

# HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 94

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$3.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$3.00 per year.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

FREDERICK MOORE, the New York "Times" Shanghai correspondent contributes to the self-satisfaction of the bourgeois-minded newspaper readers by telling them that the Hankow nationalist government has decided to refrain from carrying on anti-foreign propaganda for the reason that it needs foreign assistance. Every person who is acquainted with the way news is made and who is honest would like to take Mr. Moore by the neck and tickle his apple, but since that is difficult the best we can do is prove that he is a liar and depend on our business manager to give our words the necessary circulation.

IN THE first place the Hankow government was never anti-foreign. It was and is anti-imperialist. It is not opposed to the idea of foreigners living and working in China. But it objects to either foreigners or natives fleeing the Chinese people. Until the Nationalist movement in China got as far as Hankow, Canton was blamed for all the ills that China was supposed to be heir to, but when the nationalist movement developed and went northwards our imperialist scribblers also went along.

YOU have read about Chiang-Kai-Shek. As the DAILY WORKER pointed out, Chiang sold out to the foreign imperialists. This is not a novelty. Many persons like Chiang have sold out under similar circumstances. In China, Chiang is now the favorite of the imperialists. But without some mass support Chiang would be as helpless as a flea in a whirlwind. So the imperialists tell Chiang to continue babbling about anti-foreignism in order that he may hold on to the mass following that he had before he betrayed the nationalist cause.

FREDERICK MOORE would have us believe that the revolutionary nationalists in China are anti-foreign. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In fact there are many foreigners co-operating with the Nationalist revolutionists. What they are against are the foreign tools of the imperialist plunderbund. The imperialist powers are not particularly concerned about shooting down Chinese revolutionists. They would just as soon shoot down American or British revolutionists fighting in China. But they will shoot down anybody who helps in the task of putting a link in the policy of imperialism in China.

THE Hankow Government represents the Chinese movement that aims to unify China under one government. Because it has not sold out to the foreign imperialists the foreign correspondents unite in maligning it. They say it is anti-foreign. The object is, of course, to prejudice the average newspaper reader against Hankow. But our readers know enough to discount everything that appears as news in the capitalist press and to assume that every bit of Chinese news sent across by a capitalist scribbler is false until it is proven true by events.

ABOUT 120 American battleships are lying in the two rivers that gird Manhattan Island. Some 20,000 young fellows are tramping the city and having a good time according to their individual tastes. The papers have extended editorial greetings to the fleet. The city has practically turned over its keys to the bluejackets. Not so long ago certain theatres had a rule which prevented bluejackets from getting inside their portals. The idea was that only a waster would join the navy. This was before Wall Street started on its imperialist rampage. Now, there is no nobler cause than imperialism. So the bluejackets who were scorned a few years back are now the white-haired boys of our bourgeoisie.

## Mob Forms at Church To Kill Accused Negro

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 2. — Following an all-night futile search for Lonnie Dixon, 16, Negro, who Sunday was forced to confess he criminally assaulted and murdered Floella McDonald, a mob of almost 1,000 people dispersed today. Vowing that a lynching would follow as soon as the whereabouts of the Negro was learned, the mob returned to the First Presbyterian Church and pledged themselves to form again as soon as the Negro was located. An early trial, with the death penalty demanded by the state, was promised by officials.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

## SACCO, VANZETTI JUSTICE ASKED IN 500 MEETINGS

### Workers in Every Nook of Country Protest

BOSTON, May 2.—The desk of Governor Fuller was heaped higher today than at any time in the past month with protests from every section of the country against the electrocution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti July 10.

The holding of May Day meetings in every city of any size in the United States and Canada was immediately responsible for the extraordinary deluge of telegrams. Particularly noticeable were the yellow telegram sheets from sections of the International Labor Defense.

More than 500 May Day meetings were held under International Labor Defense auspices, Rose Barron, in charge of the New York office, estimated yesterday. Each section adopted resolutions demanding a complete review of the case with the end of absolute and unconditional freedom for the two Italian workers.

Mexican Workers Speak Up  
Five communications addressed to President Coolidge asking that Sacco and Vanzetti be set free were received yesterday by Gov. Fuller from Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state. Translations of the communications were enclosed by Kellogg.

The letters were sent by Jesus Ramos, Monterrey, Mexico, representing unions of bakers and other workmen; Florentino Rodriguez, Guernero, Mexico; J. Aguilar, and Pedro Tapia, both of Monterrey, Mexico; and from the middle Rhine division of the Red Aid of Germany.

## RAILROADING OF RUBINSTEIN HIT BY CANDIDATES

The crass exhibition of Jersey justice by which Jack Rubinstein was sentenced to six months in jail and a \$500 fine for being beaten up by a jailer brought forth a heated denunciation yesterday from the three labor candidates for city commissioners in Passaic.

Simon Bambach, Simon Smelkenson and Albert Weisbord in a joint statement declared the sentence is a direct consequence of the textile workers' heroic struggle for union last year and pledged the candidates, if elected, to build a labor party to insure justice for workers in New Jersey.

Their statement reads: If anybody is still unconvinced that the textile strike of 1925 is not a great issue in the present campaign, if anyone still thinks that the mill owners are not going to take full revenge on everyone who dared to fight that the workers of this city should get a better wage and a union, then what took place Thursday in Hackensack certainly should make him change his mind.

Jack Rubinstein, one of the outstanding leaders in the fight of the textile workers for the right to live was sentenced to jail for 6 months, and given a \$500 fine. The charge was that Jack Rubinstein attacked a keeper while in jail facing trial on another count arising from his activities during the strike.

The charge is a most brazen frame up. Again and again Officer "Whitey," Adam Chesky, the same man who is now in jail as an alleged common thief tried to "get" Jack Rubinstein on similar charges outside of jail. This proving impossible it was decided to "frame" Jack while inside jail where only witnesses of the underworld would be present to see what was going on.

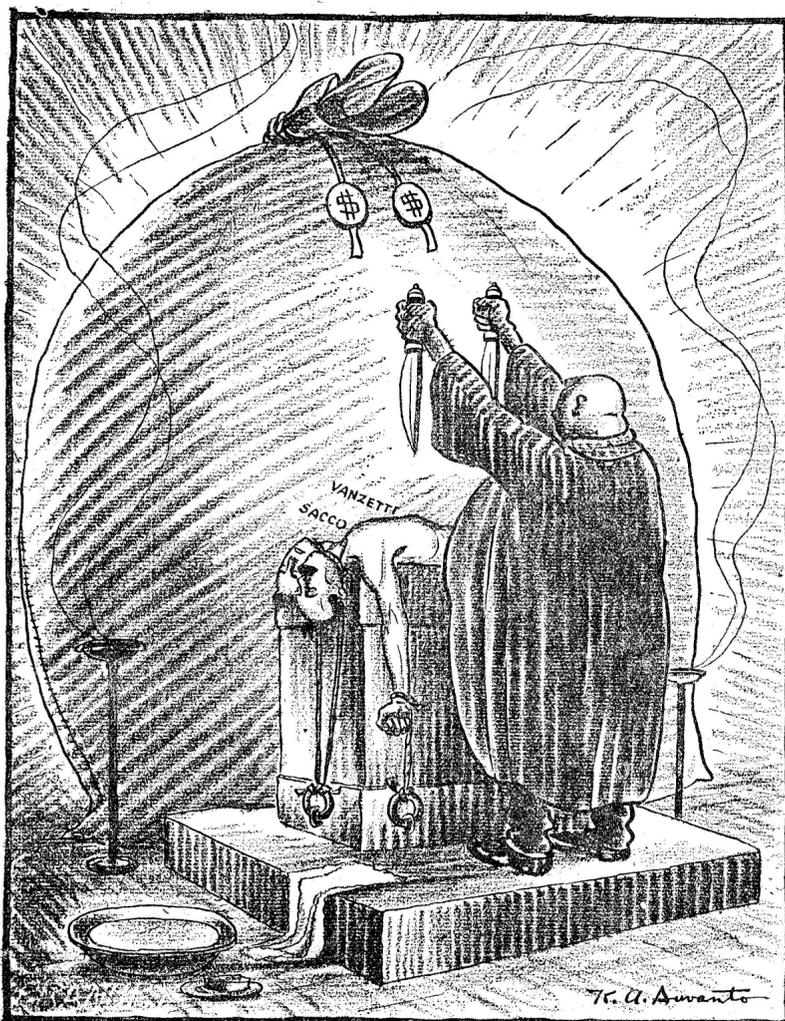
Mooney and Billings cases before, Sacco and Vanzetti cases recently, now the Rubinstein case all show clearly how the agents of the government are controlled by the capitalists of the country. Against this bosses' government the labor candidates declare for a workers' government, a government that will not punish trade unionists but will build the trade unions and secure to the workers the full product of their toil.

We emphatically protest this outrageous decision against Jack Rubinstein and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to build a labor party in New Jersey that will clean out the enemies of the workers.

(Signed) Simon E. Bambach, Simon Smelkenson, Albert Weisbord.

Labor Candidates on a Labor Platform

## HUMAN SACRIFICE—ANNO 1927



## Big Four Control U. S. Bank, Insurance Expose Shows

### PAST EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

- Apr. 22.—William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, wires Gov. Smith demanding an investigation of the "Big Four", basing his demand on a series of articles by Charles Yale Harrison.
- Apr. 28.—Governor Smith orders James A. Beha, Superintendent of Insurance to conduct an inquiry into the charges made in The DAILY WORKER exposure.
- Apr. 29.—Ex-senator William J. Tully, one of the targets in the Harrison articles, announces his resignation from official position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—"to travel in the Far East."
- Apr. 30.—James A. Beha, acting under orders from Governor Smith, writes to The DAILY WORKER asking for data on which to base his investigation. Facsimile of this letter appears in this edition.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON. ARTICLE XIX.

The "Big Four" assets, for the year ending December 31st 1925, in aggregate were \$3,606,884,715, (over three and a half billion dollars). The figures for 1926, not yet available, will certainly be over the four billion dollar mark. The 1925 figures, however, are distributed as follows:

Metropolitan	\$1,854,657,482
Prudential	1,373,110,038
Hancock	368,818,073
Colonial	10,229,122

In the United States and Canada there are over forty million workers insured by 62,222,702 weekly payment life insurance policies for a total of \$11,052,748,627. More than eleven billions of dollars. This is distributed in the following manner:

NO. OF POLICIES.	
Metropolitan	30,588,981
Prudential	26,188,802
John Hancock	4,679,631
Colonial	471,285
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE	
Metropolitan	\$5,913,452,116
Prudential	4,988,647,316
John Hancock	975,371,776
Colonial	75,277,419

These statistics show the enormous "progress" made by the "Big Four" weekly payment life insurance companies in recent years.

To this extent is the American worker interested in curbing the growing economic and political influence of the "Big Four." Directly and indirectly practically every person in the United States is interested in the machinations of this gigantic combine, because for every policy in force there are at least three members of

the family affected as beneficiaries.

\$4,000,000,000 Necessary? How powerful this insurance combine is, may be shown best by the abnormally large assets held by these companies as "a necessary reserve."

(Continued on Page Two)

## East Ohio Miners Turn Down Coal Company Plea To Resume at 1917 Rate

CLEVELAND, May 2. — The Lorain Coal & Dock Co., and the Sunday Creek Coal Co., operating mines in Eastern Ohio, have offered to reopen their mines on the 1917 basis. These companies are said to employ several thousand miners, but their offer has been turned down. Although at the offices of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., the offer was alleged to be untrue. C. J. Albanis, commissioner for the East Ohio Operators' Association, confirmed its correctness.

The union men are standing firm in the East Ohio district, which is known for the courageous stand that the miners have taken in all struggles. Although the miners in this part of the country were without work for months prior to April 1, and some of them worked only a few days a week, there have been no breaks in their ranks—and there are likely to be none. East Ohio stands by the Jacksonville agreement and will stay out till it is agreed to by the operators.

## LITTLE HOPE FOR MINERS ENTOMBED BY FATAL BLAST

### Second Mine Takes Fire Near Fairmont

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 2. — Rescue crews today had penetrated less than half the distance into the blast-wrecked depths of the New England Fuel & Transportation Company's mine at Everettsville, W. Va., near here, where 77 miners, entombed late Saturday afternoon, are still imprisoned.

Presence of gas in the mine is delaying the rescue attempts. Sixteen dead and seven injured have been brought to the surface.

Mounted police and a company of infantry have established a camp here to "protect the company's interest" and "keep order among the crowds." The relatives of the men below are roped away from the mine mouth.

### Used To Danger.

Upon the success or failure of the rescue crews depends the fate of many families represented in that mournful group of relatives.

They did not weep for they are the wives and children of miners, who are taught from childhood to be prepared to meet such emergencies without faltering.

### Bad Roads.

The mine is one of the largest in Monongahela county. It is located four miles off the main road from Morgantown to Fairmont. The nearest railroad is two miles away and only one telephone, a party line serves the vicinity of the mine.

Rescuers found considerable difficulty in trekking over the muddy, winding mountain roads with tile, cement, and timber with which to erect brattices as they force their way back into the inner workings of the mine. Coal companies contribute little to the upkeep of the county roads.

### Explosion Twists Steel.

The fate of the entombed men was in doubt, according to reports here from the scene, but rescuers were said to be doubtful of the possibility of finding any great number of them alive, because of the evidences all

(Continued on Page Two)

## CHIANG FEARS REVOLT AS TROOPS DESERT FOR HANKOW NATIONALISTS

### Imperialist Powers Thru Chang Tso-lin to Court-Martial Thirty-six From U. S. S. R.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

- 1.—Large sections of Chiang Kai Shek's army deserting to Nationalists; Chiang calls in northern troops to prevent rebellion in Nanking.
- 2.—Split between Minister MacMurray in Peking and State Department; MacMurray wants immediate partition of China.
- 3.—Chiang Kai Shek prevents May Day demonstrations.
- 4.—Chang Tso-lin, inspired by imperialist powers, will court-martial 36 citizens of Soviet Union; denies American lawyer admission to court to defend them.
- 5.—Text of Communist International statement, branding Chang's documents as forgeries.

SHANGHAI, May 2.—Large sections of Chiang Kai Shek's army are refusing to fight the Nationalist Government at Hankow and are deserting, according to reports received here.

One report states that Chiang, fearing a rebellion, disarmed 7,000 men of his Sixth Army last Saturday and is moving several thousand men of his "loyal" Third Army into Nanking.

### Old Troops Desert.

Chiang's strength, it is reported, lies with the counter-revolutionary northern troops who have been incorporated into his army. Chiang's old forces, who are educated in the principles of the Kuomintang, are rapidly leaving him.

