

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

THE LABOR DAILY

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

BY the time these words appear in print May Day will have come and gone and unless violence is done to custom, the various Bomb Squads and other special guardians of the capitalist system will have claimed credit for having saved the nation from another "bloody revolution." Since the political demise of William J. Burns and his superior Harry M. Daugherty, the nerves of the bankers have not been subjected to unusual irritation by ponderous announcements of social disaster to those who have more than they can use of the good things of life. Burns did things on a grand scale.

LIKE pugilists limbering up for the grand demonstration in the ring, our local Bomb Squad has been busy recently with the usual May Day preliminaries but nothing so ridiculous in the way of protecting the capitalist system in the United States from the workers on May Day was perpetrated as the arrest of an infant by former Captain Gegan of the Bomb Squad a few years ago. The little lad was so young that he thought Gegan was a Santa Claus rather late making his rounds, yet the sergeant felt as proud of his catch as the editor of the Jewish Daily Forward would in being allowed to kiss a king's hand.

MAY DAY comes and goes. The workers of the world—the class-conscious portion—celebrate their victories and take stock of their defeats, the capitalists gendarmes make the usual raids and arrests and the class struggle continues. There was a time when May Day celebrations were devoted to the delivery of panegyrics on socialism in the abstract, but nowadays we have reached the stage where the revolutionary workers and subject peoples are on the threshold of a struggle for power with imperialism and are considerably on the right side of the threshold in the Soviet Union, an area that comprises one sixth of the earth's surface.

IN a May Day manifesto issued by the socialist and labor international the "red" is splashed on thick. Imperialism is denounced and so is Fascism. China is hailed, but the writer of the manifesto regrets that the distance between the headquarters of the yellow international and China renders direct assistance impossible, tho the distance appears to have encouraged cardiac softness judging by the sweet words that are devoted to the Chinese cause. However the Chinese would probably be better pleased if Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and other leaders of this international carried on a vigorous fight against the sending of troops and munitions of war to kill the Chinese people instead of hiking around the world singing the praises of the British empire.

THE murder by strangulation of over 20 Chinese labor leaders, including one woman, by Chang-Tao-Lin is one of the most cold-blooded pieces of butchery in the annals of history. And this crime can be laid at the doors of the imperialist governments. The Manchurian bandit would never have dared to invade the Soviet embassy but for the connivance of the powers. Britain was the chief instigator in the violation of ambassadorial rights but according to the news the United States troops in Peking under the direction of Minister McMurray, played an active part.

MUSSOLINI'S infamous "Charter of Labor" is received rather coldly by the capitalist press of the United States, not because they have any sympathy for the workers who will be subjected to increased persecution under its provisions but because the American section of international capitalism is not yet in need of the drastic measures, necessary to save its weak Italian brother. Furthermore, William Green, Matthew Woll and the rest of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy are doing Mussolini's work for the American capitalists without offending the goddess democracy. A fascist dictatorship is certain in all countries unless the workers beat them to it with a Workers and Farmers' Government. But a fascist dictatorship in the United States would blow the delusion of capitalist democracy out of the minds of the workers and since this is one of the most soothing of the many delusions that keep the masses hoping for something to turn up at the next election instead of organizing their collective power industrially and politically to win their rights, our rulers will hang on to their democracy as long as it stays above water.

PHILOSOPHERS, psycho-analysts, sob-sisters, playwrights, fiction- (Continued on Page Five)

WORKER EDITOR, MANAGER, HELD FOR TRIAL

Insurance Head Asks Aid in Probe

Here are Your Facts, Mr. Beha

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

This open letter to the Hon. James A. Beha, Superintendent of Insurance, is in reply to the facsimile letter which appears elsewhere on this page.

To the Hon. James A. Beha, Insurance Department, New York, Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 29th., instant, addressed to The DAILY WORKER is of such great significance that this opportunity is being improved by not only making your letter public but also publicizing this reply. It is felt that a move, which is the first in twenty years, that will lead to an airing of the complaints against the so-called Big Four weekly payment life insurance companies is one that should be broadcast to the 40,000,000 American workers or their families who now suffer through the machinations of this group.

In your letter you state, "If you have any definite acts which are supported by facts, which you claim these companies have committed, which are in violation of the law or good insurance practices, I should be glad to have you submit same to me."

Our reply is a catalogue of definite acts which are either in violation of the law or contrary to good insurance practice.

As Superintendent of Insurance you are surely aware of the following charges which are basically and factually correct:

(a) After the famous Armstrong Insurance Investigation, the following members of the Investigating Committee took positions with the very companies they previously "prosecuted"; (a) Assemblyman Robert Lynn Cox was appointed counsel and general manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at a salary of \$20,000 per year. Shortly afterwards Mr. Cox was appointed a vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. His salary today is \$38,000. This is considerably higher than the \$1,500 a year he earned as assemblyman.

(b) Senator William J. Tully, also of the committee was made solicitor for The Metropolitan Life at a salary of \$20,000. Since then it has been increased to \$30,000. Following Governor Smith's communication to you advising an enquiry into the activities of the Big Four, Mr. Tully's resignation was announced at the home office of the Metropolitan.

(c) Charles Evans Hughes, counsel for the Committee afterwards became counsel for the Equitable Life.

(d) James McKeen, assistant counsel, also of the committee, was appointed general counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

We call attention to these apparently irrelevant facts to (Continued on Page Two)

MR. BEHA WANTS FACTS



Mr. William F. Dunne, Editor, The Daily Worker, 33 East 1st Street, New York.

My dear Mr. Dunne:

Governor Smith has referred to me your telegram to him of April 21st, concerning certain industrial life insurance companies operating in this state. I have also received your telegram of recent date addressed to me at Albany.

I have requested my Department to obtain for me copies of "The Daily Worker", containing the articles to which you refer. If you have any definite acts which are supported by facts, which you claim these companies have committed, which are in violation of the law or good insurance practices, I should be glad to have you submit same to me.

