers refuse to produce munitions to be used in that war. That the workers refuse to load and transport munitions and troops to China.

Stop War on China.

The workers of the entire world are dutybound, to their Chinese Comrades as well as to themselves, to pass similar resolutions and carry out the meaning of same to the last letter and dot.

The struggling Chinese masses deserve this solidarity because they have undertaken and are bravely carrying out the mission imposed upon them by the present historical epoch. A mission so tremendous in proportion and consequences that in ordinary slow development requires three revolutions to achieve the same results. For, unlike a highly developed capitalist country like the United States where the producing classes are exploited and oppressed by a native capitalist class, in China the toilers suffer cruel and vicious exploitation and merciless oppression under a triangular system of tyranny. And this struggle in China now means to overthrow with one powerful blow, one great revolution, three forms of historical regimes of tyranny, slavery, exploitation and bring about freedom for the producing classes.

Feudal Generals.

First, China has not yet shaken off entirely the feudal system of exploitation and oppression. Up to the time when the present liberation movement commenced its victorious march the country was divided amongst the most vicious coterie of bloody and merciless bandits that stalk on two legs.

There was the so-called "Central Government" in Peking, Chang Tso-lin ruled in Manchuria, Yunan province had an autocratic potentate, Szechuan was blessed by the domination of three rival militarists, Wu Pei-fu controlled Honan Province and the greater part of the Upper Yangtze Valley, while Sun Chuan-fang controlled the lower Yangtze, and Chang Chung-chang ruled over Shantung, Feng Yu-hsiang controlled northwestern provinces around Mongolia, while in the south the Canton republican government flourished. Excepting the last two forces, that is, Feng Yu-hsiang and the Canton Republic, who are now the leaders of the liberation movement, China's masses bled, starved and writhed in agony under the iron heel of the Tuchunes, Tupans enumerated above.

Hired Soldiers Everywhere.

To maintain themselves as chieftains over their respective territories these rulers were compelled to surround themselves with bands of mercenaries. The rivalries between them led to costly wars, and consequently to destruction of lives and property, the interruption of enterprise in every field of endeavor where battles were raging. Not only that, but every defeated group of mercenaries in their march of retreat pillaged, looted, destroyed and killed along their route. Thus not only were the producing masses physically bled, their meager possessions looted and at times altogether destroyed but the costly expenses of these rival wars, the maintenance of the mercenaries and the various rulers' regimes, were borne by the masses of China so much so that many militarists collected taxes as far as 80 years in advance. Is it a wonder that thousands of poor Chinese rather than be victimized in this manner and starve to death turned to banditry themselves in their desperation?