In an effort to forestall a rebellion, Chiang has been sending officers suspected of left wing sympathies to the front against the northern war lords only to cut them off and leave them to capture and certain death at the hands of their enemies.

### MacMurray Wants War.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The differences between the state department and Minister John V. A. MacMurray at Peking are becoming more acute.

MacMurray has openly espoused the militarist policy of the British die-hard cabinet and is clamoring for open war on China. The state department, though it is responsible for a huge American armed force in China, is treading a little more cautiously.

### Favors Partition.

MacMurray is understood to favor the British plan for the occupation of the entire Yangtze Valley and the

(Continued on Page Two)

## DIE-HARD STRIKE BILL UNDER FIRE; HOWL DOWN HOGG

### Left Wing Favors New General Strike

LONDON, May 2. — A storm of boos, catcalls and hisses greeted Sir Douglas Hogg, attorney-general in the die-hard cabinet, when he moved the second reading of the labor-smashing anti-strike measure in the house of commons this afternoon.

### Calls Hogg Liar.

Jack Jones, of Silvertown, was ejected for a violent attack on the bill, while five other laborites were threatened with a similar fate. William Thorne, laborite from West Ham, was reprimanded by the speaker for calling Sir Douglas Hogg a liar.

Hogg's reading of the vicious measure was interrupted by continual stream of criticism from the labor benches, particularly from representatives of the militant minority in the labor party. John Robert Clynes opened the debate for the opposition in the absence of J. Ramsay MacDonald and moved that the bill be tabled for reflection and consideration.

### Favor General Strike.

The cabinet's bill would not merely outlaw general and sympathetic strikes and the boycott, but makes picketing virtually impossible.

Although the labor party is solid in its opposition to the measure, some of its more far-sighted and militant members see the futility of parliamentary action alone on this question, and have been advocating a general strike as a defense against the measure. The anti-strike bill would rob the British labor movement of the victories that it has gained in the last hundred years, labor leaders say.

## INADEQUATE AID FOR VICTIMS OF SOUTHERN FLOOD

### Second Mine Takes Fire Near Fairmont

WASHINGTON, May 2. — The American Red Cross announced this morning that total contributions thus far received are \$5,040,400.

It is likely, however, that this enormous sum will prove inadequate, and that another appeal will soon be issued setting \$10,000,000 as the minimum necessary to grapple with the gigantic relief problem.

President Coolidge has announced that the government will stick to his economy policy and will donate nothing to the relief of flood victims. The Coolidge "economy policy" has seldom been relaxed for anything except war preparations and increased salaries of higher officials.

### Hoover Didn't Get Wet.

"Conditions down there are terrible."

This was Herbert Hoover's description of the lower Mississippi Valley flood situation when he arrived here this morning to report to President Coolidge on the results of his week's observation and investigation.

Hoover said as soon as he "had a bath" and made his report he was returning to the flood area, probably Wednesday.

### Thousands Face Death

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 2.—A fleet of several hundred boats fought frantically today to save the lives of thousands of persons in the immediate path of flood waters from breaks in levees on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Louisiana, near here.

Thirty thousand persons in a 3,100 square mile area are in the path where the raging Mississippi soon may spread ruin.

Thirty million dollars worth of property is doomed to destruction.

### BATON ROUGE, La., May 2.

While Northern and Central Louisiana on the east bank and Southern Mississippi on the west bank of the river became the most critical area today, relief was afforded New Orleans.

The river gauge at New Orleans fell one tenth of a foot over Sunday. Blasting continued throughout the night at Poydras, while a thousand foot crevasse in prospect before Monday night.

The city is crowded with refugees. Stories of breaks farther up the river inundating thousands of acres of rice land before flooded continue.

## Sam Gompers Didn't Let Union Label Interfere In Confabs With Plutes

C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers Association and leader of the lockout of the 5,000 union plumbers, knew Sam Gompers, former president of the A. F. of L. Norman has a good story about Gompers, which he tells to visiting newspapermen.

Gompers was in Norman's office. The building boss offered a cigar to Sam, saying apologetically:

"I don't know whether the box his cigar came in had a union label or not, Mr. Gompers."

"Oh, that's all right," he replied, "don't carry my policies into friendly company."

Gompers was one of the founders of the Cigar Makers Union and held his A. F. of L. job for forty years on the basis of his record in that union.

### INSURANCE TRUST FIGURES

The "Big Four" have assets of nearly \$4,000,000,000. The U. S. government revenue income is \$3,962,755,690. 8,054 national banks have a total capital of \$1,379,101,000, the "Big Four" have four billion.

There are over 40,000,000 weekly payment policyholders in U. S. There are only 12,573,001 saving bank depositors in U. S.

The assets now in the hands of the "Big Four" is greater than the entire amount of currency in circulation in this country, which is 3,962,755,690.

The insurance companies now threaten to vest control of the entire economic life of the nation into fewer and more unscrupulous hands than ever before.

### "BIG FOUR" CONTROL U. S. BANK, EXPOSE SHOWS

(Continued from Page One)

at this stage of their development about four billion dollars.

While the size of the assets are admittedly high, they do not give evidence of the power implied therein. The danger to the economic life of the nation lies in the character and condition under which these terrific sums are held.

The day is long past when banks constituted the greatest menace to the control of industry and production. Standing behind the banks are these colossal insurance combines with their billions of dollars of liquid capital.

**Mobilized Menace.**

Liquid capital—therein lies the menace. For whereas other anti-social combines such as the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust and the Automobile Trust control enormous amounts of capital, such capital, is of necessity, tied up in real estate, machinery and stock. This condition does not exist in the case of insurance assets.

Where the former are essentially borrowers of capital, the "Big Four" are lenders.

On November 31st 1925 these four public plunderers had on deposit in their controlled banks throughout the country over \$70,000,000.00 in cash. No one but a child will hesitate to say who controls the banks in which this enormous amount of ready cash is deposited.

During the month of November the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the largest of the "Big Four" had over \$33,000,000.00 in cash deposited with the Metropolitan branch of the Chase National Bank in New York City.

**Assets Negotiable.**

Even the four billions of dollars in assets are more or less in liquid form. The vast majority of it being invested in negotiable bonds and securities.

Some idea of the enormity of these figures may be gained by calling to mind that the entire amount of currency in circulation in the United States is \$3,962,755,690. This is less than the amounts of assets now held by the "Big Four."

The total number of savings bank depositors are 12,573,001, the number of weekly payment life insurance policyholders is over 40,000,000.

On December 21st 1925 there were 8,054 national banks doing business in the United States with an aggregate paid in capital of \$1,379,101,000. Four weekly payment life insurance companies have \$4,000,000,000 in assets.

The total government revenue for 1926 was \$3,962,755,690; the "Big Four" assets are greater than the entire U. S. revenue for one solid year.

**Great, Not Good.**

The magnitude of these companies means absolutely nothing. They do not bespeak honesty, efficiency or fair dealing. Size, in insurance companies, indicates the energy with which the company has been prosecuting its business. A hoppedotamus is not more intelligent than an ant.

The immensity of the "Big Four" is evidence of the gullibility of the insuring public and proof that the presence of Frank R. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, on the directorate of the Metropolitan Life has aided the insurance trust in getting lots of free favorable publicity.

For example the Metropolitan assets of over one and a half billion dollars and over twelve billions of insurance in force is no more proof of worth and business acumen than a 5 karat diamond ring on the finger of a prosperous pawnbroker is proof of his business integrity.

**Success Measure.**

The success of industrial life insurance will be proven not by pointing to the scores of millions of poor dupes that have fallen for the swindle but rather by the great amount of insurance which these companies can offer with absolute safety at the lowest possible cost. Previous articles have shown how exorbitant the weekly payment life insurance rates are in comparison with the risk and honest expenses involved.

"The Big Four" will be adjudged successful when they learn (sic) to operate at low ratio of expenses, a safe return on investment and when the present murderous lapse rate is considerably lowered.

For the year 1925, 75 out of every 100 weekly payment policies which terminated on these companies' books were total loss lapses. Only 1 per cent were matured endowments! This condition of lapses has existed for the past twenty years. Only an incurable optimist could imagine that these corrupt companies will ever reform without the most drastic action on the part of the 40,000,000 policyholders who now suffer financial abuse of the basest variety.

**Big Overhead.**

The ratio of expense to income is positively appalling, about 39 per cent. On this point alone the weekly

payment insurance trust stands indicted as the most crooked gang of buccaners that ever looted the public.

For every dollar which pours into the coffers of this heartless combine, about 40 cents is spent on management expense. If any other business was run upon the same principle it would be bankrupt in a twinkling of an eye—unless it resorted to the merciless overcharging that the "Big Four" do.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company uses as its advertising slogan, "As Strong as the Rock of Gibraltar"—and then calmly proceeds to charge its "cooperative" policyholders nearly 40 cents for every dollar paid by them for "protection."

As strong as the Rock of Gibraltar—and as hard.

The figures used in this and preceding articles have been taken from the public reports of the "Big Four" as submitted by them to the Superintendent of Insurance at Albany, and from other official documents. It is common knowledge that the reports are doctored and "prepared" by \$30,000 a year actuaries.

A French philosopher has said, that "Language was made to conceal thought."

Actuaries are made to conceal facts. Demand an investigation!

**Needle Trade Defense**

**Men's Clothes.**

"Men, buy your new straw hats and spring and summer suits and top coats at the Great Defense Bazaar at the Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., May 12 to 15."

This is the slogan of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who have taken in a complete line of the famous G. G. Brand of men's clothes for the Bazaar. All necessary alterations on suits or topcoats will be made right at the Bazaar.

**"The Jungle"**

is going to have a great run. This picture, based on his famous book, has been donated to the defense by Upton Sinclair, and already arrangements have been made and theatres hired in Philadelphia, for June 3rd and 4th, and in New Haven for May 23rd.

**Shop Collections.**

Beckerman's white terror in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union prevents the publication of numerous reports from Amalgamated Shops. Nevertheless, acknowledgment is here made to the many shops and individuals who have contributed to the Defense Fund. Workers of the Rubinette Dress Company collected \$13.50, Troy Cloak Company \$6.00, Goodwell Dress Company \$50.000. Many other shops will be acknowledged thru the Special Bazaar Number of "Unity," and in the language press.

**Letters.**

April 29, 1927.

To the Joint Board Defense Committee:

Although I am not a furrier but heard of the good work done by the Joint Board Defense Committee, I am enclosing a dollar for the relief of the imprisoned workmen. My profession is upholstering and I belong to Local 76 U. I. U.

Yours truly,  
Morris Miller, Bklyn, N. Y.

**Joint Defense Cloak Makers:**

Dear Comrades: We are enclosing a check for \$6.00 as a donation towards your defense fund. This amount was collected in one of our union shops, and we would ask you to send us a receipt as we would like to turn it over to the girls, and show them that this money was sent to the proper place.

Wishing you success, we are,  
Comradely,  
Millinery Hand Workers Union,  
Local 43.

**Dear Friend Landy:**

At last my work in Buffalo is beginning to show results. I am enclosing a check for \$50.00 as a start and I am organizing a defense committee which will meet next Monday to organize and decide on a Tag Day.

We will send out several hundred One Dollar Roll Call checks on which we expect a fine response. A committee of twenty women has already begun to collect articles for the Bazaar. Please send me a big supply of all sorts of literature. Expect to be able to organize on the same lines as in Buffalo and will try to arrange a big tag day for the same day as in Buffalo.

S. Stoil.

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

## GREAT HANDS OFF CHINA COMMITTEE ACTS IN CHICAGO

### Darrow Heads List of Famous Speakers

CHICAGO, May 2.—Clarence Darrow, Congressman A. J. Sabath, President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor and William A. Cunnea are among the prominent members of a "Hands Off China" Committee under whose auspices a huge mass meeting will be held on May 6th, to protest against foreign intervention in China and to demand the withdrawal of United States armed forces.

**Many On Program.**

Clarence Darrow and Miss Jane Adams head an impressive list of speakers who will address the meeting in Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Streets, on Friday at 8 p. m. Included in the list are Congressman Sabath, Rev. John A. Lapp, Director of the Catholic National Welfare Conference; Mr. Cunnea, several times Socialist candidate for mayor; Rev. Paul Hutchinson of the Christian Century; Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press; Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, and Chao Ting Chi, representing the Chicago branch of the Kuomintang of China in America.

**China For Chinese.**

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will send a special message to the meeting.

Standing firmly against any attempt to involve the United States in war with China, the committee supports the principle of China for the Chinese and demands the abolition of the unequal treaties imposed upon China by the foreign powers.

The meeting on Friday is intended to start a wave of protest in Chicago that will exert pressure toward the withdrawal of United States armed forces from China. The prominence of the speakers and the fact that they include widely divergent groups drawn from the labor, church, liberal, and anti-imperialist fields, make the meeting an important political event.

**Union Heads Speak.**

The committee sponsoring the protest meeting includes besides most of the speakers listed above: Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Margaret Haley, secretary of the Teachers' Union; Prof. Ferdinand Schevill of the University of Chicago; Ella Boynton of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; William H. Holly 77 West Washington Street, is provisional secretary. Cooperating with the Americans on the committee will be three representatives of the Chinese Kuomintang: Chao Ting Chi, P. Wong, and J. Chin.

Seen at his office after the committee session, Mr. Holly expressed the attitude of himself and those associated with him, in the following words:

"Millions of Americans are thinking seriously about China for the first time. The United States, declaring friendship, nevertheless maintains large military and naval forces in Chinese territory, precisely as the British do. Preparations are being made to send still larger forces. Shall we allow them to be used to crush the great Nationalist movement that is ushering in the dawn of a new day in China?"

"It is these considerations which, as I personally see it, have resulted in the formation of the 'Hands Off China' Committee and which, as well as the personalities of the speakers, will give us a huge demonstration on May 6th. And these same considerations will make of the mass meeting the beginning of a sustained movement on behalf of the long-suffering Chinese people."

**Open Trial of Mexican Worker of Chicago Who Is Victim of Frame-Up**

CHICAGO, May 2.—The case of Agustin Morales, the Mexican who is being framed by the police as the murderer of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl of Melrose Park, Dec. 7th, will come to trial before Judge Harry B. Miller, today. The trial will probably last a week or longer.

Senator Eleazar del Valle of Mexico recently called upon Mary Belle Spencer, Morales' attorney, and expressed a willingness to do anything possible for the defense. The case is attracting widespread attention because of the ugliness of the circumstances in which the Mexican colony at Melrose Park found themselves involved following a tragedy in the darkness of which little is actually known. It is feared that much prejudiced testimony will be introduced to aid the state in its attempt to secure a death penalty for a Mexican who is obviously innocent.