(Very truly yours,)

James A. Beha, Superintendent

Eidlitz, Pal of Woll, Directs Big Lockout



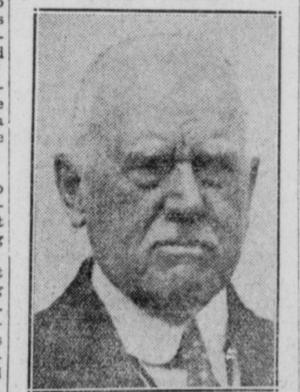
This is Otto Eidlitz, pal of Matthew Woll in the National Civic Federation. Woll is acting president and Eidlitz a member of the board of directors and a leader of the Building Trades Employers lockout of 5,000 New York plumbers. Eidlitz is a director of the building bosses' association, too. That's the sort of anti-labor magnate Woll associates with in his Civic Federation.

MATTHEW WOLL.



Acting president of the Civic Federation and vice president of the American Federation of Labor. Woll is the link between the Civic Federation, dominated by labor hating big capitalists and the American Federation of Labor.

HALEY FISKE.



Fiske is president of the Civic Federation, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (whose grafting practices are being exposed by The DAILY WORKER), director of the Metropolitan Trust Company, director of the National Surety Company, director of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railroad Company, director West Side Belt Railroad Company. This is the type of individual with whom Woll and A. F. of L. President Green unite.

Jewish Bakers Strike. Fifteen hundred Jewish bakers of Local 500 of the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers struck yesterday for the seven and a half hour day and a minimum scale of \$72 a week. The Pechter, Messing, Mersel Darling, and Herbst bakeries are affected. (Continued on Page Two)

DUNNE, MILLER, FACE FRAME UP BY PATRIOTEERS

Poem "Un-American" and "Incites Riot"

Jail Staff, Stop Paper Is Plutes' Plot

Following the holding of William F. Dunne and Bert Miller for trial in Special Sessions by Magistrate Toller is Saturday for publication of a poem which he characterized as tending to excite "Un-Americanism" and "incite riot," it was learned from authoritative sources that the federal authorities are preparing a case against the staff of The DAILY WORKER with the alleged intention of revoking the mailing privileges of the paper and prosecuting its editors under a federal statute.

"Criminal Anarchy," Charge Hinted. There was also indication that a charge under the "criminal anarchy" statute of New York State may be preferred.

The Military Order of the World and the Keymen of America appear to have sought the best legal talent obtainable.

The district attorney's office was represented in the Essex Market Court where the motion for dismissal made by Attorney Brodsky was overruled, and Alexander Rorke, who prosecuted Ruthenberg, Gitlow and Larkin, but is now in private practice, was also present.

Dunne and Miller were allowed their liberty on bail.

Case is Serious. There is no doubt now that the frame-up against The DAILY WORKER and its editors, business manager and mailing privileges is of a serious and determined character. Under the present charge the defendants can be given up to a year in prison.

If the other charges are preferred and pressed, and convictions secured, sentences of from five to ten years are quite likely. The revocation of its mailing privileges would be a severe blow to The DAILY WORKER especially in its present critical financial condition.

With the announcement of an in- (Continued on Page Two)

SON AND FRIEND OF SUN YAT-SEN CALL TO ARMS AGAINST CHIANG

Ask Chinese Here to Take Collections and Agitate for Liberation Movement

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

- 1.—Wong Chin-wei and Sun Fo send joint cable to Kuomintang at Oakland asking support for Nationalist Government at Hankow.
2.—Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and Nationalist Government denounce Chiang Kai Shek as renegade; call for armed revolt against him.
3.—Report fall of New Zealand cabinet on question of British imperialist policy in China.

DEATH TOLL 10, 71 ENTOMBED IN SCAB MINE BLAST

Hold Little Hope for Trapped Men

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 1.—Ten miners are dead and the fate of seventy-one more still remains in doubt as the result of a terrific explosion in a non-union mine at Everettsville owned by the New England Fuel and Transportation Company late last night.

The force of the blast was so great that two men working on the tippie were instantly killed and fifteen injured. The two known dead are Harold Davis, 18, and Andrew Allen.

Describing the explosion from a hospital bed, Roy Hayhurst, of Fairmont, who was severely injured in the explosion said, "The blast suddenly knocked us in every direction. Davis in the check house had his arm blown off and we were all badly shaken up. I know that several men in my crew suffered fractured skulls also."

Miners here point to the increasing frequency of such explosions and declare that they are particularly repugnant in non-union territory. The decline of the miners' union, under the battering of the present anti-union lockout, would mean a tremendous increase in mine accidents.

The one hope for the seventy-one miners still in the mine is that the explosion vented most of its force toward the mouth of the mine and did not work backwards.

Two rescue crews are working at the mine, while others are being rushed to the scene. That the seventy-one miners, however, will come to the surface alive is questioned. (Continued on Page Two)

British Workers Wage War Against Anti-Strike Bill

LONDON, May 1.—When the labor smashing anti-strike bill is introduced for its second reading in the House of Commons by the die-hard cabinet tomorrow, it will not only meet with the solid opposition of the labor party, but of the liberals and a section of the conservative party.

The bill is interpreted here as an attempt to smash the victories that British labor has gained in the last hundred years. It not only outlaws general and sympathetic strikes and boycotts, but places severe restrictions on picketing and virtually forbids unions for civil employees.

Although the right wing of the labor party and the Trades Union Congress frown upon the general strike, leaders of the minority declare that labor has no defense against the measure but a nation-wide strike of all trades. They point out that the government has a majority despite the opposition of liberals and a few conservatives to the measure.

It is reported that workers throughout England are forming councils of action in preparation for a general strike should the measure go thru. Since the general strike last year the rank and file of British labor is said to have lost faith in its old conservative leaders and may in a new crisis follow the minority leaders.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—Five labor bankers will face trial here on May 9 on charges of conspiracy to wreck the Brotherhood Savings & Trust Co.

Although political wires have been twanged in an effort to get the labor bankers out of the mess caused by the wrecking of the \$320,000 institution into which low-waged trade unionists of this section had put their savings, the five will have to face court.

Professionalism in Patriotism; Altruism, Civic Federationism

Read Robert W. Dunn's account of the stirring deeds of the professional patriots, the great humanitarianism of the National Civic Federation, the great work done by this altruistic organization in saving labor leaders from radicalism and in inculcating in the labor movement a great faith in the doctrine of "pie in the sky by and by." Beginning today on page 6.