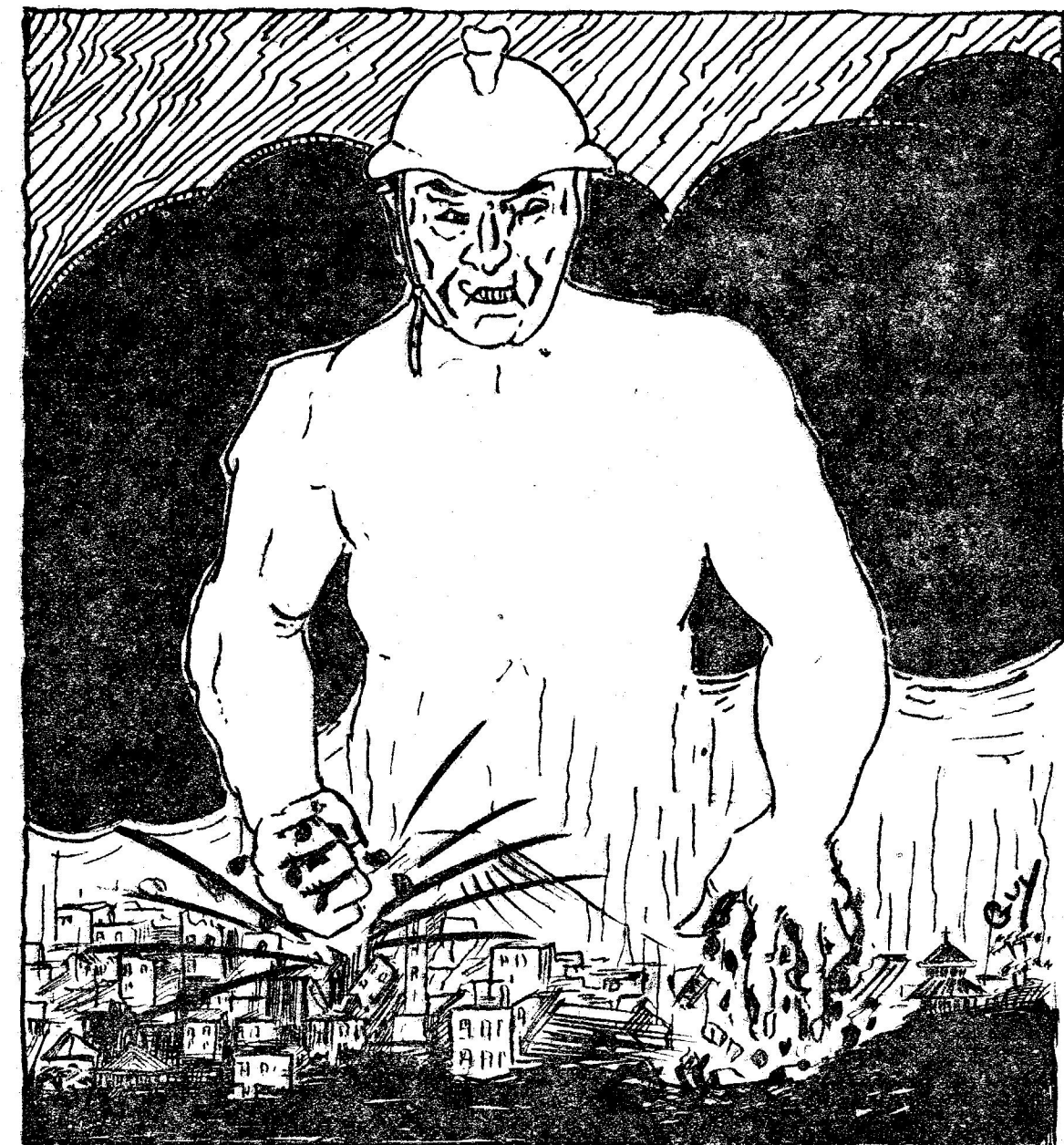
Destroying Exploiters.

The present liberation movement is striking down these tyrants one by one and is bringing light and relief to the oppressed. It is striving to unite all of China into one whole nation and under one centralized and responsible government. This act is, in the first place, a revolution against the remnants of feudalism.

Second, China's division between hostile militarists was taken advantage of and perpetuated by the capitalist imperialists. While the former oppressed and tyrannized the Chinese masses the latter thru corruption, bribery and force took possession of the most important, most strategic and most valuable parts of the country.

The capitalists began their "civilizing" work last century in China by forcing the population to dope itself with opium. The Chinese people refused to be poisoned and even went so far, in order to save themselves from the degrading and ruinous effects of it, as to seize one of John Bull's steamers loaded with opium and dumped that abominable cargo into the water. Whereupon England's capitalist government declared war on China and at the point of the bayonet forced the Chinese to become drug fiends so that the English capitalists may grow fat on the profits derived from this shameful trade.

Not only that, to punish the Chinese for their impudence in refusing to be poisoned, the English took possession of the most important ports and cities along the Yangtze. And still the Chinese kept on fighting against the opium when in 1859 England



was joined by France, fought China and in its civilizing campaign burned the summer palace and destroyed the most valuable art treasures therein and forced the Chinese government to legalize the opium trade.

Conquered Best Seaports.

Not only did the opium wars force this drug upon the country but they definitely established the imperialists as super-rulers over China. Nineteen capitalist countries entered China like hungry wolves to devour it and they wellnigh succeeded. They took possession of 49 ports, the most valuable territories for commerce, industry, railways and mines, established their own rules and laws, forced loans upon China, levied indemnities upon the nation for not submitting willingly to the robbery of the imperialists, took possession of the customs to enrich themselves at the expense of the Chinese government, at the same time to keep the latter in penury and force it to be dependent upon the good will of the imperialist robbers.