**Los Angeles Pioneers To Meet.**

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — On May 8th, the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles are holding a big anniversary concert and entertainment at the Co-operative Center. The main feature will be a 3-act comedy "The Revolt of the Orphans."

## RADIO CENSORS ARE HAMMERED IN DEBATE HERE

### WEAF Chief Assailed By Radio Liberals

By HARBOR ALLEN. (Federated Press).

Questions on freedom of speech over the radio, which he could only evade or stammer about, were hurled at Merlin N. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Co., station WEAF, at the radio dinner of the America Civil Liberties Union.

Aylesworth, in a bland tone, had just assured the guests that there was plenty of free speech on the air; that anybody who wanted to broadcast could do so—providing WEAF, owned by the Westinghouse and the Western Electric Companies, felt his remarks were "adapted to radio," and that broadcasting was a losing proposition.

Morris L. Ernst, attorney for the Liberties Union, demanded to know why, if there was free speech on the radio, Norman Thomas, Senator Watson, De Valera, Hans Kaltenborn of the Brooklyn Eagle, and other critics of political administrations had their speeches censored, cut off, or denied the air. He also asked why, if broadcasting is a losing proposition, stations with practically no equipment are being traded at a premium of \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Ernst denounced the sale of "the mere signature of Secretary Hoover's name" for large sums of money. Labor had fought for two years before it was granted a license, he added, and some liberal groups in New York still find it impossible to get one.

Dr. James Yard, of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, asked whether WEAF would broadcast a plea for the removal of warships from China, and a "Hands Off China" policy. Aylesworth, stammering, presumed that "the speaker was serious," and said he had "thought of starting an open forum over the radio for all topics. Of course, that can't be overdone, as the public wants only to be entertained."

In reply to a question by Arthur Garfield Hayes, another Liberties Union attorney, Aylesworth listed among his "advisory board" William Green, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Julius Rosenwald and Owen D. Young. "Why don't you have a board composed of all shades of political opinion?" asked Mr. Hayes. "Your board would not pass anything the least bit radical."

"There can be no freedom of the air as long as broadcasting is commercial," declared J. Maher, radio editor of the New York Evening Journal. "Stations must please their customers, and they are afraid to send out controversial subjects or anything that makes people think. WEAF won't broadcast a talk on atheism or socialism, because they're in business and they hope to stay."

### Little Hope for Men Trapped in Scab Mine

(Continued from Page One)

ready encountered of the terrific force of the gas explosion which swept the pit late Saturday.

The entombed men, it is believed, are imprisoned at a depth of 10,500 feet. Rescuers this morning, according to early reports, had succeeded in reaching the 4,000 foot level only, and were progressing but slowly, due to the presence of smoke and gas.

The dead are: Commodore Burton, Edward Allen, Thomas Daugherty, W. L. Davis, Virgil Straight and Orvel Leach, all white, Martin Stone, William Hunter, Irvin Mallory and Frank Goodwin, Negroes, and four unidentified Negroes in Morgantown Morgues.

The seven injured have been removed to the city hospital at Fairmont.

**Another Mine Burns.**

Fire broke out today in the Virginia and Pittsburg Coal Company mine at Kingmont, near Fairmont, according to word received here.

The mine is several miles off the nearest main highway and only meager information was received concerning the blaze.

A considerable number of workers are imperiled by the blaze, but it is thought that they may have all escaped.

This second fire, following closely on the heels of the disastrous explosion and fire at the New England Fuel and Transportation Co. mine here, is but another point in the indictment against non-union mine management which is taking form in the minds of all miners as a result of the great increase in the number fatal or dangerous accidents lately.

**Non-union Dangers.**

Miners see the prevalence of such conditions as inseparable from union contracts, made by organized workers who are able to effectively strike, if necessary, to establish safe conditions.

The attempts made in near-by Pennsylvania to extend the area of non-union fields, and turn large coal companies from union to non-union conditions, is taken by miners as a threat of increased menace to life and limb.

## Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers? Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators? They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation! Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

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

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

**JOHN MARKLE**, 2 Rector St., New York City. Director Industrial Finance Corporation of New York (also Pres.). President and Director Jeddo-Highland Coal Co. President and Director Jeddo Supply Co. President and Director Jeddo Tunnel Co. Director Mayfield Construction Co. Vice Pres. and Director Morris Plan Co. of New York.

**OGDEN L. MILLS**, 15 Broad Street, New York City. Director Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R. Co. Director Atlantic Coast Steamship Co. Director Continental Paper Bag Co. Director Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Director New York Tribune, Incor. The Trustee New York Trust Co. Director Shredded Wheat Co. Director York Haven Paper Co.

## Chiang Fears Revolt As Troops See His Treason

(Continued from Page One)

eventual partition of the whole of China.

Rumors here indicate that the split may result in the recall of MacMurray.

**Sends More Planes.**

LONDON, May 2.—The foreign office is understood to be planning the dispatch of more bombing planes, guns and light craft to China.

What the next move of the foreign office will be in view of opposition of New Zealand, Canada and Australia to British intervention in China is problematical.

**Enter The Marines.**

SHANGHAI, May 2.—The Sixth Regiment of the United States Marines arrived at Shanghai aboard the transport Henderson this afternoon.

No mass May Day demonstrations were held here yesterday because of the repressive measures taken by Chiang Kai Shek. Workers fearing another of the wholesale massacres that have been the order of the day since Chiang joined the counter-revolution stayed in their homes.

**Court-Martial.**

PEKING, May 2.—The Soviet Union, it appears, will be prevented from putting up any sort of legal defense in behalf of the fifteen Russians captured in Chang Tso-lin's unprecedented raids on the Soviet embassy compound when they are court-martialed.

**Deny Legal Defence.**

Charles James Fox, American lawyer and editor of the North China Star, who has been retained by the Soviet Consul to defend them and twenty other Russians, including Mme. Borodin being held at Tsinanfu, said last night that his request to appear at the court martial in their behalf had received no reply.

It is believed that Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, acting for the imperialist powers, is trying to goad the Soviet Union into a war.

**Documents Forged.**

MOSCOW, May 2.—The statement issued by the Communist International several days ago branding as forgeries the documents alleged by Chang Tso-lin to have been captured in his unprecedented raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound follows:

"The Chinese press appearing in territory occupied by Chang Tso-lin publishes many forged documents alleged to have been seized by police during the last raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking.

**The Red Herring.**

"These 'materials' now reproduced by the bourgeois press of all countries contains the usual denunciations of the Communist International. All this news raised by imperialist circles clearly shows why police serving foreign capitals wanted to raid the Soviet embassy.

"This act was necessary for the dissembling system of fraud and forgery which British conservatives use in their anti-Soviet campaign and purpose, lending credibility to 'documents' false from beginning to end.

**Aiding Imperialist Hangmen.**

"These documents given out by the press controlled by Chang Tso-lin affirm that the Communist International has been trying to 'incite' the masses against foreigners for the purpose of provoking intervention in China.

"Thus nothing more nor less than assistance to the plans of the imperialist hangmen is attributed to the Communist International. Furthermore, the same 'instruction' recommends for the 'fulfillment of this purpose (intervention) to rob and murder foreigners,' regardless of their class.

**Statements Ridiculous.**

"All this nonsense, which indicates the political ignorance of its authors and fabricated by the specialists of foreign intelligence departments is so absurd that it needs no denial.

"Only hopelessly naive persons or acknowledged scoundrels attempting to justify by such filthy means the im-

## Passaic Slugger Of Union Pickets On Way to Prison

(Special to Daily Worker) P A S S A I C, May 2.—Stephen (Whitey) Adamschesky, one of the most brutal policemen in the textile strike last year, is on his way to the penitentiary.

The slugger of pickets, both men and women, and the virulent foe of unionism, "Whitey" found himself yesterday in the same jail to which he had consigned so many brave fighters for labor. He has confessed to the robbery of the gasoline service station at 213 Passaic Ave., Garfield.

Adamschesky was suspended from the force last Monday on suspicion and after spending several hours in a cell confessed to the crime. It is believed that other members of the police force are implicated.

## APRIL 23

(1860) The Birthday of our Leader

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McCormick and Steno Back. QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 2.—Cyrus McCormick and his bride, who was formerly his secretary, disembarked quietly from the S. S. Celtic here today. The McCormicks found an automobile awaiting them at the pier and drove off in the direction of Cork. It is believed they will take a honeymoon tour through Ireland.

Search For Bodies. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Fearing that sharks may have attacked Alfred Oliver, 16, and John Andrade, 29, who disappeared while wiggling for clams, searchers scoured the coast near Moss Landing today in search of the bodies.

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# Mussolini Offer to Bulgaria Revealed By Paris Newspaper

PARIS, May 2.—A sensational allegation of proposals made by Premier Mussolini to King Boris, to secure Bulgaria's support in the Italo-Jugo-Slavian dispute, is published today by L'Information, which states that its story is based upon a dispatch to the Belgrade Novosti Zagreb from its Sofia correspondent.

This dispatch alleges that Premier Mussolini has sent a special emissary to King Boris and Foreign Minister Bourouf, proposing that if Bulgaria remains neutral in any Italo-Jugo-Slavian conflict that she will obtain several districts of Macedonia.

A further proposal is alleged to have been made that if Bulgaria enters an alliance with Italy a marriage will be arranged between Princess Giovanni and Boris.

Premier Mussolini is alleged to have promised to establish a Bulgarian hegemony over the Balkans and to restore to Bulgaria portions of Dobruja taken from Bulgaria by the Treaty of Bucharest.

Foreign Minister Bourouf is said to have rejected the proposals and announced his intention of remaining strictly neutral and refusing to profit from difficulties of Bulgaria's neighbors.

Marconi After New Wife. ROME, May 2.—Count Bezziselli today announced the engagement of his daughter, Christine, to Guglielmo Marconi, famous wireless inventor and scientist. The marriage is expected to take place the middle of June. Signor Marconi's first marriage to the honorable Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the fourteenth Baron Inchiquin was recently dissolved by the "sacred rota" of the catholic church.

## Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

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

Name .....  
Address .....  
Occupation .....  
Union Affiliation .....

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

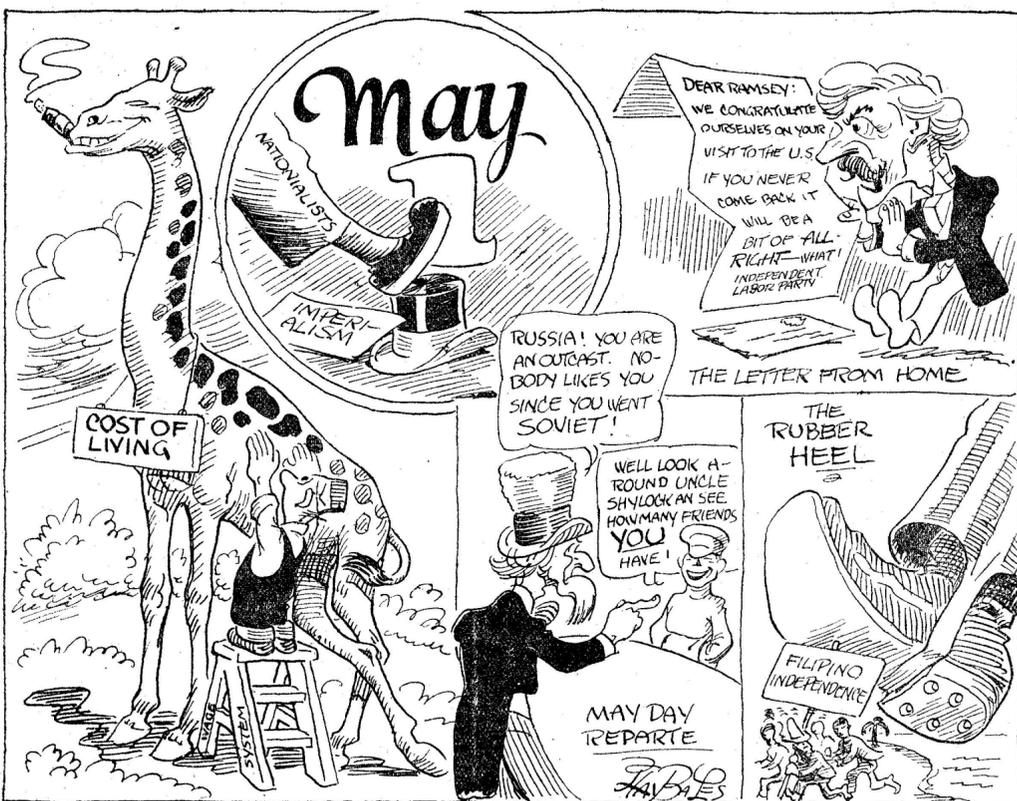
Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive.

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

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

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

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# Political Declaration of 8 Chinese Proletarian Organizations

**IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM.** The victorious northern expedition brings the revolutionary army face to face with the main forces of the enemies on the one hand, the marines and soldiers of the imperialists concentrated in Shanghai; on the other hand, the soldiers of the northern militarists.

The defeat of Sun Chuan fang—though a heavy blow to the imperialists and militarists—is only the beginning of a final clash between the revolution and the counter-revolution. Because Sun was unable to prevent the revolutionary army from coming to Shanghai, the imperialists are constrained to play their last card: armed intervention. Consequently, a fight between the revolutionary army and international imperialism is becoming inevitable.

Furthermore, Chang Tso-lin is concentrating his forces against the revolutionary army; and hopes if possible, to push back the latter. It is clear that his hypocritical plan has the entire backing of the imperialists.

**Duty of the Masses.** The first phase of the northern expedition being at its highest point, it is very necessary to have an decided and energetic fight to make it completely victorious.

At this urgent moment, all democratic and advanced forces must stand united behind the revolutionary army, in order to help it clear out all imperialist and militarist combined forces from the Yangtze region, and to reap the fruit of victory.

Up to the present, the people and the revolutionary army sincerely fulfilled their obligations. They deserve felicitation for the victory thus gotten under the leadership of the Kuomintang and the nationalist government. To defend that victory and the victory in the future, the leadership of the Kuomintang is more necessary than ever.

The strongest defense of the revolution remains in the disciplined organization of the revolutionary forces. Our forces, however, are being scattered over a large front of several hundred miles, in which modern communication is lacking. In such a situation, a supreme centralized power is necessary to realize the program of national revolution. This power must rest in the hands of the Kuomintang. Therefore, whatever act that may weaken the supreme power of the Kuomintang is a danger for the revolution. That will be intolerable, and will not be tolerated. We rally all the organized masses under the Kuomintang to make its power higher than any other organs: above also the nationalist government and the revolutionary army.