Daily Worker Gets New Readers From Weisbord Campaign

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 1.—The election campaign here as it continues shows more clearly every day that the labor candidates who are running as Communists will be a deciding factor when the ballots are counted.

Every day Albert Weisbord and his associates, Simon Bambach and Simon Smelkinson are addressing large meetings where hundreds of workers gather to hear the message of labor. Another significant point is the large amount of working class literature that is being sold. The DAILY WORKER is being read by the hundreds every day, the workers realizing that the local capitalist press does not present the campaign issues fairly from the viewpoint of labor.

WORKERS! PROTEST THE DEATH OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

HERE ARE YOUR INSURANCE FACTS MR. SUPERINTENDENT

(Continued from Page One)

prove our charges that the Armstrong Committee was—it is not necessary to say "bribed"—certainly more than strongly influenced by the enormous wealth and power of the Big Four, i.e., the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In support of the above statement of fact, we quote Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life, who in a company booklet entitled, "An Epoch in Life Insurance," says, "There may be an impression abroad that the Armstrong laws improved and liberalized industrial policies. There is no truth in this. The laws scarcely touched industrial insurance." (p. xv).

In this respect Mr. Fiske is perfectly correct. Our facts relating to the buying of the Armstrong Investigators explains why "the laws scarcely touched industrial insurance."

Mr. Fiske knows, and any intelligent policyholder knows that the present 10 year cash surrender clause—the enormous increase of assets belonging to these companies—and the exorbitant high rates for weekly payment life insurance—are contrary to "good insurance practice."

This is the legislative background of the corruption which saturates the weekly premium life insurance business.

Now for the specific acts. On pages 490-491 of your report to the New York legislature, the Prudential Life is reported to have paid \$221,254.71 to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. This item was entered under the heading of disbursements. On page 504 of the same official document under the heading of "partial list of salaries, compensation and emoluments, etc.," this same item appears again, but this time it is recorded as \$24,998.44.

If the latter entry is correct then how did the first entry balance the \$1,332,048,472.25 total ledger assets? If the former is correct, do you not think that an official investigation should be made into the activities of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents? On the other hand if the latter is the proper entry, then criminal proceedings should be instituted at once against the officers of the Prudential Life for deliberately falsifying a public financial statement.

This action, we venture to predict, will soon be taken by the so-called mutual policyholders of the Prudential.

As an insurance expert do you think of a form of life insurance which caters to the workingclass of America which is so harsh that of the \$1,453,557,229 of weekly payment life insurance which terminated last year \$1,143,436,575 were total loss lapses—do you think such insurance is equitable or embodies "good insurance practice"?

Do you consider it good insurance practice to permit the "Big Four" to employ Mortality Tables which no actuary will swear to as being within 40 per cent accurate?

Do you consider it good insurance practice to allow these monstrous corporations, supposedly "mutual," to sell and write weekly payment endowment policies which are so unfair in conditions that of the total terminated policies less than 1 per cent were endowment maturities?

Do you think it is in accordance with good insurance or public policy to permit these companies to operate under a law which allows the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to have on cash deposit in the Metropolitan Branch of the Chase National Bank an average of \$20,000,000 (twenty million dollars)?

In this connection I presume you are aware of the fact that Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National is also a director of the Metropolitan.

In view of the fact that the Metropolitan Life is a so-called mutual company it is very easy to arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Wiggin on the directorate of the Metropolitan is actuated by other than purely altruistic motives. One is inclined to say purely personal motives in contradistinction to "mutual" motives.

It is also public knowledge that the following directors of the Metropolitan are also directors of the Chase National Bank:

- Charles M. Schwab
- Henry Ollesheimer
- Fred. H. Ecker (v.p.)

Do you think, Mr. Beha, it is good insurance or any other practice to permit Mr. Frederick H. Ecker to act as vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company while at the same time he acts as director for all of the following companies in which the Metropolitan invests or deposits, scores of millions of its "mutual" funds? Ecker's companies are:

- Chase National Bank
- Chicago, Eastern R. R.
- Cincinnati & Western R. R.
- Denver & Rio Grande
- Indiana & Illinois
- Interborough Rapid Transit
- St. Louis & Lake Erie R. R.
- Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Is it considered good insurance practice to allow Mr. Ecker to draw \$125,000 per year in addition to what, it is reasonable to assume, he earns from his chain of railroads in whose securities "mutual" Metropolitan money is invested?

Do you further consider the following facts consistent with the public good or in accordance with good insurance practice? Whereas the increase of "ordinary" assets have been in ratio with the increase of "ordinary" insurance in force; weekly payment (industrial) companies, i.e., the Big Four assets have increased thirteen times to a six times increase of insurance in force. These figures are taken from the 1925 New York State Insurance Report of which you are the author. This fact in itself is prima facie proof of the fact that weekly payment life insurance is overcharged as to cost, harsh in its surrender values and misrepresented as effective life insurance coverage, due to lapses.

Do you, finally, think that the presence of Frank P. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, on the directorate of the Metropolitan is conducive to insurance efficiency? In your opinion do you think Noyes was chosen for his brilliant insurance capabilities? Or rather do you subscribe to our belief that Mr. Noyes was selected because the Associated Press supplies news service to 1,200 newspapers in the United States and Canada?

There are many other facts which in our opinion would justify your recommending to the governor a legislative investigation. Space limitations, however, restrain us.

Speaking in the interests of the 40,000,000 American policyholders who suffer under the present malicious weekly payment life insurance system we urge you to recommend to the governor that he appoint a committee to investigate these charges which are true and made in the best of faith.

These are our definite acts which are supported by facts, Mr. Beha.

New York Times Says Daily Worker Forces State Insurance Probe

The issue of the New York Times for April 30 reports that during an interview, officials of the State Department of Insurance, admitted that The DAILY WORKER expose of the operations of the "Big Four" is responsible for an inquiry to be made by James A. Beha, superintendent of insurance.

In part, the Times report reads: "The State Department of Insurance will look into complaints, embodied in a series of articles in The DAILY WORKER, against several companies selling industrial life insurance, it was said at the offices of the department, 185 Broadway, yesterday."

"The inquiry will be made by Superintendent Beha, whose attention was called to the charges by the transmission to him of a telegram sent to Governor Smith by William F. Dunne, editor of the paper. Mr. Beha sent an employe to the office of The DAILY WORKER to get copies of the papers containing the charges, but he has made no survey of them yet. The complaints are of overcharges, interlocking directorates and concealment of figures."