In taking possession of the most important industrial centers China's workers were not only filled with opium, not only were they treated like worthless animals socially, not only were they deprived of their rights politically, but they were mercilessly exploited in the industries.

Men, women and children were worked 16 hours a day and more for \$1.50 per month. And when the workers asked for better conditions, humane treatment and higher wages, and struck for it, they were shot down for it. In May 1926 not only were clubs, rifles and machine guns used against the textile strikers of Shanghai, but armored tank cars were let loose that crushed the bones of the strikers, crimsoned the streets with their blood and scattered the entrails of the victims in every direction as the heavy machine plowed its way thru the screaming mass of workers.

Against Foreign Tyranny.

Thus the present liberation movement, in seeking to drive out these imperialists, has declared a colonial peoples' revolution to end foreign tyranny in its territory.

Third, the Chinese toiling masses will not and must not stop at overthrowing feudalistic autocracy and capitalist imperialist plutocracy but will at the same time fight the third revolution and that is the overthrow of Chinese native capitalism and establish a Workers' and Peasants' Government. It is clearly to be seen that that is the direction the Chinese liberation movement is heading for.

When the present struggle first commenced the Kuomintang Party represented all discontented elements. First, the Chinese capitalists, who smarted under the domination of foreign imperialism. The former were discontented because the latter were the chief exploiters of the Chinese masses, Not

only that but the native capitalists suffered also by the condition of the militaristic regimes which expressed itself in heavy taxation, interruption of trade, and quite often in the destruction of commodities and other property due to rival wars.

Middle Classes Join.

Second, the petty bourgeoisie who suffered from foreign imperialism as well as from the native richer class, and on top of that from the militarists. Third, the professional class, that saw China's agony and misery and having received its education mostly in Western Europe and America desired to achieve national unification and national independence under a republican form of government modelled along the lines of the U. S. or some other democratic bourgeois form of government.

Such a government would give the professional class its rightful place in public life and full sway to their abilities which is under existing conditions impossible. Fourth, landlords who suffered thru rival wars, high taxes and imperialist domination.

Fifth, the poor peasant. And sixth, the industrial and city workers. The latter two were the greatest sufferers of all because these carry on their backs all those enumerated above and furnish the Tupans with all their requirements to maintain their regimes and their wars. Hence these six main elements in Chinese life joined the Kuomintang Party.

Working Class Rises.

But with the progress of the struggle the workers and peasants who supply the sinews of the revolution demanded some concessions, an amelioration of their miserable condition. The capitalistic elements within the Party refused to heed them and fought against the workers' and peasants' demands. Then the peasants began to revolt against the Party. Were the Party to accede to the aspirations of the upper classes within the organization then the revolution would lose its backbone, for without the peasants, who comprise between 85 and 90% of the population, the liberation movement would go down to defeat.

Thus the landlords within the party had to be dropped and the peasants retained. Now the farmers are organized in unions and thru their organized power reduced the exorbitant taxes upon their holdings. And whereas before, when farmers protested against high taxation they were arrested, now it is the contrary, it is the gentry that is being arrested by the farmers and the Kuomintang helps them along.

Wherever the Nationalists capture a city an army of organizers are let loose to organize the workers in all trades and industries. Immediately upon the heels of organization a strike wave sweeps the area and thru their organized power the workers reduce their working hours and raise their wages. When

(Continued on Page Four)

An East Side Incident

It was a warm spring day. The sun was beaming down upon all with a gay refulgence. The vendors of fruits and vegetables on the lower east side of New York were about rather earlier than was their usual wont, adding an oriental touch to the already pleasant oriental weather.

Fruits and spices from the South and Far East were sold here. Dated and figs and nuts and pineapples wafted up their fragrance to a rising multitude ready for work. The quaint cackling of the vendors—the pleasant—yes, pleasant aromas of exotic delicacies made one forget that this would soon be a reeking bedlam of noise and congestion and stink.