**Comrade Wang Must Resume Office.** To develop the revolutionary movement to the highest point, to lead the revolutionary army to victory, to organize a democratic and revolutionary government, to consolidate the political power of the masses in the territories newly acquired—it is necessary to centralize the power of the party, it is necessary to unite all revolutionary forces, without distinction. For this, comrade Wang Ching-wei is needed by the party. We hope comrade Wang shall resume office. We will rally all the organized masses to urge comrade Wang to return immediately.

**Kuomintang Above All.** The Kuomintang must be defended above and before all else. Whoever mixes up with the organization and the power of the party must be condemned as dangerous for the revolution. We consider them as anti-

party. If there are some in the party who commit such acts with the organized masses we urge the central executive committee to punish them, to deal with them according to party discipline.

**Cooperation With Kuominchun.** In military affairs, the cooperation with the Kuominchun is of the highest importance. The united action of the revolutionary army and the Kuominchun will place the northern anti-revolutionary forces in a dangerous position. The nationalist government in Hankow must be the centre of all revolutionary cooperation. The revolutionary troops are the arms of the revolutionary government; and this latter is the foundation of mass democracy.

The masses have fought the imperialists and their counter-revolutionary tools. The imperialists, either jointly or individually, are intervening at the front. We shall not be fooled by them. They are all enemies of the Chinese people. Our aim of fighting is against them all. Momentarily, we must concentrate our forces against this or that imperialist; but we shall not forget that our emancipation urges the overthrow of all imperialism.

French imperialism pretends to keep a so-called "neutrality". It is only hypocrisy. The French government not only secretly armed Yunnan militarists, but openly supported the

intervention policy of Britain. The "friendly" policy of America is but a false note. American imperialism always utilized or encouraged Chinese opportunist elements, in order to weaken the Chinese emancipation movement. The "Tartufferie" of American imperialists was already unmasked by its proposal of neutralizing Shanghai. That proposal, aimed at transforming Shanghai into a property of imperialists so that they can legally use their armed forces against the revolutionary army if this latter attacks that city.

The policy of Japanese imperialism is clear. No Chinese can ever forget the humiliation of the 21 demands, the help given to Yuan Shi-kai before and to Chang Tso-lin at present—by Japan.

All imperialist purpose to come in relation with the revolutionary army and the nationalist government is intended to disperse our strength. Those who favor these hypocrisies are enemies of the revolution, and must be dealt with accordingly.

**Kuomintang Above All.** We need to weaken the imperialist forces by utilizing their own rivalry and antagonisms, in order to consolidate our own forces. But such tactics must be used only with the authorization of the Kuomintang and the nationalist government, after serious study. No army or government shall be allowed to come in relation

with foreign government without the agreement and direction of the party and the nationalist government.

Recently there were rumors about the general headquarters of the revolutionary army entering into treaty with Chang Tso-lin. We urge the people to heed these rumors, and to deny them energetically; they are unfounded. Chang Tso-lin and his followers pretend that they are fighting for the same aim as the revolutionary army. That is a lie. We are sure that never, never can the revolutionary army make peace with the leader of the reaction—Chang Tso-lin. May-be Chang Tso-lin was obliged to ask for peace when his soldiers were in a perilous position, but the answer for his demand is: "NO!" One of the most important meanings of national revolution is to free China from reaction. Therefore, in whatever necessity, strategic or otherwise, the revolutionary army cannot act contrary to that principle.

**Workers' and Peasants' Demands.** All organizations of the people shall stand behind the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government, in order to shoulder the revolutionary soldiers up to victory. We must never compromise with Japanese imperialism and northern militarism, because this will be a sort of alliance with the enemies of the people. This will lead to the pitfall of international imperialism, to the submission of the revolution. Therefore, the people must back the Nationalist government to defend the victory, to avoid a chance of defeat.

To make the Nationalist government the centre of the revolution, the Kuomintang must rely upon the toiling masses. And for that, the Revolutionary government must carry out the labor and peasant program. Only by realizing the labor and peasant advanced program shall military crisis be avoided. The prosperity of the masses at the rear makes sure 50% the victory of the soldiers at the front. If the revolutionary soldiers can cure the miseries of the masses—such as heavy taxes, usury, banditism—certainly the peasants will support the soldiers with all their heart and soul. If the revolutionary soldiers can abolish the oppression of the gentry, can give village autonomy and democracy to the peasants, these latter will surely help and welcome them.

**Soldiers' Conscience** The soldiers are the most powerful instrument of the revolution. To measure the fighting strength, one must look at the degree of awakening of the army—from the command to the rank and file. Therefore, the Party must enlarge the work of the Political sections of the Army. Material betterment for the soldiers—such as payroll—is an important question, and must be the first thing to take care of in military budget.

With organization and enthusiasm of the people, the Revolution will be defended, and opportunism avoided. We make bold to appeal to the organized and enthusiastic masses to back the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government.

Down with imperialism, militarism, and opportunism!  
All power to the Party of the People!  
Signed: The All-China Labor Union, Canton Branch  
The Enlarged CEC of Kwangtung PO.  
The Hongkong-Shameen Strike Committee.  
The CEC of the Kwangtung Communist P.  
The KWDC  
The Hongkong General Labor Union  
The All-China Railwaymen's Union.  
The All-China Seamen's Union.

## What's What in Washington

### Hoover and Kellogg Intrigue For Power As Coolidge Wobbles

WASHINGTON, May 2 (FP).—President Coolidge's announcement that Secretary of Commerce Hoover would not be made secretary of state, even if Secretary Kellogg should resign, has been followed by a series of moves on the political chessboards in Washington that again raise the question as to which man has the greater influence on administration policy.

**Hoover Has Machine.** Hoover, maintaining in all corners of the world a highly-paid and alert staff of commercial advisers, has been getting more credit than ever, since the Coolidge slap, for extension of American prestige and trade abroad. Kellogg has brought home from Europe a number of men especially qualified to deal with trade problems, and thereby to make the state department appear as the prime promoter of American foreign commerce.

**Hoover Speaks Thru Cal.** Kellogg has lowered his tone toward Mexico, but the Coolidge New York speech, suggesting that the United States and Mexico can amicably settle their differences, is credited to a Hoover line of influence. It was Hoover who pointed out privately to administration leaders that the fruits of conquest in Nicaragua and of bulldozing in Mexico were never going to match up to the losses that these offenses would bring to trade and investments in South America.

Now comes the Pan-American Commercial Conference, with speeches by Coolidge, Kellogg, Hoover and other keynotes. There are future billions in it for American big busi-

### American Investments In Europe and Canada Reach Highest Stage

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The flow of American dollars abroad for foreign investment during April broke all records, the department of commerce announced today.

Loans to foreign governments and corporations during the month totaled \$200,000,000, of which Europe and Canada received the biggest share.

**Germany To Protest Allied Arms.** BERLIN, May 2.—The German government will make diplomatic moves tonight for a reduction of the army of occupation in the Rhineland, it was learned today.

**Kellogg Cools Off.** Kellogg is reported to be cultivating a genial smile and soft words, while Henry Stimson, sent to Nicaragua to look over the grabbed territory, is suddenly converted into a peacemaker between the puppet Diaz and the liberal Sacasa government, which was supposed to be as completely wiped out as the free government of Haiti.

Hoover's play in this conference has yet to be disclosed. But his fine hand is suspected by the Kellogg adherents in a cruel article published in the Magazine of Wall Street, showing how the silk-hatted and caned and spatted snobs in the state department are costing the country billions in lost foreign trade. A photograph of J. Butler Wright, assistant secretary of state, now designate minister to Hungary, and one of the chief exhibits in the topper-and-spats brigade, is published with the article.

# INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY NOTES

**Score Anti-Strike Bill.** LONDON, May 2.—Resolutions denouncing the infamous Trades Disputes and Trades Union Bill and demanding "Hands off China," and "Save Sacco, Vanzetti from the electric chair," were passed at thousands of May Day meetings throughout Great Britain yesterday. Hundreds of thousands of marching workers, men, women and children, with banners and floats, denounced the Baldwin government as the consistent enemy of the British working class and demanding its overthrow. The police and Fascists were everywhere but were not able to overawe the workers' demonstrations. Half of central London's population lined the way of march of the celebrating workers. Red flags waved in Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly. In Stepney Borough the Council in accord with resolutions passed last week raised the red flag over the four principle municipal buildings.

**May Day in U. S. S. R.** MOSCOW, May 2.—Hundreds of thousands of marches, troops representing every division of the Red Army, delegations representing every labor union in the U. S. S. R., the Red Boy and Girl Scouts, and floats and motor trucks packed with hundreds of singing school children, took part in the May Day celebration on the Red Square in Moscow while the Commissars and high government officials reviewed the monster parade and sixteen aeroplanes maneuvered overhead. The crowd carried banners or took part in floats depicting episodes in the revolution, showing the great forward strides the Soviets have made in production and electrification and declaring the Soviet Union's friendship for China.

**Down With Fascism.** BERLIN, May 2.—Berlin's entire police and fascist force was out to suppress the May Day celebration of the 300,000 Communists and workers in front of the former Imperial Palace. Proletarian songs were sung, and banners were paraded reading: "Down with the fascists," but the police did not care to interfere.

**Wound 11 Polish Workers.** WARSAW, May 2.—The police charged the May Day demonstration of 20,000 workers here today, wounding eleven Communists and making nearly 100 arrests. The Communists attempted to make a united front with the socialists to demonstrate against the White Terror and the murders of workers and Communists by the Pilsudski dictatorship. The socialists repulsed the Communists and called the police to their assistance.

**Arrest Communist Leader.** PARIS, May 2.—M. Monmousseau, Communist leader, was arrested during his May Day speech in Dunkirk yesterday. He was held on the charge of inciting the French troops sent to China to fraternize with the workers and peasants of the Chinese Nationalist armies. There were parades, and speeches by well-known Communists here.

**MEXICO CITY, May 2.**—President Calles yesterday reviewed the May Day parade of 25,000 workers from all branches of industry. The marchers carried giant banners calling on

## Police Break Up Sacco-Vanzetti May 1 Parade; Jail 28 In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—The Sacco-Vanzetti May Day parade here was broken up by the police. Twenty-eight machines filled with paraders were arrested, and the drivers of the cars were taken to jail and held until late in the day, when they were released in time to take part in the united front May Day demonstration and picnic.

All banners and placards calling for justice for Sacco and Vanzetti were confiscated by the police. The picnic was a huge success, and a large crowd listened to speeches denouncing the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti by the courts of Massachusetts, and calling for a stop being put to American imperialism in Latin-America and China.

The Mexican workers to boycott American and other foreign goods and buy home products. At noon the marchers observed a five minute silence in honor of the labor leaders who lost their lives in the disturbances in Chicago in 1886.

TOKYO, May 2.—Police today made many arrests in the huge labor demonstration, comprising thousands of workers and 1,800 women textile workers, carrying banners with resolutions demanding the eight-hour day, protection for the unemployed, abolition of unjust labor laws, and no intervention in China.

VIENNA, May 2.—150,000 workers, Communists and socialists celebrated May Day with a gigantic demonstration. In Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Constantinople May Day demonstrations were prohibited by the governments. The police remained in control.

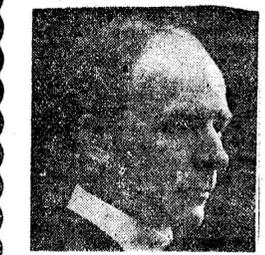
## Filipino Conference Calls Coolidge Bluff On U. S. Imperialism

CHICAGO, May 2 (FP).—Pres. Coolidge's declaration before the United Press Association in New York that "there is no shred of imperialism in the foreign policies of the United States" draws the following comment from the Conference for Filipino Independence:

"If Mr. Coolidge wishes to be taken at his word he must immediately reverse his policy with regard to the American empire. In the Philippine Islands a nation of 11,500,000 people is demanding its freedom. The Conference for Filipino Independence, an American body, echoes the demand. Taking up the challenge of the president's speech we call upon his administration to grant immediate and absolute independence to the Philippine Islands. Independence was specifically promised in the Jones law of 1916."

**Reduce Rubber Quota.** LONDON, May 2.—The colonial office announced that the rubber supply quota of Malaya and Ceylon will be reduced for the next quota to sixty percent of production.

## They Mean Business



WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Editor and Bert Miller, Business Manager, of The DAILY WORKER, have both been held for Special Sessions in spite of the fact that neither one was in a position to be responsible for or aware of the publication of the matter for which the paper is being attacked.

Special representatives of the District Attorney's office have taken a leading hand in the case. Powerful pressure has been brought to bear upon the court to prevent the dismissal of any of the defendants. The situation is clear. The black forces of American capitalism intend to railroad our staff to jail and crush our DAILY WORKER.

But we mean business, too. We will fight to the last ditch to save our paper. For every professional patriot seeking by the attack upon The DAILY WORKER to ingratiate himself with his capitalist masters, we will show a thousand workers throughout the country ready to sacrifice unstintingly for our fighting organ. Let's mobilize our forces. Every party unit, every comrade, every supporter of The DAILY WORKER on the job. The DAILY WORKER is in danger. Money is needed for the defense of our paper. Don't wait for the next appeal. Do your part now.

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.  
Daily, Except Sunday  
63 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):  
\$6.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months  
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to  
**THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.**

**J. LOUIS ENGBAHL** ..... Editors  
**WILLIAM F. DUNNE** .....  
**BERT MILLER** ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

### FOR CHINESE WORKERS

Editor, Daily Worker:  
I would like to add my little mite to assist the Chinese workers and farmers in their struggle against the imperialists that infest that great land. Being a member of the Communist Party, I have carefully studied the history of the Russian revolution, likewise all of the imperialist movements that have taken place in the last quarter century.

The Kaiser seeing that Russia was to continue the war made it possible for Lenin and all of the radicals to return to Russia. They, of course, were welcomed by the masses and put forth the workers' program, which is summed up as follows: Immediate peace, land to the peasants, industries to the wage workers. This program caused the army to leave the battlefield, whereupon Kerensky turned what was left of his army on the Bolsheviks. Needless to say the Kerensky government was soon replaced by the Bolsheviks, which in turn was attacked by the Kaiser's army. This, of course, met with the approval of the allied powers as they hated a workers' government more than they did the imperialism of the central powers. As proof of this fact we noticed that the allies laid low on the west front all the while the German army invaded Bolshevik territory. After the Kaiser forced the Bolsheviks to sign the treaty at Brest the allies again began their attack on the Kaiser's army. This continued until the uprising of the German workers led by Carl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg caused the Kaiser to abdicate. This brings us back to the above mentioned Fritz Ebert, who did not want to see the German masses launch the workers' republic. So he adopted the first plank of the Bolshevik program which was peace.