The New York Times is the chief organ of the New York democratic party.

Daughter Makes Debut As Dad Sings Last Song

PARIS, May 1.—Alice Bigelow Tully made her successful debut on the concert stage here last night at the concert of the Pasdeloup Orchestra. At the same time, her father ex-Senator William J. Tully, made a more or less graceful exit from the services of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as general solicitor.

The daughter's ascension to the role of prima donna is simultaneous with Tully's slide down the insurance chute.

The former senator's "resignation" from the major limb of the "Big Four" followed Governor Smith's order to Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into The DAILY WORKER charges of graft and misuse of mutual funds by the Metropolitan Life and the other weekly payment life insurance companies.

The DAILY WORKER'S series of insurance expose articles are in no way responsible for Miss Tully's successful debut.

Dunne and Miller Face Patrioteers Frame-Up

(Continued from Page One) investigation of the "Big Four" industrial insurance companies ordered by Governor Smith as result of the exclusive DAILY WORKER exposure, a new angle to the case has developed. On the executive board of the National Civic Federation, of which Vice-president Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor is acting president, and who is leading the drive on the Communists and left wing in the unions, is Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life, one of the companies involved in The DAILY WORKER exposure.

Reasons For Frame-up. Prominent research workers and social investigators who do not want their names mentioned at this time have assured the DAILY WORKER that, in addition to the desire to put The DAILY WORKER out of business and jail leading members of its staff because of its militant advocacy of Hands Off China and other anti-imperialist policies and its support of the left wing program in the unions, tremendous pressure is being brought to bear from industrial insurance sources to prevent publication of further startling facts relative to the wholesale plundering of policyholders contained in the balance of the articles.

Powerful Enemies. It is evident that the most powerful reactionary forces in the United States are massed against The DAILY WORKER, the only labor daily in America. With the multi-millionaires of the National Civic Federation, the plutocratic patriots who support such organizations as the Military Order of the World War and the Keymen of America able and willing to finance any feasible scheme for strangling the only voice that tells daily news and the needs of the American working-class and puts forward a correct fighting program, it is clear that The DAILY WORKER will have to fight for its life and the liberty of its staff members.

Need For Speedy Help. The DAILY WORKER depends entirely upon the loyalty and support of its readers for the financial, moral and political assistance necessary to enable it to wage this struggle successfully. This support must come speedily and generously if The DAILY WORKER is to continue to speak and fight for the interests of the American labor movement.

"Hands Off China." LOS ANGELES, May 1.—The workers of Los Angeles will protest the sending of American marines and battleships to China. On May 8th 7:30 P. M. in Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway there will be held a "Hands Off China" meeting under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist United Front. Attend the "Hands Off China" meeting and voice your protest against imperialism.—Worker Correspondent.

VANZETTI PENS STATEMENT FOR FULLER ON CASE

Eloquent Document Does Not Ask Pardon

(Special to DAILY WORKER)

BOSTON, May 1.—Bartolomeo Vanzetti has just addressed a statement composed by his own hand, to Governor Fuller asking a reversal of the sentence of death imposed upon Nicolo Sacco and himself.

After standing out for weeks against efforts of William G. Thompson, defense attorney, to get him to sign a pardon plea, Vanzetti took the bit into his own teeth and penned his own statement yesterday in which there is no note of appeal, humility or abandonment of his ideals. Sacco, whose knowledge of English is not so fluent as Vanzetti's, has maintained the same attitude and refused to sign any document until his partner in the toils of Massachusetts justice completed his statement.

Against all the arguments of liberal friends and their attorneys, both the Italian workers have refused to word the petition so that there would be the slightest hint of an appeal for pardon. This determination not to ask for capitalist mercy, and a willingness to die rather than swerve from their ideals has resulted in a document which is expected to be as dramatic as Vanzetti's great speech in Dedham court when he was sentenced to burn.

Fuller Awaits Letter. The statement will probably reach the governor tomorrow through defense counsel. Fuller has declared that he was awaiting the formal document before proceeding on the case.

Dan Robert M. Hotchins of Yale Law School has added his name to the hundreds of lawyers, headed by Dean Ezra Pound of Harvard Law School who have appealed to Governor Fuller for a full review of the case. At a mass meeting attended by 700 Yale students and faculty members, a unanimous memorial to Fuller was adopted asking a commission. Professor Borchard, Jerome Davis and William Lyon Phelps have expressed approval of the petition.

Twenty-five members of the Clark University faculty at Worcester, Mass., Alexander M. Bing, president of the New York City housing Corporation, John Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, the Trades and Labor Council of Germany, England, the Proletarian Party, scores of other letters and telegrams received yesterday asked a complete review of the case.

The workers of Cleveland in mass meeting April 26, passed the following resolution:

Resolved that this meeting demands of Governor Fuller that he take the only step that will in some measure rectify the shameful injustice that has been done the two men, by pardoning and releasing them without delay; and be it further

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Fuller, the labor press of this country and to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor with the request that it immediately use its good offices and the influence of the organization to insist upon the release of the two workers.

Signed: A. Fagin, Chairman.

NEW YORK, May 1.—"We the Four Hundred Members of Branch Fifty, Workmen's Circle, assembled at special meeting of the branch. Two hundred and fifty-seven East Houston Street, New York City, on April 15th by unanimous resolution emphatically condemn the gross miscarriage of justice in the courts of Massachusetts in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. These two workers are victims of class tyranny. Their only guilt is their championship of the workers' cause. We, their American fellow workers, demand that you set them free." We have sent the telegram to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, Freiheit, The DAILY WORKER, Einikeit, Tog, Friend to the general office of the Workmen's Circle, and to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.—Resolution Committee: Charles Liebman, Abraham Leventhal, Sol Homans and Nathan Gerlack.

Garment Workers Protest. CHICAGO, May 1.—Local 104, International Ladies Garment Workers Union has passed the following resolution on Sacco and Vanzetti: "WHEREAS, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti—two champions of Labor—have again been denied a new trial by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, thus automatically sentencing them to death in the electric chair.