The carts were lined up against the curb; each one being made to look as attractive as possible. Only those vendors who had a special privilege from the inspector could get a permanent station for his cart against the curb. Those who hadn't this privilege (by virtue of a few bribed dollars) had to "keep moving" whenever so ordered by one of the blue-uniformed, brass-buttoned, red-necked defenders of the law.

Shapse was a bearded old Galician Jew. He couldn't quite see the sense in giving away money just for the privilege of being stationed. He'd rather ply his trade on the move, anyhow. If business was dull in one place he'd move on—relying on the little signs to tell the price while he'd merely shout "apples, apples"—the pronunciation of which luckily being the same in Jewish as in English.

His cart this morning was well filled with apples; each one of which sat back on a down of fluffy tissue paper. Some sold for one cent, others for three cents and the largest and most succulent sold for a nickel. Those nickel apples were always administered to with an extra brush of the already shining sleeve.

It was yet too early to shout out his wares. Housewives were just barely being seen on the streets—and it was from them—and not from the occasional passerby that one earned a living. The sun's rays striking the blood-red apples set up a

radiant reflection. The five cent apples were again dusted off—one was taken up, blown on and rubbed severely against the right sleeve.

"Apples, apples"—faintly—just to be prepared for the later rush, Shapse gave voice to his calling. "Apples, apples"—Some one kidded him about his desire to capture all the trade. He felt extremely happy. He lifted his left index finger and burrowing through the matted beard to his chin he would slowly pull strands of yellow-gray hair therefrom. A pleasant feeling. He liked it—and it was only when Shapse was happy that he did that.

The city began to hum. Trucks honked their way through the narrow, push-cart lined streets. Wives—short, squat, amiable—with their large buying bags made their appearance on the streets. In crescendo-like fashion the voices of the hawksters began to make themselves heard.

"Three pounds little women for a quarter," some robust wag in Yiddish bellowed forth.

"Apples, apples"—

Onions, carrots, dates, beans, spices, figs, potatoes, watermelons, bananas—a medley of fruits and vegetables—each had their selling representative here crying forth the mouth-watering virtue of each concomitant with the meagerness of the price.

"Apples, apples"—

"Keep moving there. Come on, get off the corner!"

The sensation of a prod in the small of the back. Shapse looked up scared.

He motioned with his hands for his mightiness in blue to allow him just to finish his sale. The prodding became a little more intense.

"Come on, get a move on—"

Shapse nodded his head and smiled affably. "Yeh, yeh, yeh"—in soothing apologetic inflection. Couldn't the representative of the law see that he meant to move on just as soon as he finished the sale?

Shapse felt just a bit nervous. The balancing stick would not come out as it usually did. He was conscious of a multitude of eyes staring in his direction. A small crowd had gathered.

"Snap into it!"

The stick came loose—and dropped to the ground. Shapse held on to the cart with one hand while he lowered his body to reach for the stick—. The policeman's stick which had been beating a slight tattoo on the edge of the cart suddenly thrust itself forward and—at first slowly, then a little faster the cart went reeling down the avenue till it veered in crazy fashion and hit up against the curb. Apples went flying in all directions. Some of the crowd laughed; others were but mildly concerned while some muttered strange oaths that even the foreign ears of one of New York's finest couldn't misinterpret.

Shapse stood up slowly—very slowly. His eyes became glazed. As if in the distance he could see a line of round red apples rolling slowly down the car tracks. He made no effort to go after them. It was like a dream. A sad dream from which he wished to awaken. A bitter feeling filled his soul. Directly in front of him he could make out a gargantuan apparition in blue. The people were crowding in. Rage, bitter rage, the rage of one caught in a trap came over him. A passing street car clanged its way through the mob and pieces of apple flew in all directions. A babble of voices and an old man trying to think. "Come on"—that gruff, hateful voice again. Shapse lifted his head and his jaundiced face stared up into the red corpulent face of the policeman. Hate—blind rage—and Shapse gathered the mouthful of saliva which had been choking him and he spat fully against the well stuffed uniform in blue.

"Apples, apples"—

For almost two months Shapse was missed in the markets of the east side. When he came back, his gait was slower—his apples were not as assiduously looked after as before—no more did he shout "apples, apples"—. His eyes were ever on the qui vive for one of those blue-uniformed, brass-buttoned, red-necked defenders of the law.