The situation in China is the same as that of Germany on the day the armistice was signed, and the renegade socialist was placed at the head of the government. The workers and peasants of China must never lay down their arms or listen to a peace slogan until the last profit monger is driven from their soil. The refusal to lay down their arms will of course give the foreign powers an excuse for armed intervention. In this event, every class conscious worker on the face of the earth must do all in his or her power to block any attack coming from the imperialist plunderers.

If they will not keep their hands off China and Russia, they will give the workers of other nations another chance to get what the people of Russia have. That is, a workers' republic.

A. C. Miller, Williston, N. D., April 20, 1927.

### Rally to Daily Worker.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
Inclosed is my contribution of \$5.00 for the defense of the DAILY WORKER. I shall not be called the sentry who has slept at his post of duty.

We must do our utmost to support our paper, THE DAILY WORKER. Without it we would be at a loss, especially at this moment when the reactionary forces are employing every means of destroying the revolutionary movement.

It is our duty to support and uphold the only English daily paper, which fights for the interests of the exploited masses.

Fraternally Yours,  
Comrade MRS. F. MLADINICH,  
215 Roxbury Rd., Garden City, L. I.

### Cops Surprise This Worker.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
I have just read in THE DAILY WORKER about the arrest of the two members of the Young Workers League for distributing leaflets on Union Square.

Once for all we, the people of America should see that the laws of our constitution should not be trampled on by any petty judge or policeman, paid with our money. Once for all, we should see too, that those we pay, should work for the people, and not for any Tom or Dick, who will give him some pin-money, or whoever gives him a bribe.

Our judges and policemen are here to see to fair justice, humanity and freedom, and not to prosecute their fellow-men, and free born citizens. I am surprised that a policeman who is a citizen and besides a human being should dare to act so animal-like to one who is like himself, a man.

BENJAMIN,  
April 28, 1927, 9 p. m.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER  
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

### PRINTERS FIGHT HARD.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
The strike of the printers who were locked out on April 16 by the White Printing Company here in Chicago, has been progressing very favorably.

The open-shoppers of the White Printing Company have fetched up scabs from all over the country, and brought them here to bring the strike together with the Thompson strike-breaking police and thugs, which are very numerous around the White plant. The company is unable to produce a third of the work it did before the lockout. The little work that is being produced, is done in such a way that the customers may refuse to accept it, because the inexperienced scabs are unable to do a printers' job.

To date the unions involved in the lockout have succeeded in transferring the printing of six publications from the open shop plant to union shops. It is believed that more will follow.

The open shoppers will long regret this onslaught they have made upon the Printers' Union, involving five of them. In the hearing on the injunction, the bosses-owned judge, Wilkerson delayed the action for another week.

Comradely greetings,  
DAN POLLIN,  
2659 Walton Street, Chicago, Ill.,  
April 28, 1927.

### Canadian Legion Like American Legion.

Editor, Daily Worker:  
I read THE DAILY WORKER very closely as regards opinions of the American Legion in getting two teachers fired from jobs. It seems as though they believe in Empey's policy, "treat 'em rough," and that our country is not always wrong. Our Canadian Legion is not always right and uses very poor judgment in allowing some of its members to have too many privileges. Some of the "canters" among the returned soldiers here had protested about the Cantonese flag flying on a certain day over the National League. It was simply the anniversary of the formation of the league and was satisfactorily explained.

I wish we could send some Canadian Legionnaires with the American Legion to Paris so that all the drunkards could drink themselves to death.

Yours for emancipation,  
THOMAS ASHTON,  
Alberta, April 19th.

### Don't Be Passive.

In "Evolution in the Light of Modern Knowledge," Geological section, professor William W. Watts, says:

"The development of armour has throughout geological history been a constant temptation and one highly dangerous to those that have taken this 'primrose path.' A few examples may be given; the heavily plated fishes of the Devonian Period, the development of granules, scales and spines by the dinosaurs, followed by groups more and more heavily plated, encased, and spined; the occurrence of horned, armoured, and plated forms in some of the Tertiary mammals. . . . In the majority of cases where this method of passive resistance has been resorted to, the form adopting it, have gone under in competition with those which have developed weapons of attack, teeth and claws, necessarily accompanied by activity, speed and movement, and attack."

I was struck with the wonderful neatness of this passage as applied to the pacifist of our day. Further comment seems to be superfluous. (Emphasis mine) A. J. L., Los Angeles.

### Brooklyn Bag Makers Also.

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the membership of the Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, Local 107 in meeting assembled, declare our deep-rooted conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti are guiltless of the crime charged against them and that their execution would constitute the most unjustified, cold-blooded and brutal case of judicial murder on record, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we demand a new and immediate trial and the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, and

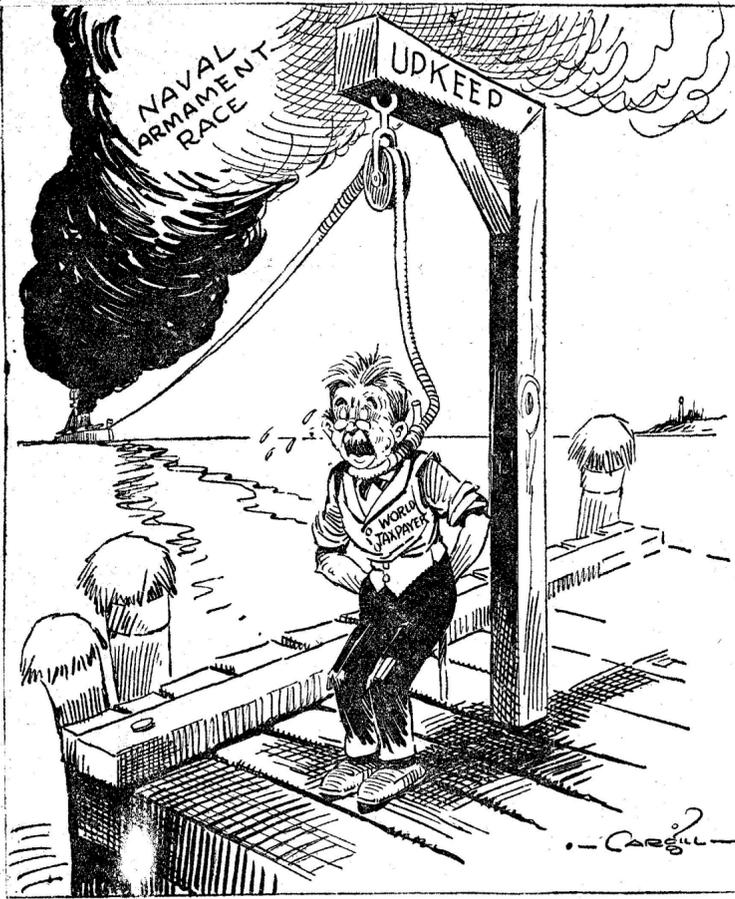
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we urge a National Conference in order to help free Sacco and Vanzetti, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of Massachusetts and to the press.

M. Gordon, Secy.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

## NAVAL COSTS RISE



## The Murderous Machado Government

By J. NEVAREZ.

In Cuba, one of the West Indian provinces of the American Dollar Empire, there now exists a reign of terror against the working masses of that island, which in its horrorfulness and in its bloodiness can rival the white terror of Zankov against the Bulgarian workers. The list of outrages perpetrated against workers in Cuba is too long for the space allowed; it is enough to say that Chester M. Wright of the Pan A. F. of L., who recently returned from that island reports that 200 of the outstanding trade union leaders of the island have been treacherously and most brutally murdered, hundreds of militant workers linger in prisons or on prison ships where they are subject to the most unhuman treatment.

Prior to the introduction of the present reign of white terror, the labor movement of Cuba was making rapid strides in development towards militancy; the trade union movement, particularly among the railroad and tobacco workers, grew rapidly, and promised to give expression to the anti-imperialist consciousness of the Cuban masses. This was topped by the formation of the Communist Party of Cuba, and the growth of a strong anti-imperialist political movement among all elements of the native population. The development of a strong anti-imperialist labor movement in Cuba could not be tolerated for one moment by the American imperialist rulers, at a time when the Wall Street empire intends not only to retain what it already has in its clutches, but plans further aggression and subjection to its will of the rest of Latin America.

The militant labor movement of Cuba had to be crushed, it is a forerunner to the submission of Nicaragua and the plans of attack upon other Latin American republics.

### Erect Despotic Government.

To facilitate the crushing of Cuban labor, Wall Street had to have a native government completely submissive to its will; and under the auspices of one of its military men, General Crowder as "ambassador" thru fraudulent methods imposed on the island of Cuba, a government headed by a General Machado, who upon ascending the Presidency of the government gave his oath to the American bankers that he will "be a better Platt amendment than the Platt amendment itself." The first blow struck by the Machado Government, naturally, was against the Communist Party, with the imprisoning of its leaders, including Julio Mella, and their later assassination or expulsion from the country, then followed, to present day, a period of systematic terror in which the efforts of years were destroyed, complete disruption of the trade unions, the kidnapping, and the murder in cold blood of hundreds of workers, of breaking, with military force, of strikes of colonos in the sugar plantations and centrals and the forcing them to accept the brutal terms for labor, dictated by the superintendents of the centrals.

The following is a picture of the make up of the Machado-Crowder government.

Machado acts as the President of the clique of which he is in reality nothing but a mouthpiece, and whose real but silent director is the American General Crowder. Machado, un-

der the direction of Crowder, contrives the crimes to be perpetrated against workers and citizens of Cuba, but these criminal schemes, such as later result in such assassinations as of Enrique Varona, organizer of railroad workers or of Thomas Grant, official of Railroad Brotherhood, are given form and carried into execution by the so-called "Minister of Justice" one Dr. Jesus Maria Barraque, a Cuban of Cataumian origin, a reactionary of the blackest type, one who in other times would have made a slave owner. Following this brigand we face next the Secretary of Public Order and the Secretary of War and Marine, the first heading the police and the second the army.

The first of these last two is Rogelio ayas Bazen, an ignorant impetuous individual but a long time supporter of Machado. And the second one, the army commander, is Rafael Iturralde, an imbecilic characterless person who is an easy tool for the clique.

Aside from his cabinet, Machado has to aid the legislative body, who unquestionably approve all decrees submitted by Machado. Should any legislator dare to question in the slightest any act of Machado, then he is ruthlessly persecuted and threatened to be deprived of 1000 dollar monthly bribe awarded to all members of the legislature. This money comes from the heavy revenues derived from the Machado sanctioned lotteries and all forms of gambling.

General Machado, thus, with the aid of these legislators, issued a decree (decree No. 1100), which practically abolishes civil rule, by handing supreme power to the military tribunals with whose dealings no civil functionaries can interfere. These military tribunals are responsible for the execution of numerous workers in the sugar growing regions, and at the present moment the

workers are compelled to labor under whatever conditions imposed upon them, with a military guard in every sugar mill and plantation.

If a worker or peasant suddenly disappears or is found to "have committed suicide," crimes which are easily traced to the police hoodlums or to agents of the Dept. of Public Order, there comes on the scene the expert on crime concealing, of the Machado clique, the chief inquisitor, Barraque, or his underlings, Egullior. They "investigate" and instruct the judges and magistrates how to "hush up." These gentlemen obey without question. So the grim acts of Machado's henchmen are veiled, and silenced.

The towns of the interior, and around the sugar centrals, countless men in rags and half starved wander about jobless. This army of unemployed will soon be many times increased by the termination of the grinding season. The sufferings of the workers who depend upon the sugar industry for their existence has been further augmented this year by the restriction, per order of Machado, of the sugar output so as to retain or raise the prevailing sugar profit and thus assure the bulky profits of the sugar corporations.

The graft and corruption pervading the high government officials, reflects on the sanitation and health conditions of the country. The housing conditions of the workers and their surroundings are almost beyond description in their rottenness. Streets are unpared, not cleaned, particularly in towns in the region of Camaguey, with mosquitos and other vermin breeding freely. Such conditions in the tropics mean for the workers malaria, typhus, hookworm, and even occasionally yellow fever, and the death of thousands of workers' babies.

Such is the lot of the Cuban workers under Machado, who is now being entertained and feted at Hotel Biltmore, by the New York bankers.

## BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

First Notice to Readers  
In this space, EVERY DAY, will appear a notice of books being offered at unusually low prices. These prices are made on books and pamphlets left in small lots—or on books we have been able to purchase at especially favorable terms. Stocks of books offered will be limited. Orders will be filled in turn as received. Cash remittance must be made. No discounts allowed. Watch this space daily and rush your orders to secure the unusual advantages offered.

## DRAMA

### Drama - Bath, Shave and Haircut

"Mr. Pim Passes By" Turns Radicalism Over to the Upper Classes

Reviewed By HARBOR ALLEN

Socialism gets a bath, a shave, and a haircut in the Theatre Guild's latest production, "Mr. Pim Passes By," by A. A. Milne, revived at the Garrick, is devoted to proving that you can be a Socialist—in the old sense, hence a radical—and still be a gentleman.

By the time the play is over the dapper young Socialist is much less of a Socialist; and the smug conservative a little less smug. They become good friends and marry the right women. A comedy made to order for English liberals: hence American liberals will love it.

### A "Civilized" Play.

This does not imply that "Mr. Pim Passes By," is without merit—if you like that kind of play. It's a gentle, playful satire on English morality, on English knuckling to church and state and fear of publicity. It says, politely, that George Marden, J. P., with his set ideas on art, his old English home, his preference for talking about pigs, and his teragant female relatives—George Marden may be a cad and a coward and a rag in the wind of public opinion; but after all, don't you know, he's a pretty fine fellow. To succeed thus in tight-ropeing the top of the fence, in saying something and yet saying nothing, in "kidding 'em along" and yet offending nobody is what the critics call writing a "civilized" play. Nobody could be more civilized than Mr. Milne.

"Mr. Pim Passes By" shows what happens to radicalism when the upper classes get hold of it. They bowdlerize it, dress it in white pants and tennis shoes, lean it against a baby grand piano, and wreath epigrams in its hair. Naturally it loses virility; but then, it gains in gracefulness. Gracefulness is Mr. Milne's forte: he has a touch of Shaw and a barrel of Barrie.

### English Pastry.

I can see that there must be room in the theatre for English pastry. Personally, I'm fed up on pastry. I'm tired of polite laughter on the stage. The theatre is to me a place where you should be moved, made furious, made cold and hot and ecstatic. A good play is to me a torrent of emotion, a swift pattern of action, feeling set free, ideas without buttons on the end to prevent their getting under your skin. Shakespeare knew how to write a play; so did Schiller, Lope de Vega, Calderon, Moliere. None of them were afraid of horseplay, a roughhousing, of swat and bang and good coarse language. The man who wants to write for a labor audience would do well to study them. He would do well to ignore the Barries and the Milnes.