"RESOLVED, that this meeting of the Ladies Tailors Union, Local No. 104, I. L. G. W. U. representing two hundred members, requests the Governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to our two persecuted fellow workers, who have devoted their lives to the cause of labor, by releasing them unconditionally from all penalties of this unjust conviction."

Chang Asks Powers' Aid. The methods by which Chang Tso Lin, northern war lord, hopes to rule China, for the benefit of the foreign power, is clearly brought out in an interview granted by Wu Chin-wan, Chang's adviser, to Walter Duranty, correspondent for London and New York capitalist papers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THE MAY DAY GREETING



Son and Friend of Sun Yat Sen Call to Arms

(Continued from Page One)

Kuomintang. He has set up an organ purporting to be a government instead of directly opposing the Central Government of Nationalist China. (Since this statement Chiang Kai Shek has actually taken the field against the Nationalist government.—Ed.)

"Chiang has long tried to make the government his own tool, to shape it to suit his personal ambitions. Chiang Kai Shek wishes to follow in the footsteps of war lords like Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. He will fail because the people are awake, and can no longer be kept in subjection.

Butchered People. "As soon as Chiang arrived in Shanghai he came to an understanding with the foreign imperialists, with whom he carried favor by capitalizing the slogan 'Fight Communism,' by butchering people who dared to protest against his treason to the Nationalist cause.

"Officers who disagreed with him were dispatched to the front and assistance cut off from the rear. Chiang thus delivered into the enemy's hands and certain death army officers who fought for the liberation movement. Fake Government. "He has openly arrested and executed workers, both members and non-members of his armies, he has ruined Kuomintang headquarters and arrested leaders of the party. He has set up his own 'government.'

The Red Herrings. "Under his banner are assembled all of the tools of imperialism. He gives a free hand to counter-revolutionaries, and the real revolutionists he brands as Communists or friends of Communists and tries to annihilate them. Efforts are being made to crush the revolution.

Crush Counter-Revolution. "Comrades, armed comrades particularly, if you abhor this treachery, if you are determined that the revolution now nearing successful culmination should not be ruined by Chiang Kai Shek, then carry out the orders of the Central government, overthrow this rebellion against Sun Yat-sen, help drive this traitor, this enemy of the people out of the party. Let's wipe out this stain on the revolution."

Report Cabinet Fall. Reports reaching here state that the cabinet of New Zealand has fallen on the question of the British imperialist policy in China.

Bank Employes Return. The striking bank employes have been granted half pay during the strike period, without dismissal. The wage scale was adjusted by the bankers' association, and the employes will return to work. The agreement it is said will be signed in a few days.

Despite reports to the contrary, General Tang Shen-tso has not resigned, but has gone north to direct the drive against the northern war lords.

Prepare For Attack. In preparation for a possible imperialist attack, Nationalist troops here are digging trenches north of the city.

Maintain Order. The Nationalist government has created a committee charged with administering justice and maintaining order in Hankow. Japanese business men have concluded an agreement with the authorities and have resumed business.

Score Nanking Massacre. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 1.—The slaughter of innocent Chinese by American and British warships at Nanking was scored by Rev. A. Ray Petty, Philadelphia pastor, in an address at the annual meeting of the Westchester County Teachers' Association.

"We read a few weeks ago of the killing of innocent people by Americans and English," he said. "Now the Nicaraguan and Mexican situation proves that we have not lost any of our old tendencies, supposedly washed out by the bath of blood that the men of all nations endured during the war of 1914-18."

He advised the Westchester teachers to express these beliefs in their class rooms, if they believed them, in spite of all opposition.

Connecticut Meetings. Hartford—Unity Hall, 64 Pratt St., April 30, 8 p. m. Speaker: Primoff.

Stamford—Workmen Circle Center, 49 Pacific St., May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker: Siskind.

New Haven—38 Howe St.

The Progressive Needle Trade Workers of Cleveland will hold a vetchinka Saturday May 7, 8 P. M., at the Freiheit Gesangs Verein hall at 3514 E. 116th St.

The proceeds will go for the defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers of New York. There will be a program and supper and an enjoyable time is assured. Tickets fifty cents.

A. Steinberg, a member of the Workers (Communist) Party was arrested on Simpson St. the Bronx, Friday evening for distributing "Hands Off China" leaflets. In the night court he was fined \$5.

May Day Meetings Call New York Workers

(Continued from Page One)

for after three-quarters of an hour two men arrived. They also were set to work reading the leaflet and then after more consultation with the captain the leaflets were returned to Dr. Markoff with instructions that they were not to be distributed in the streets. They were told that one person was already serving six months in prison for that "offense." Dr. Markoff's reply was that the leaflets were printed for distribution and that that was what would be done with them.

Protest Nanking Murder. Workers threw no bombs, but gathered at a dozen mass meetings, they voiced their determination to carry on the struggle against American imperialism and the exploitation of the working class. They protested against the murder of the working class. They protested against the murder of innocent Chinese women and children by American gunboats and demanded the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and the persecuted leaders of the needle trades.

Resolutions scoring the Nanking bombardment and demanding the withdrawal of American warships and marines from China, Nicaragua and Mexico; resolutions demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti were adopted by enthusiastic crowds of workers at the meetings.

The international character of May Day was reflected not only in the resolutions adopted, but in the constitution of the crowd. Workers of all races and nations were represented at the meetings. Uniting them all were red flags, ribbons and roses, symbols of the international workingclass, prominently displayed.

Score Gun-boat Diplomacy. More than five thousand filled the Central Opera House, 67th Street and 3rd Avenue, and heard Benjamin Gitlow, William Weinstein, Jack Stachel, Richard Moore and Juliet Poyntz score American gunboat diplomacy in the Caribbean and China.

Enthusiastic response to the slogans raised characterized all of the meetings. At the Hunts Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard, large crowds of needle trades workers denounced the persecution of their leaders by the reactionary National Civic Federation, led by Matthew Woll, William F. Dunne, William Weinstein, Alexander Trachtenberg, Rebecca Grecht, Mossalye Olgin, Rose Wortis and Fannie Warshafsky were the speakers at the meeting.

Other meetings held in New York and vicinity were: Brooklyn Meetings. Amalgamated Temple, 11-17 Arion Place. Speakers: Gitlow, Mizara, Grigstas.

Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., Speakers: Bimba, Cosgrove, Undjus, Maturano.

Hopkins Mansion, 428 Hopkinson Avenue. Speakers: Lifshitz, Cosgrove, Ragozin, A. Stone.

New Jersey Meetings. Passaic—27 Dayton Ave. Speakers: O'Flaherty, Clarence Miller.

Elizabeth—Lutwin Hall, 152 Front Street. Speakers: Markoff, Powers.

Perth Amboy—808 Elm St., Speaker: Powers.

Newark—Montgomery Hall, Prince and Montgomery Sts. Speakers: Devine, Hulswood.

Jersey City—166 Mercer St. Speakers: Ella Wolfe, Joe Freeman.

West N. Y.—Labor Lyceum, 17 St. and Tyler Pl.

Paterson—Carpenter Hall, Van Houten and Main Sts. Speakers: Wicks, Weisbord.

Yonkers, N. Y. 20 Warburton Avenue, May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker.

Connecticut Meetings. Hartford—Unity Hall, 64 Pratt St., April 30, 8 p. m. Speaker: Primoff.

Stamford—Workmen Circle Center, 49 Pacific St., May 1, 8 p. m. Speaker: Siskind.

New Haven—38 Howe St.

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NOTICE to All New York DAILY WORKER Agents

There will be a meeting of all DAILY WORKER Agents on Tuesday, May 3, at 8 P. M., at 108 East 14th Street. Every unit organizer and every section and sub-section organizer is urged to be personally responsible for the presence of DAILY WORKER Agents. It is necessary that every unit be represented at this important meeting, in order that our plans may be properly executed.

Needle Trade Defense

THE BAZAAR

Within the last two days, twenty organizations have sent word that they want to reserve booths at the Great Defense Bazaar in the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, on May 12th to 15th. Already there are thirty booths reserved. A special letter to storekeepers, requesting contributions to the Bazaar, to be used by volunteers who collect articles, is now ready at the defense office.

The restaurant, which it is expected will be patronized by thousands, has been provided with a special orchestra which will play every night.

The White Goods Workers Progressive Group decided to take a booth at the Bazaar, then took up a collection for defense, amounting to thirty dollars.

A Letter From Gravenhurst.

"Dear Friends of the Relief Committee:"

I am sorry to say that to date I was only able to sell half of the booklet sent me by you. I know you will consider the circumstances in which I find myself at present. In my next letter I hope to be able to send you the balance of \$4.50. Take this as an expression of my deepest sympathy with the imprisoned workers. In a short time they must be free, and together with the rest of the progressive movement, we will drive out the whole corrupt clique."

(Signed) M. Sideman.

Other Letters.

"Dearest Comrades:

Here is another response to your call. I cannot express my wonder and praise for all of you.

Your splendid rallying to defend your stricken ones is giving heart to many as oppressed as you. Your militancy and your honest and unshrinking courage writes an unforgettable chapter in our American Labor History.

Let them beat and oppress you—every class-conscious worker carries a song in his heart for your wonderful work.

Greetings to the soldiers in the trenches."

(Signed) E. Maynard.

Joint Defense Committee, Cloak-makers and Furriers.

Dear Comrades: Inclosed you will find a check of \$6.00 on which I subscribed on the Honor Roll list No. 1722. I don't believe whether I have done my duty on the response for your appeal in the present struggle, but comrade Sam Liptzin knows that I am also a victim of his majesty, Hillman, in which he made a job on me, and I am not employed yet. Fight! The rank and file are with you. I remain, with comradeship yours, Ph. Paminsky.

500,000 Leaflets Exposing De Pinedo Showered on N. Y.

New York City was flooded by half a million leaflets exposing De Pinedo, fascist aviator on Saturday when an aeroplane engaged by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America covered the metropolitan area for three hours.

Leaving Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island at 1 p. m. it flew over Brooklyn, north to Times Square continuing to the end of the Bronx. Taking a different route back it continued flying until 4 p. m. when it alighted at the Roosevelt Field.

During the time it was dropping the throwaways tens of thousands of New York workers eagerly grabbed the leaflets that gave facts about Fascist Italy.

The aeroplane contained in addition to the aviator, a representative of the Anti-Fascist Alliance.

BOSTON SCOTT NEARING

Lecture on The British Empire, The Japanese Empire, and The Soviet Union

TONIGHT at 8 O'CLOCK at LORIMER HALL Tremont Temple, Boston.

ADMISSION 35c.

Audience: WORKERS SCHOOL OF BOSTON.

Engdahl Writes of First Demonstration On Soil of Germany

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

BREMERHAVEN, Germany (By Mail).—It was the familiar Hammer and Sickle on the red background of a pin worn by a Bremerhaven comrade on the lapel of his coat that established the connection between the Workers (Communist) Party of the United States and the Communist Party of Germany as the President Roosevelt, on which I had crossed the Atlantic, came to anchor in here in Bremerhaven Harbor.

The symbol of the unity of the workers and farmers of the Union of Soviet Republics, that has become the symbol of the Unity of Revolutionary toil the world over, thus prevented a break in the impressive program prepared by the German Communist Party for the reception of the ashes of our late leader, C. E. Ruthenberg, and their fitting conveyance over the soil of the German capitalist republic on their way to their final resting place in the Kremlin Wall at Moscow.

The steamship ticket carries all passengers thru direct to Bremen, one of Germany's largest seaports that, however, like Hamburg, is not reached by the biggest ocean liners.

Met By Comrades.

I might have gone on there. But the German comrades planned otherwise. Our ship came in too late Friday afternoon April 15, which marked the beginning of the Easter holidays in Germany, to make a favorable tide. It, therefore, came to anchor in the harbor and a tender had to come alongside to take off the passengers, the baggage and mail, as had previously been done at Plymouth, England, and Cherbourg, France. So our German comrades came out with the tender also this is supposed to be "verboten." They came over the side of the big ship itself.

It was Folkert Potykus, a Bremerhaven party functionary, who wore the Soviet emblem. With him were Josef Sackreider, another party functionary, and Otto Lindau, one of the editors of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, of Bremen, that serves the entire north-west district of Germany. They immediately took charge of the urn containing the ashes of Ruthenberg, on behalf of the organization locally. Thru previous arrangement with customs officials everything went thru without a hitch, even my own baggage escaping the usual thro search.