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Text of the Note from the Soviet Union to the Peking Government

Moscow, 11th April 1927.

ON the 9th April the following note signed by Comrade Litvinov dealing with the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking was handed to the ambassador of the Peking government in Moscow, Tchern: In connection with the raid by armed soldiers of the army of Chang Tso-lin and by the Peking police upon the rooms of the military attaché of the Soviet embassy in Peking and upon the living rooms of the employes of the embassy, I have the honor of requesting you to refer the following to the Peking cabinet:

1. Supplementing the note of the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Peking, Tcherny, of the 6th of April of this year, informing the Peking cabinet of the shameful raid upon the rooms of the military attaché and upon the living rooms of the employes of the embassy, and of the fact that many of the employes were arrested, maltreated and their living rooms searched and plundered, it has since been ascertained upon the basis of the information at present in our hands that the living rooms and the bureau of the military attaché were searched, plundered and partly destroyed by fire, despite all protests. Similarly, the living rooms of the employes of the embassy were demolished and plundered. A number of employes were arrested, some of them were beaten and subjected to other violence and to derision. The names of all the arrested have not yet been ascertained as the armed police and soldiers permit no one to enter the court where the living rooms of the military attaché and the employes of the embassy are situated, and the police have up to the present not published any such list. At the moment, armed soldiers and police are still occupying all the rooms, both of the military attaché and of the employes of the embassy.

2. The raid carried out by the Peking authorities is an unheard of violation of the most elementary extra-territorial rights recognized by all nations. The original supposition put forward by the ambassador of the Peking government in Moscow, Tchen, that the whole affair was a raid by common robbers and not a search carried out by the state police, has now been proved, by the receipt of the note of the foreign minister in Peking Wei Chiao-tu of the 8th April, to be incorrect. The commissariat for foreign affairs was inclined to accept the supposition of Tchen as being the most probable, for it could not assume that persons authorized to carry out the will of the Peking cabinet could commit such actions as those set out in the note of the ambassador of the Soviet Union, Tcherny and referred to above i. e. the arrest and maltreatment of employes of the Soviet embassy, the demolition of the bureau of the military attaché, the searching and plundering of the Russian trade mission and of the greater part of the living rooms of the employes of the embassy situated next to the latter. It can now be stated definitely that the actions termed by Tchen a robber raid, were carried out by soldiers and by the Peking police upon the orders of the Peking government. Such violence is absolutely without precedence for two states maintaining official relations with each other.

3. If the Peking government supposed that it was carrying out a raid upon a building belonging directly, as stated in the note of the Peking government, to the complex of the Soviet embassy, then it had not the right to do so without first informing the Soviet embassy. The police and the soldiers carrying out the raid did not merely refuse representatives of the embassy the right to enter the territory being searched and plundered, but even refused this right to the ambassador of the Soviet Union, Tcherny himself. Such an attitude can only be explained by a wish of the Peking cabinet for the violence and plundering of its agents to take place in the absence of any official personages. Only the completely improbable and unbelievable statement of the Peking government that weapons and documents were found during the course of the searches, proving that an insurrection was being prepared, explains why the raid upon the rooms of the military attaché and upon the rooms of the employes of the embassy took place under such extraordinary circumstances. For under such circumstances, when all possibility was removed of even the most elementary control and registration of the confiscated property, there is no guarantee whatever that the things allegedly "found" and which can be utilized by hostile foreign powers who inspired and sanctioned the raid on the 6th April, were actually found in the rooms raided.

4. If the Peking cabinet had discovered that Chinese citizens were present upon the territory directly belonging to the Soviet embassy, Chinese citizens who in the opinion of the Peking cabinet conducted an activity hostile to the interests of the latter, then it had the possibility and it was its duty to inform first of all the embassy of the Soviet Union. However, the Peking government considered it to be more correct in these circumstances, to direct itself to the diplomatic corps in Peking and, in agreement with the Dutch ambas-

sador, Udendeyk, to violate the extra-territorial rights of the military attaché, to use violence against employes of the embassy of the Soviet Union and to plunder and demolish their living rooms. The co-operation between the soldiers and police of the Peking government with the representatives of the diplomatic corps throws light upon the real motives of the unheard of violence and the violation of elementary extra-territorial rights and supplies the best evidence concerning those in whose interests this violence was committed.