LION CHANEY



In "Flesh and Blood" the film feature at the Cameo theatre.

The Theatre Guild serves Mr. Milne's pastry on the best silver ware: Laura Hopes Crews, Erskine Sanford, and Dudley Digges are pure sterling. From a Broadway producer such a performance would be altogether praiseworthy. The Guild claims to be more radical, more experimental, more advanced, more daring. Yet to produce "Spread Eagle," "Pinwheel," "Rapid Transit," "Loud Speaker," "Earth," "In Abraham's Bosom," took more courage, and in some instances more discrimination than is shown in anything I have seen by the Guild this year.

The Guild gets sore if you say this bluntly. They have cut off my review tickets because I have said so bluntly. I'm glad to find Mr. Woolcott of the World saying the same thing—more politely. I'm sure he'll still get tickets; and maybe his remarks will affect the Guild's future policy. It's a pity to see an organization that started out so brave, go flabby.

If you're tired, if you want to be amused lightly, if you feel it's spring and you're tired of heavy stuff—"Mr. Pim Passes By," may be worth your \$2.20.

### Broadway Briefs

Louise Carter and Lyons Wickland have been added to the cast of "He Loved the Ladies" the Herbert Hall Winslow play which opens at the Frolic Theatre May 9.

"The 19th Hole" is the title selected for Frank Cravan's new play. Rehearsing will begin immediately under the direction of Sam Forrest, and the first performance will be given in Atlantic City, May 30, prior to the Broadway showing.

## AMUSEMENTS

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

BARNUM & BAILEY  
Incl. among 10,000 Marvels PAWAI  
SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT  
TICKETS AT GARDEN BOX OFFICES  
8th Ave. and 49th St., and Gimbel Bros.

Theatre Guild Acting Company in  
PYGMALION  
GUILD THEA. W. 52 St. Evs. 3:15  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 3:15  
Next Week—The Second Mau

MR. PIM PASSES BY  
GARRICK 65 W. 35 St. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.  
Next Week—Hight You Are

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER  
John Golden Th. 53 E. of B'y Circle  
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 5:45  
Next Week—The Silver Cord

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.  
H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:20

WHAT PRICE GLORY  
Mills. (exc. Sat.) 50c-1. Eves. 50c-1.20

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

Young Workers League  
Training School Gets  
Down to Spring Course

Saturday night, April 23, at 8:00 P. M., the Young Workers League Training School on Organizational Policy opened its first course at 62 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass.

Fourteen students were present, eager to get started. These students were selected from various units in the League who are active in their work.

This semester is divided into seven sessions with a period of an hour and a half for each session. Beginning with May 1st, the course will start at 10:30 in the morning, ending at 12 noon. Then the class, after the lunch hour, will either go on hikes, outings, picnics, or any other form of recreation. The director of the school, Nat Kay, is also the instructor of this course.

To date, students have elected a Student Council composed of Bessie Leafland, Elizabeth Azer, Reynold

TIMES SQ. CRIME  
Thea., W. 42 St.  
Evs. 8:30, Mats.  
Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
with James Rennie & Chester Morris.

The LADDER  
Now in its 6th MONTH  
WALDORF, 50th St., East of  
E-way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

Bronx Opera House 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.  
Evenings 8:30.

What Anne Brought Home  
A New Comedy Drama

GROVE ST. THEATRE  
Block 80, of Christopher St. Subw. Sta.

DORSHA presents the  
THEATRE of the DANCE  
Featuring three new ballets.  
This week only (May 2 to May 7).  
Evenings 8:30, Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.  
Phone, Spring 1092.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER  
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Riihonen, Al G. Stone, and Sam Ozer.  
This Council, in turn, elected Al G. Stone, secretary, who also officiates as the secretary of the school. The students plan to publish a school bulletin, having elected an editorial committee.

Philadelphia Youth  
To Hear H. M. Wicks

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—H. M. Wicks will lecture on "Present Day China," Sunday, May 8, at 8 p. m. at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St.

This meeting, arranged by the Young Workers' League, will assure all those who attend of a clear cut analysis of all the forces at play in the Chinese revolutionary arena, and of an explanation of all the latest developments. Admission is free.

May Dance and Festival.  
The Lower Downtown L.L.D. Branch is arranging a "May Dance and Festival" for Saturday, May 21, at the Downtown Workers' Club Rooms, 35 East 2nd Street.

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## Coast Political Body Wants Joint Workers Campaign

(By Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 2.—Last Monday night, the Trade Union Political Conference was organized as a permanent body pledged to work for "Independent Political Action for Labor."

J. L. Weber, of the Painters District Council, was elected as chairman; J. S. Simmons, National Organizer of the United Brotherhood of Optical Workers, was elected secretary; Edward Russell, Machinists Local 811, was elected Vice-Chairman; and Wm. Schneiderman, Office Employees Local 15,251, is treasurer.

Sam Gliberman, candidate for Board of Education, reported that the committee who had called the conference had received endorsements for his candidacy from 11 local unions, 6 district councils, and the Central Labor Council.

### For Joint Campaign.

The plan of the Political Conference is to approach any trade union candidates who survive the May 3rd primaries, and ask them to run jointly on a Labor platform in the June 6th elections. Following this, the conference will approach all unions who had been affiliated with the former Labor Party, to commit themselves to independent political action and enlarge the conference with delegates.

### To Follow Suit.

The next step would be a general appeal to all local unions and district councils in the city to follow suit. It is pointed out that the Painters District Council has already gone on record for a Labor Party, and the Building Trades Council is on record for a United Labor Ticket, which presents a favorable situation for the conference.

So far the conference has endorsed only one candidate, Sam Gliberman for Board of Education, and is waiting to see the attitude of other trade union candidates after the primaries as to a Labor platform.

### For Labor Party.

To forestall any moves in the direction of a Labor Party, the Central Labor Council may call a political conference of their own, with delegates from each local union, to decide their political policy, instead of thru a Joint Executive Board of the various councils as at present.

Also such a move is favored by some of the officials, they fear that it may repeat the events of 1923, when such a political committee of Labor was turned into the Los Angeles Labor Party, new defunct.

The next meeting of the Trade Union Political Conference will be held May 11th.

### Injunction Doesn't Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).—Business Agent Shims of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 450, has been served lately with several writs of injunction but they do not slow him up. Four hundred and fifty members were taken into his local at the last meeting.

### A New Pamphlet

## THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Conspiracy Against the Trade Unions



By  
**WM. F. DUNNE**  
15 cents

## Furrier Withdraws "Assault Charge" Inspired by Rights

Declaring that he had been "fooled" by International adherents who promised him a job and persuaded him to cause the arrest of I. Schwartz, M. Bjarus, and M. Kovallis, furriers loyal to the Joint Board, on the charge of "threatening to attack" Herman Packman today withdrew his charges against the men. They were dismissed by Magistrate Gottlieb in Jefferson Market Court today.

The charge of "threatening to assault" is one of the favorite forms of frame-up used by the right wing against innocent workers. Oscar Milneff, a loyal Joint Board adherent, is now serving a sentence of six months in the work house on charges of having "threatened to attack" Solomon Wiener, who is himself charged with attacking and severely wounding two furriers on April 5.

### Used By Right Wing.

When young Packman noticed three men walking in the same block with him, and mentioned it to International officials they advised him to make the same charge against them, and offered to find him a job if he would do so, he declared today. "They just fooled me. I didn't intend to send workers to prison, and now that I know what they were trying to get me to do, I have withdrawn all the charges so that the men can be freed," he said. He also declared that he was "not a scab as the newspapers had reported, for I did not take the job the right wing promised me, and have never been scabbing."

### Threat By Winnick.

I. Schwartz, one of the men freed by Packman's declaration, declared at the time of his arrest that I. Winnick, a vice-president of the International, had threatened "to put you in jail all right," and had followed him to the 30th street police station after his arrest. Kovallis and Djarus were said to have been marked by Winnick for arrest, also. The three men were going to lunch at the time that Packman thought he was "being followed."

## Kenosha City Council Decides to Fine All "Disloyal" to Govt.

(By Worker Correspondent)

KENOSHA, Wis., May 2.—Besides the numerous issues worked out by the City Council of Kenosha, such as the paving of streets, the issuing of permits to bootleggers under the name of the right to sell or manufacture non-intoxicating liquors containing alcohol, (until the police catch them), and the awarding of contracts to contractors for the construction of various projects, the City Council at a recent meeting has passed an ordinance in which they have made provisions for "the peace of the community."

The second half of Section One of an ordinance punishing "offenses against public order and morals," and "punishing disloyalty," reads: "Any person who shall be guilty of any remarks disloyal to the government or tending to excite sympathy or aid for the government enemies at war or indicate any desire to assist in any way the government enemies of war, or indicating a desire or intention to hinder the government in the prosecution of the war in such a way as to give aid or comfort to the enemy, but being less in degree than treason as mentioned in the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and the Constitution of the United States shall forfeit a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, and not more than One hundred dollars, and in default in the payment thereof, together with the cost of prosecution, shall be imprisoned in the common jail of Kenosha County for a period of not less than ten days, nor more than six months."

## Payroll Padding in The National Guard

CLEVELAND, May 2.—A scandal that may develop national proportions is being uncovered in the national guard of this city. It has been found that ten officers have engaged in this profitable work and they have been arrested. Washington is investigating, and it is believed that the scandal will reveal that similar work has been done elsewhere.

The method employed has been to register men not in the guard, and to draw for them. Probably public grafting which is carried on by all "respectable" people, has infected men in the guard, who are doing likewise.

### Newark Carpenters Gain.

NEWARK, N. J. (FP). Carpenters of Newark and other Essex county towns go on a \$12 a day scale July 1. \$11.20 was formerly paid. Electricians are demanding an increase from \$12 to \$14.

## Left Wing Needle Trades in Chi. to Publish New Paper

While reactionary labor bureaucrats generally are organizing their forces upon a national scale the fight against all progressive unionism and especially that section expressed by the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers (Communist) Party, the left wing and progressives are also extending and developing their forces. The DAILY WORKER welcomes the announcement which we print in full below of the launching of a new local left wing paper by the Chicago Needle Trades Section of the TUEL and urges all militants in the Chicago district to give full support to this paper.

The Chicago Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League announces the publication of the Chicago Needle Worker—a monthly paper of eight pages. The first issue of the Chicago Needle Worker will appear June 1st, 1927.

The appearance of the Chicago Needle Worker on June 1st in the needle market will be the realization of the dream of the progressive and left wing workers who are either directly affiliated with or work in united front campaigns with the Chicago Needle Trades Section of the TUEL.

While the Chicago Needle Worker will be the voice of the organized left wing of the Chicago needle workers its columns will be wide open to all progressive and militant workers in the trade. The committee in charge is composed of workers from all trades in the Chicago needle industry. The committee urges and requests all progressive workers to send in articles and stories of their shops and unions. The committee will take every precaution in not publishing the names of the writers if so requested.

The subscription and sustaining fund campaign is now under way. Many workers have already subscribed and contributed to the Chicago Needle Worker.

The subscription price is 50c per year. Send all subscriptions, contributions and articles to the Chicago Needle Worker, 106 N. La Salle St., Room 37, Chicago, Ill.



"Bill" Kennedy, bricklayer by trade and marathon runner by desire, finished third in the recent American marathon at Boston at the age of 44. He has been running distance races for 25 years.

## Post Office Clerks Advertise Convention

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Because the Indianapolis local of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks sent out a postcard 24 by 36 inches—the legal limit in size, and bearing \$1 in stamps—to advertise the coming of their national convention to Indianapolis on Sept. 5-9, that convention will be one of the most widely press-agented affairs ever held in the United States by organized labor.

The big postcards were addressed to various locals in the larger cities, and when received were photographed, usually in the presence of the city postmaster and a local committee of the union. These photos were printed in papers from coast to coast, some of them in Sunday rotogravures. In preparation for the convention, the Postoffice Clerk's Organization is now completing a membership drive which has brought the total enrollment to the highest point ever reached—about 41,000. Recently the national office in Washington issued Local Charter 1,500, that number being the total, this far, of local branches in offices of the first and second classes.

### Strike In Jersey Beach Towns.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (FP).—A general strike by the Monmouth county building trades council tied up hundreds of thousands of dollars of construction in Asbury Park, Bradley Beach and other neighboring shore communities. The strike was called in support of the hod-carriers and cement finishers whose demands for an increase from \$7 to \$8 a day were refused.

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

## \$17 a Week, 12 Hour Day in Scab Textile Mill in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.—In Cleveland there is a textile mill employing over 2,000 workers who have been admittedly scabbing on Passaic for the last several months, viz. the Cleveland Worsted Mills. This place is notorious in Cleveland as a slave pen, and the conditions there are rotten.

In the rooms where machine work is done, in the different buildings of the plant, the light is very poor. The machine work is hard, and the workers leave the plant completely knocked out. In most cases workers eat in the work-rooms during the lunch half-hour, for the company cafeteria is some distance away, and to travel there and back is too much waste of precious rest-time.

### 12-Hour Day.

They work the women to the limit—nine hours a day, but for the men there are 10, 11, 12-hour shifts, and one worker stated that on one Saturday they were forced to remain for 15 hours, standing at machines. The wages run on an average of \$17 for all—that is, during steady work periods. However, many workers—these are young girls and old women especially—get two dollars a day. Some kinds of machine work, and labor, carting, etc. get all of 80 and 85 cents an hour. For the last year there has been no steady work. We have worked four or five days a week, sometimes 1/2 or 1 day a week, and in many cases laid off for 7 to 12 days at a time. Figure for yourself the amount of wages drawn in the last year, by the individual workers, and by the whole plant.

The cafeteria is a prize one. The first day I went in, and reached up to the top of a pile of trays to take one, I saw a great roach sauntering up the pile. Since then I've heard that some were even found in the food. The food is rotten—meat tough as the devil, coffee like mud, with almost no sugar, sloppy, cheap deserts, and bread without butter. Of course, the unspoken apology for all this is that the Cleveland Worsted Mills Co. is losing money. One of the reasons is that the vice-president draws \$100,000 per. Maybe if the workers would realize that this is a problem, not alone for the little stockholders, but for the workers of the mill, something else would happen.

Last week there were distributed at the gate some little shop papers, issued by the Young Workers Communist League of Cleveland, which dealt with shop conditions, with the possibilities of war, and called upon the workers in the textile mills to organize. The leaflets certainly created a stir. The workers were delighted with them, for every word in them was true, and nothing like them had ever been seen before. Even the foreman got very excited, and branded them, along with some announcements for hands off China—May Day celebration, as damned Bolshevik stuff. Every one of the workers is hoping that more of these little papers will soon appear, for they have already brought home to the workers many lessons, the biggest and most important one of which is that of organization.