Encountered Delay.
It may now be told, in explanation of the short delay encountered in sending Ruthenberg's ashes on their way to Moscow, following the tremendous memorial gatherings in New York City, that numerous obstacles had to be confronted and overcome.

First of all, it was decided to send the ashes legally. After being selected, therefore, by the party political committee for this mission, I made application for a passport in New York City. The application was forwarded as usual to Washington. The passport is usually granted in three or four days. I waited a week and then telephoned Washington from New York to be told that the application was "under consideration" but would be acted on immediately. Several more days passed. Then I was told that the department of Justice had been asked to give a report on my anti-war activities and that this report was not yet forthcoming, that I had not presented sufficient evidence that I was born in the United States, and that even my father's application for citizenship papers was being questioned. That didn't look favorable. Several more days passed. Then I sent a telegram on Friday, April 1, to the department that I was coming to Washington personally to make a direct demand for the passport. The same day a telegram came back from Washington that the passport was on its way and would arrive on Saturday, as it did.

French Official Red Tape.

In the meantime obstacles were being confronted in the taking of the ashes from New York to Moscow. It

was at first felt that I should go by way of France, then Germany, then by way of Latvia into the Soviet Union. But the French consulate in New York City insisted on a multitude of official documents, which it asked be submitted. Then the request for the transportation of the ashes had to be forwarded by cable to the foreign office of the French government at Paris, with no telling how long it would take to unwind the necessary red tape and get a return reply, which might even then be unfavorable.

Changed Plans.

At the last moment, therefore, the plans had to be changed and instead of sailing Tuesday midnight, April 5th, on the Cunarder, Berengaria for France, I left Wednesday noon, April 6th, on the United States Lines, President Roosevelt.

Following the Ruthenberg Memorial Meetings in New York City at Carnegie Hall, the Central Opera House and the New Star Casino, the urn containing the ashes were placed in a safety deposit vault where they were kept until I was ready to sail. During the voyage over the Atlantic I kept the urn which, when not on view, was enclosed in a wooden box in my cabin. Altho this was a three-passenger cabin, I had it to myself, made possible thru the light travel going to Europe at this time of the year.

Thus a multitude of obstacles were overcome. Another stage in the journey of the ashes of our dead leader, in compliance with his last request that his remains be buried in the Kremlin wall, in Moscow, has been completed.

Red Front Fighters.

Even in this small municipality of Bremerhaven, with its 30,000 population, washed by the same waters of the Atlantic that touch New York City, one feels the mighty strength of the German Communist Party. The local party takes charge of the ashes, and then in turn surrenders them to a guard of the local organization of the Red Front Fighters (Rote Frontkämpfer Bund) the power of which may be judged from the fact it is planning to hold a national gathering in Berlin on June 6th, with 300,000 in attendance from all parts of what the Germans call the Daves Plan Republic. The local organization in Bremerhaven has 360 members, not including "Rote Marine" (Red Marines) and the Rote Madchen and Frauen Bund, the organization of girls and women. A total of 2,000,000 Red Front Fighters is claimed for the whole republic.

"The Closed Fist."

The insignia of the Red Front Fighters is the closed fist. The salute consists of raising the right hand to the right shoulder, closing the hand in a fist as it is being raised. The Red Front Fighters have their own publications and literature. They have a very characteristic uniform, that quickly distinguishes them wherever they may appear. But the laws of the German capitalist republic of the socialists, Ebert, Schneidemann and Noske, do not permit them to bear arms of any kind.

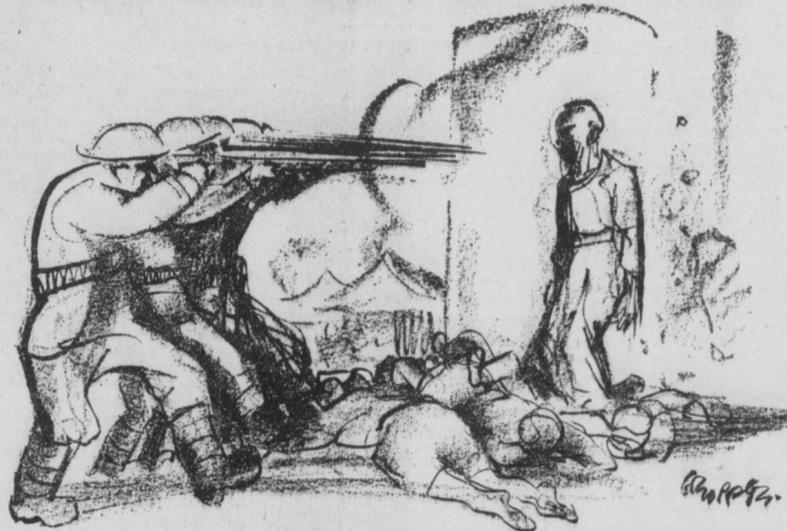
Awe the Fascists.

Then constitute an important part of all Communist demonstrations and Communist activities, altho they are not all Communists. In fact some of them are militants who still claim allegiance to the socialist party, honest workers who have not yet come over to the Communist Party. This "Red Front" constitutes a mighty weapon in carrying on Communist activities. No fascist attack is ever made on a Communist gathering of any kind without getting its proper rebuff. Many of the members of this "Red Front" were school boys during the World War who have come of age and grown to full manhood with the passing of the nine years since the great slaughter came to an end. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg had no such Red Front to array against the forces of reaction when they raised the standards of the German workers' struggle for all power in January, 1919. If they had had such a power, history would have been written differently. In the next bid for power on the barricades the German workers will be better prepared.

It was the Bremerhaven organization of this Red Front that took the ashes of our comrade, Ruthenberg, into its keeping.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

MARINES HAVE LANDED—CHRIST AND THE PROFITS ARE SAFE!



Czecho-Slovakia Unions Are Split By Right Wingers

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, April 4 (By Mail).—The Amsterdam International very often comes out in defense of trade union unity. It accuses Moscow of disruptive activities. It does all in its power to prove that the "united front" is only an agitational slogan of the Communists.

The words and actions of Amsterdam, however, diverge appreciably.