The Soviet government emphatically protests against the above mentioned acts of violence and violation of normal rights and considers it necessary to insist upon the fulfillment of the following elementary demands:

a) The Chinese military troops and police must be immediately withdrawn from the rooms of the military attaché, of the employes of the embassy and of the trade mission.

b) All the arrested employes of the Soviet embassy and of the economic institutions of the Soviet Union must be immediately released.

c) All documents removed from the rooms of the military attaché must be immediately returned.

d) Personal effects, money, household goods, books and other objects confiscated or stolen by the police and the military must be returned to their owners immediately.

The Soviet government considers it necessary as a sign of protest to recall its Ambassador Tcherny and the whole staff of the embassy from Peking and to leave only a staff necessary to carry out

consular functions, until the above demands shall have been fulfilled.

The Soviet government limits itself to the above elementary demands which in no way are calculated to humiliate the Peking government. Every imperialist government whose representatives had been subjected to similar violence would have answered with the sharpest reprisals. The Soviet government which has sufficient means at its disposal to exercise reprisals, declares however that it has no intention whatever of taking such measures.

The Soviet government is well aware that irresponsible circles amongst the foreign imperialists wish to provoke the Soviet Union into a war. The Soviet government is well aware that the Peking cabinet was the instrument of foreign imperialist circles. However, in its policy, the Soviet government is guided only by the interests of the toilers of the whole world, including the interests of the masses of the Chinese people and the working class of all countries.

In answer to the Peking provocation which was intended to worsen the international situation and to turn the de facto military operations already begun by certain imperialist powers against China, into a new world war, the Soviet government declares that it will permit itself to be provoked by no one and will fight for the cause of peace between the nations with all the means at its disposal. The Soviet government does not doubt for one moment that its efforts for peace will receive the unanimous support of the toilers in all countries including particularly the peoples of China and of the Soviet Union.

Creators of Wealth

Spring-cold but the promise of warmth
a bright sun, mellow, a blue sky
only sparrows chirping
only the pattern of stone and brick and tile
static ornaments to break the hardness of walk and wall
trees pregnant with budding leaves are gone
spring in the city of steel and stone and men
building time
men weaving homes against the sky
steel girders the warp
steel girders the woof
shuttles of steel weaving a black intricate pattern into the blue
with bodies of steel for strands
Loud are the voices of the builders
above the restless motors of automobiles jammed into unwilling line
above the clamor of horns, the grating of metal wheels on the resisting track
rise the voices of the builders
the shattered air vibrates
to the rasp of the riveters hammer
locking girder to girder
with fingers of scorching metal
shriek of the crane hoisting rafters and men
alternate loads up to the dizzy heights
framework for mountains, hives of masonry, shelter for millions
sing . . . for spring is in the air
sing . . . for men have learned how to fashion mountains for home
Slaves have built monuments before
bent quivering backs to pyramids
laid stone on stone that pyramids might rise
honor to vanity of kings
the builders mistrust their strength
the creators of mountains . . . the welders of metal
the harnessers of wind and water
go harnessed willingly like oxen
they are afraid
Spring . . . cold but the promise of warmth
a bright sun, mellow, a blue sky
sing together
your voices will eclipse the tap tap tap of the riveters hammer
together your voices will rise above the whistle of the crane
hoisting steel and men to grapple against the sky
weld yourselves together, welders of many metals
weavers of stone and steel . . . creators of cities
weld and weave your millions of bodies into a mighty pattern
fuse and pour your voices into a mighty shout
join hands one with another until you encircle the earth
take what you have created

—MARGARET GRAHAM

BRONX WORKERS SPORTS CLUB

By I. KURLAND.