## Cleveland Builders Fail to Unite For Parley With Bosses

CLEVELAND, May 2.—The agreements of some of the building trades unions with the contractors expired March 1, others on May 1.

Each union has been entering into separate negotiations with the employers, but few have settled. The plumbers settled on the basis of the "yellow dog" contract, but the international rejected the agreement. According to the agreement that was adopted by the local union, union plumbers would be compelled to work with non-union men of any other trade that the employer saw fit to put on the job.

Carpenters are facing the same issue, since the contractors are stubborn on this point. The men are demanding an increase of wages, but the breaking point is the "yellow dog" contract.

Nine trades are still waiting for settlement, and all of them will not settle till the carpenters have come to an agreement with the contractors. It is reported that the banks are not granting credit to the contractors, and are determined to continue this position until the agreements are closed.

WORKERS! PROTEST THE DEATH OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

## SEAMEN SUFFER INDIGNITIES FOR LACK OF UNION

### Crew Starved, Robbed At Master's Whim

The slim chance that the unorganized seamen have with maritime law and its exponents, the commissioners and the courts, is easily judged from the following experience on a trip to San Pedro, Cal.

I signed on the Hahir tanker of the Atlantic Refining Co., at Philadelphia on December the eleventh. After we had been out some time and were already within two days of San Pedro, the musty flour was found to be full of insects and the margarine too rancid for further consumption. When the attention of the skipper was turned to the green and rotten conditions of the supplies, by the steward he made an excuse that the food was put on without his knowledge or supervision.

Despite this, no fresh supply of provisions was taken on in San Pedro, before we left with oil for Mantanzas, Cuba. From January 10 to 19 there was no bread or butter or any substitute served aboard the ship. The crew also soon discovered the fact that there were no sea biscuits in the life boats.

### Play Off Races.

When the crew complained to the captain again, he bruskiy answered them that it was not his fault that the company did not supply enough food. He told the men that he could not make the food at sea and that they would have to dammed well do without it.

He also blamed the steward's inefficiency for the discomforts which the men were suffering. These stewards were Filipinos and the crew was a bone-headed Yankee bunch. The captain knew this and he took advantage of the resultant feud between the Yanks and Filipinos to cover the rumbings and protest of the crew as a whole. This feud lasted for a few days and then died down.

When we arrived in the Port of Mantanzas there was unity among the crew once more. We asked the captain that he take on stores immediately upon our arrival there. He refused this in direct contradiction to his attitude which until now had been that the company and not he was responsible for the food. He got all excited and angry, telling us that our only recourse was to sign off the boat after she got north of Hatteras.

Now he started to get real sneaky in his tactics, he blamed the entire trouble of the crew while coming over on the Filipinos and reversed the stunt by playing the same kind of dirt on the Americans.

### Calls On Soldiers.

The crew happened to have a few hot headed southerners in its make up

## New York's Water Front

News and Views of the Biggest World Port

and these thru their ignorance fell for the scheme of the captain and started a battle with the Filipinos. The upshot of the whole nasty mess was that the Filipino steward stabbed an American albeit, not seriously.

The captain by this time had gone down to the police and had made a charge against the crew on the basis of rioting and mutiny.

The police with a contingent of soldiers came aboard. The captain they formally ordered the arrest of the crew including the stewards. The arrested men were taken to the jail.

The rest of the crew who had not taken any part in the fighting then demanded of the captain one half of their pay to which they were legally entitled in order that they might go ashore and see the American consul and complain of the intolerable conditions in which they had to work.

The captain refused telling them to go wherever they pleased so they went to the consul despite this and complained about the food and treatment.

The consul promised to send new provisions and food aboard, this was never done however.

### Men Are Released.

The next day the men that had been arrested were tried in court. It was a typical kangaroo procedure. All the material witnesses in favor of the defense were jumped and the only members of the crew that were allowed to testify were the ship's officers, most of whom backed up the captain.

The consul however ordered all hands back on ship proving that the men were justified and not the captain, since he had prejudiced the crew against one another in order to cover the deficiencies of the company.

Well all didn't flow so smoothly until we got to Philly. But a distinct point in favor of the men was the fact that they no longer quarrelled between themselves.

### Bulls Go Aboard.

When the ship arrived in port, the gangway was lowered, and no sooner did this happen than six uniformed bulls came aboard.

The captain had wired ahead preparing the company officials for trouble and they were ready with the worthy protectors of safety and humanity—the police. Then three plain clothes bulls, two immigration officers and fourteen company officials also came on board. They all proceeded to the pay-off table and sat down in an inquisitorial circle around it.

Then the deputy commissioner proceeded to pay the men off one at a time. When they asked that they be all given the privilege of paying off at once and that they be allowed to voice their complaints collectively they were refused.

The captain then imposed fines for discipline and took off the cost of police rides for himself and his officers from the pay of the men.

He also swore that the ship had

been fully equipped with provisions all the time. He said that at no time had the men been out of their regular supplies while at sea.

The chief mate, the chief engineer, and the first assistant backed him up in these falsehoods.

Despite the division caused by the company in separating the protests of the men, each man demanded compensation as per maritime law for losses and for subsistence while in Mantanzas. They also demanded no logging.

### Docked Two Days' Pay.

They were logged two days for one and had various fines and bad records of character imposed on them. This logging was done in spite of the legal right of the men not to work while in port unless commanded to do so by the captain, who had never done anything of the kind either in San Pedro or in Mantanzas.

### No Recourse Left.

The men protested this before the chief commissioner, but as yet no action has been forthcoming.

This story is indicative of the evils to the men caused by the capitalist shipping and transport companies. If the men were organized into a strong seamen's union that could enable them to stick together such incidents would never come to pass. In fact upon the failure of a ship's complying with the elementary rights of the workers that man her she could be tied up in port by a general strike of the men who could then refuse to move her until such union conditions as were demanded would be complied with by the company.

Only thru the strong organization of the seamen into a single union able to fight for and gain the basic demands of the men, will they ever see any justice either thru the capitalist courts or in any other wise.

### Will the Boys Ever Learn?

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., May 1.—An ex-soldier, slightly disabled, applied for work at the A. O. Smith Corporation.

They told him they couldn't use him.

He said, "You know I fought for my country in the World War."

The manager said, "Maybe you did fight for your country, but the A. O. Smith corporation doesn't need any fighters now."

### A Tag Day in Detroit.

The Workers of Detroit have organized a conference for defense. At their first meeting it was decided to have a Tag Day to be held on May 1st, and May 8th.

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# Trade Unions Are Weak Because of Workers Who Remain on the Outside

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL

AT SEA, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Tuesday, April 12 (By Mail from Cherbourg, France).—My cabin steward shakes his head at the mention of trade unionism aboard ship. It is impossible to get the men together, he says. When they do organize "somebody always gets something out of it," meaning that favored places are reserved for the few, while the many continue to suffer the same as ever. This was his viewpoint.

To be sure, the conditions might be better, he admits. The food is good, but the quarters are so cramped that the men are compelled to stand up while eating. The sleeping quarters are also crowded.

He cited conditions on the run to Jamaica, and other islands of the West Indies, on which the stewards, who also act as waiters, used the dining room as their eating place also, when the passengers were thru with their meals.

This steward little realized that he was confessing to the weakness of all labor organizations, which is not found so much in those who join the union, as in those who do not join for some reason or other. It is the lack of desire for organization among some of the workers in an industry, totalling into the mass, that makes effective organization impossible.

Thus Arthur E. Sufferin in his book, "The Coal Miners' Struggle For Industrial Status," is only partially correct, which is sometimes the same as being entirely wrong, when he gives as the first difficulty in making and enforcing the agreements of the Joint Conference of miners and mine owners, the failure to include enough miners and operators in the agreement to make it effective.

Sufferin could more correctly have said that the first difficulty was the failure of the miners to realize the strength that comes to them thru acting as a unit, thru presenting a united front to the mine owners. With the mine workers well organized, the mine owners will quickly get together to protect their own property interests. As long as the workers remain unorganized, the owners have little need of organization, altho the development of capitalism gradually concentrates ownership in fewer and fewer hands, which is one form of the organization of the power of the exploiters, which goes on thruout industry even where workers have little or no organization, as in the steel, automobile and other highly monopolized industries.

If the coal miners of the nation were today thoroly organized under the banners of the United Mine Workers of America, the mine owners would be eager to meet with their representatives in joint conference. The capitalist government at Washington would also take a keen interest in the situation, instead of adopting the laissez faire attitude that it assumes towards this and other industrial struggles. The burden of improving their conditions, therefore, is upon the miners themselves. Experience has always shown this to be true. The Joint Conference has functioned well, and agreements thru it have been reached, when the Miners' Union has been strong. It has failed to function when the Miners' Union is in a weak condition, as at the present time, a condition growing out of the disintegration policies pursued by the administration of President John L. Lewis. The mine owners are quick to take advantage of this weakness.

Thus the Northern Illinois mine owners, who attended the joint conference of 1887, complained of the severe competition from Central and Southern Illinois and demanded the enforcement of the wage scale in those districts. They demanded this of the Miners' Union. As a result the scale agreed to was made a conditional one. The miners were to receive an advance of five cents per ton from May 1, 1887, to Nov. 1, 1887, and five cents more from Nov. 1, 1887, to May 1, 1888, on condition that the miners were able to enforce the scale in the non-union districts. The Interstate Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was delegated to decide whether the scale was being enforced. Failure to enforce the scale would relieve the mine owners who had signed the agreement from their obligation to pay the scale.

The same line of reasoning is being used today to explain the breaking of the Jacksonville agreement of 1924, that expired on the last day of March, with no new agreement to take its place.

William A. McGarry writes in the Magazine of Wall Street that "the perfect illustration" of this shifting struggle is to be found in the present situation. Giving words to the philosophy of this organ of finance capital, McGarry says that the present situation is "based on the victory won by the miners in 1922 and clinched for three years in the 1924 agreement of the union operators in the central competitive field (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania) to pay \$7.50 a day as a base rate."

McGarry then goes on to say that, "John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was hailed by his admirers as one of the greatest union leaders for this achievement. At the time it was made the union mines controlled somewhere between 65 and 80 per cent of the total bituminous tonnage, and with that balance of power it appears to be a simple matter to drive the open shops into line and unionize the entire industry."

The capitalist view of what happened is outlined by Wall Street's spokesman as follows:

"Less than 30 days after the agreement was made, however, the union operators began to discover that they could not sell their coal at the prices necessitated by the higher wages. Then began the most rapid and colossal shift of an industry in the history of the world. The unions mines closed and the non-union fields opened. Before long more coal was being turned out of the non-union fields than could possibly be accounted for by the known and tabulated number of non-union miners. The union men, in other words, finding no work at \$7.50 in their own fields, followed the doctrine of economic necessity and moved over to the open shop mines at \$5 per day or whatever they could get.

"Still later the now familiar controversy between Lewis and the union operators over breach of contract developed. Lewis was charged and admitted that mine owners who had signed the contract were working their mines at less than the contract wage rate, altho this contract had not been abrogated by the United Mine Workers. But this discussion soon became academic for the simple reason that the open shop mines were producing the bulk of the coal.

"The wage victory, therefore, (the Jacksonville agreement, 1924), . . . paid little or nothing to the miners. As a matter of fact it represented a direct loss of territory and prestige. The number of workers employed in (Continued on fourth column)

# Professional Patriots and Labor Leaders

By ROBERT DUNN. ARTICLE II.

Ralph Easley shares that peculiar form of nearsightedness which has been growing lately among the big army and navy enthusiasts and the major generals at large, as well as among certain civilian busybodies.

He suffers from willful failure to discriminate between organizations, persons and principles. They all look alike to him and they all look as red as Moscow—not only the out-and-out bolsheviks but the socialists ("pinks"), anarchists, (philosophical and otherwise), Fabians, church peace societies, liberals, pacifists, mild progressives, advocates of child labor amendments, youth movements, plumb planners, open forums, farm relief proponents, municipal ownership defenders, cooperationists, British Labor Party members, peace councils of women, fellowships of reconciliation, conferences to reduce armaments, non-partisan leagues, non-resistants, women's trade union leagues, christian endeavor societies that discuss the ethics of capitalism, economics professors who have read Karl Marx—all are the same lot of "Reds" in the eyes of Easley.

And as for the Quakers, Mr. Easley just can't control himself. "If I had my way, I'd run every damn Quaker out of the country." It is apparent from the gentlemen's ravings that he would heartily like to run every soul out of this Republic who happens not to equal him in his prodigious intolerance for ideas. This noisy, foolish, self-acclaimed red-sniffer would like nothing better than to see all the persons who favor minimum wage legislation and old age pensions put into another Buford and deported to outer darkness—or to Soviet Russia.

### Labor's Slant On Easley.

What the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America think of Mr. Easley as a "conciliator" of labor and capital is reflected in the following quotation from their constitution:

"Mine managers, top foremen, operators' commissioners, persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors and members of the Civic Federations shall not be eligible to membership."

And the attitude of another A. F. of L. international union may be gathered from the resolution adopted under left wing pressure at the convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers of America at their Philadelphia convention in 1925:

"WHEREAS, the National Civic Federation is an organization tending to perpetuate the slavery of the working class and its spirit is therefore contrary to that of our International Union and of all progressive labor unions, and

"WHEREAS, some of the worst enemies of labor in the United States are members of said National Civic Federation and have great influence in its deliberation, and

"WHEREAS, we consider it inconsistent for labor men to belong to said organization and to give thereby prestige to our enemies, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, that we instruct our delegates to all future annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor to introduce and vote for a resolution that all officers of the American Federation of Labor who are at present connected with the National Civic Federation should sever all affiliations with that body."

These instructions were of course not carried out. Imagine Mr. Sigman introducing such a resolution!

The machinists and other unions have taken similar action and forbidden their officers to have anything to do with the business, fascist, and open shop elements represented by the Civic Federation. Why they do this is evident from Easley's record, as well as from what even the most conservative economists say about him in their works.

Dr. Clarence D. Bennett, Professor of Economics at Tulane University of Louisiana, in his book on "Employers Associations in the United States," writes:

"The Federation has always had among its members a large number of the leading financiers of the world—there can hardly be a question that any other employers' association in the country is so intimately connected with 'Wall Street.'"

No wonder intelligent labor unions instruct their officials to stay clear of contamination from this federation.

### Financial Backers.

As for Mr. Easley's supporters, one needs but to glance over the list of the "capital" and "public" members of the N. C. F. committees. As Will Irwin has pointed out the roll reads like a Directory of Directors of large corporations, most of them, incidentally, openly anti-labor in their policies. Consider, for example, such names as Nicholas F. Brady, T. Coleman DuPont, Elon H. Hooker, Ogden L. Mills, John Haynes Hammond—all of them executives in corporations that have waged smashing campaigns against organized labor with the use of spies, armed guards, state police, thugs and strikebreakers. Mr. Easley also numbers among his heaviest contributors Mr. Finley J. Shephard and his wife, the former Helen Gould, as V. Everett Macy of the Central Union Trust Co. One man on the executive committee of the Federation informs

us that Judge Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation has also been "one of the Federation's financial angels." From this, as well as from Easley's close relations with the Welfare Department of the U. S. Steel Corporation, it ought to be clear to organized labor why Mr. Easley was so zealous in spying and lying on the well-known economists and church people who prepared the report on the Steel Strike of 1919 for the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement.

Mr. Easley lost a great supporter in the late August Belmont who was a Federation pillar for many years and the man who testified before the Committee on Industrial Relations that the "majority of the companies he represented opposed the right to organize, and maintained labor spy systems."

Although the Federation secures the bulk of its support from the type of substantial contributors above mentioned, Mr. Easley has been known upon occasions to pass the hat among the modest \$100 class. One such appeal which appeared during Easley's attack on old-age pension legislation started out quite frankly: "Dear Mr. . . .

If convenient, will you please send check to our welfare Department for \$100 to help in the campaign we are waging against non-contributory old-age state pensions."

But this is an exceptional appeal. Most of the support comes from the large propertied interests chiefly in New York City, and no public accounting of receipts or disbursements is made to the National Information Bureau or to any other social agency.

(To be Continued.)

# SACCO AND VANZETTI WILL BE DEAD BY THEN

Spring is up!  
I caught her quiver  
In the ripples  
Of the river,  
Saw her rustling  
Garments pass  
In the glint of  
Green on grass.  
Branches, as she  
Swept along,  
Bursting into  
Bud and song.

Spring — then Summer  
Comes again,  
Sacco and Vanzetti  
Will be dead by then.

Comrade wife,  
The day draws near,  
Bridged by pain,  
By hope, by fear,  
Life dividing  
Death asunder,  
Linking, in the  
Age old wonder,  
Growth with going,  
Heaven with earth,  
As we bring  
Our babe to birth.

Birth — ourselves  
Reborn again,  
Sacco and Vanzetti  
Will be dead by then.

In the song  
Of the machine  
A prophetic  
Note has been,  
Crying conflict,  
Crying conquest,  
From the eastward  
Rolling west,  
Climax of the  
World unrest,  
Triumph of the  
World's oppressed.

Down — the day  
Unfolds again,  
Sacco and Vanzetti  
Will be dead by then.

They, who loved  
A mother's croon,  
April merging  
Into June,  
They who strained  
Their eyes to see  
But a glimpse  
Of victory,  
For their comrades,  
For their class,  
—Live not till  
It comes to pass.

Won the fight—  
For other men,  
Sacco and Vanzetti  
Will be dead by then.  
—J. S. WALLACE.

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

A series of articles on "The New Negro," by V. F. Calverton, illustrated by Vose, 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!

# AMERICAN WORKER IS ENTHUSIASTIC IN HIS PRAISE OF THE SOVIET UNION

The following is a letter received from an American worker who is at present living in Soviet Russia. We print it in full.

To THE DAILY WORKER:—I came over as a representative of the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children, Paxton Hibben's organization, to establish connections between the AmCom and the Children's Committee of the Btsik. I've talked with Lunacharsky, Kameveva and Lebedeva, and with members of the Children's Com, or DetKom. Lunacharsky and all the others think now that workshops for the girls and boys old enough to work are the chief need in Russia and a vast amount of work is being done to collect funds and establish shops. The price of liquor has been raised to secure more money for homeless children, special postage stamps have been issued for this, too, there are lotteries by which they hope to get half a million dollars and Lunacharsky, Semashkov and others are giving the money they receive for writings, to the fund. Lunacharsky is going to France and Austria to raise money, I suppose by lectures chiefly.

### Children Want Tools.

I'm out in Pushkin Children's City, about 12 miles from Moscow. There are about 1,500 children, but tools for only 150 to work with. Money is terribly needed for the homeless as the campaign at present is to get 125,000 homeless children into some kind of place where they may be cared for. These are half of 250,000 homeless in Russia.

It is a new life. The government is working like mad to establish industry on a firmer basis and is doing wonders, on limited resources. The vast majority of the people want the Soviet government. Indeed very few don't and these latter have no chance on earth to change it.

Russians are naturally social and collective and co-operative of every kind are running all businesses, except, of course, the large industries, which the government manages. It is impossible to compete with the government in these industries, but there are some private businesses, which are allowed to make only a certain profit, as the government taxes them more if they find them getting too much profit. Co-operatives are the rule and there are posters and ads all over urging everyone to join. This helps the government and the people as products are sold cheaper, which is what everyone wants, and what the government is working for. It is actually a government of the workers. Co-op members secure food cheaper in their own restaurants and food stores and in whatever line a co-op is started its members get goods at lower prices than other customers. Union men, of course, have many privileges, as to rents, railroad and car fares, theatres, etc., as for instance, now, when there is a shortage of butter, which they and the co-op members can have but others cannot buy.

### Workers' Government Safe.

It is a hard struggle getting the great industries ahead, and providing food, clothing and shelter and work for everyone. But Soviet Russia is safe now. It will be next to impossible to overthrow it. The Red Army is so strong and with a morale higher probably than any army ever had, that people now smile at intervention or any word of change.

The Red Army men are well clothed, fed and quartered and help everywhere, while studying daily to fit themselves for still more skilled work. They are quiet fellows, seldom go about more than two together, often one with a girl, are strong and healthy and there is no doubt they are already a much more cultured set of men than in any army in the world. Ammunition, guns and airplanes are increasing, but with the present morale and culture of the men, you can understand what they are just now, when you think of what they did on 14 fronts, often bare-footed, often without guns and often enough without much food. Soviet Russia is safe. It is really the GREAT BEGINNING OF THE END OF CAPITALISM.

Moscow is like N. Y., in crowds hustling, but to what different ends! There is activity everywhere, but it is all to establish a government, industry, social and cultural life for ALL the people.

Food is cheap. You can get a good dinner of two dishes, soup and meat—many different kinds, for 20 and 25 cents and a meal of three dishes for 30 to 40 cents. Food is plain but good and vegetables are usually very good. Borscht here is entirely different from what we get in N. Y. It is very much better. The Russian dark brown bread is supplied free and one may eat all one wants. In Leningrad restaurants they have huge plates of bread, 50 and 60 pieces on each table.

### Books Much In Demand.

All buildings have been made livable, but a lot of repairing is needed as nothing was done for six or eight years after 1914. All government offices and business places are well heated. There is electricity all over Moscow, and powerhouses, as you know, are being constructed fast in all parts of Russia so that every village may have electric light. Very many villages have it already. Because of the great desire to let in electricity everywhere, especially in the villages far from railroad communication, there is not very good power everywhere, yet a vast amount of reading is going on. There are as many bookstores in Moscow and Leningrad as gasoline supply stations in N. Y. People seem to be in them buying nearly all the time. It is mostly for Communist literature, with every phase of culture, industry, politics and life.

The Meyerhold Theatre has the best dramatic talent and the most developed form of dramatic art and literature. The Theatre of the Revolution is going ahead but its casts are not yet up to the standards of the Meyerhold house, but it is going ahead fairly fast and is always crowded. Plays are revolutionary here always and mostly so in the other playhouses. There are many Japanese and Chinese students, girls and young fellows here and they go to the plays a lot, even when there are no plots, scenes or characters of their countries in the plays. They are zealous students, and are multiplying in numbers.

T. F. Meade, Pushkino, Moscow Gubernia, U. S. S. R.

(Continued from first column)

the mines of Illinois fell off 12,000 between 1923 and 1926; and in the other strongholds of the union the losses were: Ohio, 16,000; Indiana, 13,000, and Pennsylvania 28,000. When it is noted that many operators in these states who had signed the agreement were running non-union, it will be evident that the actual loss of jobs to the unions has been much greater than these figures indicate."

In other words, the mine owners, operating union mines, certainly made no move to force the non-union mine owners into line for the Jacksonville agreement, as Sufferin infers in his book might be done. Instead the more powerful of these union mine owners took advantage of the failure of the Lewis administration in the union to organize the non-union fields, invested their capital in scab mines and closed down the union mines until the union miners were starved into accepting a cut on the Jacksonville scale. These are the direct and tragic results of the failure to organize the unorganized, a situation that must be remedied immediately thru rallying the rank and file of the miners' union for militant struggle not only against the mine owners but against the Lewis administration and its policies.

# BOOKS



### THE NECESSITY OF SYSTEMATIC BOOK REVIEWING.

1. A good bibliography in the press has three fundamental tasks: firstly, teaching party members to read, secondly, polemical advocacy of the policy of the party and Leninism for the outside world, thirdly, complete and prompt information of the party on the ideologies existing in the various classes and parties. Therefore, it is not only a fundamental condition for any kind of propaganda, but over and above this an important auxiliary means in the matter of determining the course of the policy of the party.

2. Up till now, bibliography in any newspaper or periodical of the Communist Parties has not attained this end. The main defects are: (a) Lack of regularity in publication, (b) casual selection of discussion literature, (c) erroneous selection and inadequate guidance of reviewers, (d) erroneous character and non-Marxist method of the reviews themselves.

3. REGULARITY is the fundamental condition for the creation of good bibliography. It should appear regularly on definite days (for instance Sunday) and should be given a definite place in the newspaper. It should ALWAYS keep to a certain number of spheres (social democratic, trade union, fascist, syndicalist, etc., literature, colonial policy, militarism, Soviet Union, etc. Especially party periodicals of the CPSU and social democratic and trade union periodicals should be continually followed and studied.

4. SYSTEM in the selection of books which are to be discussed is another fundamental condition. Good bibliography should be up-to-date, namely, on the one hand it should deal promptly with important new publications, and on the other hand, it should indicate and criticize very fully literature (also older literature), in connection with important events and incidents. It should, as far as this is possible discuss the various books in connection with SIMILAR PUBLICATIONS appertaining to the same sphere. Entire literary or ideological tendencies, should be singled out and analysed.

5. THE SELECTION OF REVIEWERS is a third fundamental condition for good bibliography in the party press. Criticism of books should not be entrusted to comrades not in touch with the practical work of the party, for the mere reason that they are "experts," but above all to comrades who are active party workers, for they are the people to know what can be useful or not to the party in the book in question. Nor should one entrust the work to comrades who discuss books in a mechanical manner. Here it should be pointed out that by asking comrades to review a book one frequently helps them to come out of a state of torpor to do ideological work.

6. Regular GUIDANCE OF REVIEWERS by the editor can be brought about by discussions by regular correspondence, criticism and instruction (publication of hints "what should a good review be like" as a supplement to the discussion number, also a letter giving the main viewpoints). Nor should one be afraid to return reviews and criticisms several times for further elaboration. Such regular collaboration could be successfully developed by the introduction of lump sum fees. It is essential that the Agitprop departments should exercise regular control over the reviewing of books.

7. THE CHARACTER OF THE REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS THEMSELVES is of course the main point for every good bibliography. A review should NOT be:

- (a) A mere enumeration of chapters and incidents.
- (b) An academic discussion between "experts."
- (c) A mere opportunity for the reviewer to show his importance by "running down" the book.
- (d) An opportunity to air his views on other matters.

Good criticism must always bear in mind the three tasks of a bibliography in the party press; information, polemics, instruction how to read. Therefore, it must be written from the standpoint of the party and with the responsibility which this implies. It must indicate in what way the book reviewed can be useful for party work, it must give useful quotations. Above all it must be as brief and concrete as possible.

### 8. WHAT SHOULD BE THE CONTENTS OF A GOOD REVIEW.

- (a) A survey of the state of affairs and literature in the respective sphere.
- (b) Statement of the contents and of the main ideas of the book in question.
- (c) Criticism and polemics.
- (d) The book's usefulness for the party.
- (e) Who should read the book.
- (f) What book can be considered as a supplement, an argument against or a substitute.

9. MARXISM-LENINISM is the viewpoint from which a review must be written. Therefore, it is essential: Firstly, to define in every criticism or review the basic standpoint of Marx and Engels (if possible by carefully selected quotations), secondly, to apply the method of historical materialism in the discussion itself. It is not enough to criticize the theoretical errors of the respective ideology—this ideology itself must be explained on the basis of the material facts of the class struggle.

### Justice In Fiction.

"Yerney's Justice," by Ivan Cankar, Vanguard Press, New York. 50 cents.

This short novel is dedicated to the thesis that justice is a damned elusive bird, and that the hands of a wage slave will have one hell of a time grasping it. This is hardly a startling revelation to a class-conscious worker. It is rather stale news. But it should be a valuable text-book for the deluded worker who still imagines that the holy spirit of god will eventually animate the chaste and austere bosoms of Rockefeller, Morgan, Gary, Mellon, and the rest of the "public spirited" gentlemen of finance. This novel should give further proof to the fairly intelligent worker that justice is largely defined by capitalists, and that the state, consciously, or unconsciously, as it now exists, and as long as capitalism dominates production, must favor the exploiting class. And when once a worker realizes the true status of the state, much may be expected of him.

Most novels, poems, and articles are written above the heads of the workers, who, under the present predatory mode of production, have had little time for leisure. Cankar's novel is an exception. It is written in a style devoid of absurd heroes. And yet it feelingly, and in a manner that hardly denotes "propaganda," asks that the worker receive the full fruits of his toil.

And what contemporary novelist, unless it be Upton Sinclair, is as honest?

—JOSEPH KALAR.

### A GOOD THING OUT OF NAZARETH.

The Essentials of Marx.—With an introduction and notes by Algernon Lee. Vanguard Press. 50 cents.

At some remote time in his career, before his duties were reduced to the nobly representative one of giving to inquirers and innovators the official glassy eye, Mr. Algernon Lee must have been a student—a laudably assiduous if not a very penetrating one—of Karl Marx.

The residue of his studies has enabled him to compile for the Vanguard Press a useful Marx volume, containing the Communist Manifesto in Sam Moore's translation, two brief economic treatises, three well-chosen passages illustrative of the Marxian outlook upon history, and a fairly comprehensive introduction.

This is not a very inclusive book of essentials, but a good deal of the quintessence of a man who was himself the quintessence of an epoch, which renders extracting a well-nigh impossible task. There is no superfluous plasticity in the Marxian writings: Whoever cuts, is cutting not flesh but bone.

On the whole, Lee has done as well by his author, considering limitations of available space, as can be reasonably expected.

—HADJL