One of the most exciting and lively games ever played in the Bronx was held at 4 o'clock on April 24th, at Crotona Park Soccer Field. The first team of the noted Bronx Workers' Sports Club, "The Red Jerseys," played the first team of the Bronx Sports Club. This match, in which the two best selected teams of the Bronx participated, gave a real thrill to the spectators whose number exceeded 600 and most of whom came to see the "Red Jerseys" play.

The audience displayed enthusiasm and interest in the game and appeared to side with the Bronx Workers.

In spite of the fact that the score of the game was 2-2, the Workers' team outplayed its opponent in the technic of the game and skill in handling the ball. The first half of the game passed with the right half of the Bronx Workers scoring a goal from a penalty kick. During the second half the Bronx Sports scored a goal from a corner. A few minutes later the right out of the Bronx Workers scored the second goal, which was accompanied by a long applause and cheers lasting for about three minutes.

Two minutes before the end of the game the Bronx Sports scored a second ball, which was illegal according to soccer rules. The Bronx Workers consented to that goal because they do not play for the sake of scoring only, but for the sake of sports and good sportsmanship. Consequently the score was 2-2.

The last issue of the "Soccer Weekly" has suspected that International Stars participated in the game on the Bronx Workers team because the players did make a very good impression.

A successful dance given by the Bronx Workers' Sports Club on April 9, was another factor which helped to make the organization known in the Bronx. In spite of the short existence and other obstacles which the club had to overcome in its process of organization, the affair proved to be a tremendous success. Over three hundred and fifty young workers were present. Many sports and other organizations came in a body.

The organization tried to accomplish the following three tasks thru the dance.

1.—To acquaint the Bronx working youth with the organization.

2.—To enrich its treasury and thereby put the club on a firm financial basis.

3.—To acquaint the visitors with our idea of sports on a collective basis as opposed to the usual practice of the system of stars. The latter was well explained by a member of the club, who in a few words outlined the aims and purposes of the Bronx Workers' Sports Club.

THE CHINESE "REDS" SPEAK

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Now by the turmoil you have made
With murderous greed thru centuries,

Now by the blood upon your blade,
We rise against your tyrannies.

O bring your workers to these shores
Where Vanguard of The Dawn await

To tell them only peace endures
When Working Men control the State.

Come, let your toilers breathe the air
Of Communism blowing free;
We'll send them back—O never fear!
To strike a blow for liberty.

It will not be our alien feet,
It will not be our foreign cries
That thunder down your damned elite
When, bathed in blood, the System dies.

But English hands all rough with toil
Shall wield the blades and point the gun
When surging from the mills, the soil,
The task of Labor is begun.

And gaunt Americans shall seize—
Americans by right and worth—
The cause of all their miseries
And trample it into the earth.

And "Nordic" hands shall raise the Red
Victorious Banner to the sky,
By Labor's world-wide unity!
And yellow, white, and black be wed

THREE REVOLUTIONS IN ONE

(Continued from Page Three)

Hankow was captured the workers organized in unions won their demands after a brief strike by reducing the working day from 16 hours to 10 and 12 hours per day, and raised their wages from \$1.50 to \$3.75 per month. This is a tremendous gain for Chinese workers. The capitalists within the Party do not like it. But the workers in alliance with the peasants compose the essential force of the revolution, hence the workers must be retained at the expense of the capitalists.

Party Goes Toward Left.

Thus gradually the Kuomintang party purges itself of the exploiting classes and becomes the party of the producing masses whose interest lies in their emancipation not only from the military bandits, not only from the imperialist robbers but their interest lies in overthrowing their own native capitalist class and administer the land and its riches for the benefit of those who toil and produce all wealth by applying their labor power to their natural environment.

Workers of World Must Aid China.

The workers of the world owe a duty to their Chinese comrades in their struggle against tremendous odds. Because they are fighting the battle of all labor. The capitalists know this very well, this is why they stand united, ready to let loose all forces of destruction to devour the Chinese masses and drown their revolution in blood.

Every workers' organization should pass the resolution adopted by the English Independent Labor Party. Not only that, but organized labor must demand the withdrawing of the warships from Chinese waters and the recognition of the Hankow Nationalist Government. If this is not done now then each worker who remained silent in this hour of crisis will be responsible for the world slaughter the Imperialist Powers are preparing now.