Facts are not wanting to prove the disruptive tactics of the Amsterdam International. One of the recent successes of Amsterdam's policy of disruption is the split in the militant alliance between the reformist German Railwaymen's Union—"Verband" and the railwaymen's section of the One Big Union (OBU)—Red Federation affiliated to RILU in Czecho-Slovakia.

The present instance is very instructive as all the disruptive machinations were carried out on the initiative and under the personal guidance of the president of the Amsterdam International—Oudegeest himself—who personally attended all the meetings of both trade union centres.

To Carry On Struggles.

Coordination of activities between the "Verband" and the Railwaymen's Section of the OBU was agreed upon by both organizations in order to carry on the economic struggle jointly and to coordinate their struggle during the re-elections of last year for the railwaymen's sick benefit societies. Of a total number of 188,415 votes, this block was supported by 44,000. Such an increase of the opposition alarmed the government as well as the reformists, who considered their position among the railwaymen secure, and the former, through the agrarian press, began to speak of the danger of Communist control over the railwaymen.

Brodetsky, secretary of the reformist Czech Railwaymen's Union condemned as treason the action of the German Railwaymen's Union (reformist) "Verband" in coordinating their activities with the Railwaymen's Section.

Collaboration between the German reformists and the revolutionary union was, however, short-lived, and on the 12th of February a meeting was held of representatives of the "Verband" and Railwaymen's Section, which despite the touching speeches of the reformists, virtually led to a break.

At this meeting Grunzner, the representative of the reformist "Verband" made a few remarks bearing interesting testimony to the "warm" relations existing among the reformists.

Hampered Negotiations.

"We shall do everything," he said, "to guide the union in the right way and coordinate all the forces of socialism. We know that Brodetsky hampered the negotiations as much as he could and will continue to do so in the future. He does not wish to talk with you, while it is our aim, on the contrary, to preserve mutual contact and friendly relations." The reader naturally asks: Why this sudden friendliness?

The fact is: Grunzner considers that "in accordance with assurances received during previous meetings (with the reformists) the opportunity arises for you to leave the OBU." "Perhaps," continues Brunzner, "that will be the only way for the Railwaymen's Section to get freedom of action."

It appears then that the "friendly" relations of the reformists towards us depend on our breaking with the railwaymen's section of the OBU.

These are not very brilliant tactics. Our comrades gave a worthy answer to the Amsterdam proposal: "You should not forget," said the secretary of the Railwaymen's Section, "that we, too, belong to a definite International and to a trade union centre. We, too, have our principles and our obligations."

Grinned and Bore it.

In breaking with the Railwaymen's Section the reformists were well aware that antagonism among their own rank and file members would be

Butcher of Cuba Off For Slaughter Houses

Gerardo Machado, butcher-president of Cuba, left today for Chicago after a week of gadding about town in the company of Sugar Exchange and other Wall Street hosts.

Before leaving, Machado was the guest at a luncheon tendered by the New York State Chamber of Commerce. Afterward he made a tour of inspection in the Times plant.

Royal Academy Snubs Shaw.

LONDON, May 1.—George Bernard Shaw suspects that the Royal Academy has discriminated against him. He intimated this suspicion today, discussing the decision of the Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy in rejecting a portrait of Shaw by the honorable John Collier, although it accepted Collier's portrait of Aldous Huxley.

Shaw said if the public was tired of seeing his portrait and would prefer to see Huxley's he would be glad to give way to a younger "and much less shop soiled colleague."

Paris Plane Ready Soon.

With special radio apparatus being installed, the Bellanca monoplane which will be used in the attempt at a New York-to-Paris flight, will be ready for the hop-off soon.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

rouzed. It was for this reason they endeavored to grin and bear it.

Despite this it became plain to their members that the collaboration of the "Verband" with the Railwaymen's Section came to grief over the interests of "federating" the trade union movement. The muddled policy of Amsterdam makes this paradox seem quite normal. This time the criminal activities of Amsterdam in splitting the workers' front is thrown into ominous relief. The disruption of the militant collaboration of the "Verband" with the Railwaymen's Section has been calculated to coincide with the impending struggle of the Czecho-Slovakian railwaymen which will be of the greatest service to the government in their struggle against the railwaymen.

The "Verband" is uniting with the "union," i.e., "federation" being achieved at the expense of splitting the revolutionary unions.

This is the very latest from Amsterdam.

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.

Darrow and Hayes Take Up Sormenti Case With Davis

Clarence S. Darrow, the famous Chicago attorney, and Arthur Garfield Hayes, Darrow's associate in the famous Scopes "evolution" case in Tennessee, are to plead before Secretary of Labor Davis at Washington Monday the case of Enea Sormenti, the Italian anti-fascist leader, under sentence of deportation. The date for the deportation is set for May 3. Sormenti's deportation to Italy means certain death at the hands of the fascist regime, which has made numerous attempts to murder him, not only in Italy, but also in the United States.

Recalls Similar Case.

Carlo Tresca, speaking for the Anti-Fascist Alliance, recalls in connection with the order to deport Sormenti to the Italian butchers, the famous case of Jan Janoff Pouden, a Russian revolutionary, whom the government of the Czar tried to extradite from this country in 1908. The then secretary of state, Elihu Root, absolutely refused to use the machinery of the government to place in the hands of the Russian black hundreds the political enemies of the Czar. In the Outlook of September 5, 1908, an editorial appeared, which closed as follows:

"To return a revolutionary to Russia, whatever his offenses, is to return to his torturers a man who has been goaded by them into the crimes which he has committed."

The same publication on October 31, 1908, reports Secretary Root as refusing to issue the warrant that would place Pouden in the hands of his political enemies in Russia and declares the action "will be approved by all Americans who do not wish to see Russia use American courts and the American government to get back into its own hands men charged with political offenses."

Shielded Political Offender.

In his opinion on the Pouden case, delivered March 20, 1909, Immigration Commissioner S. M. Hitchcock, refused to send the defendant to Russia and stated:

"It is only necessary for me to determine whether the accused has established his defense, that the offenses with which he is charged, were committed incidentally to, and as part of, a political disturbance or revolutionary movement."

Certainly, if the decision of the government was against deportation of Pouden because he was a political enemy of the Czarist government, the same procedure should hold in the case of Sormenti who, since he became of age and able to participate in political movements, has been hounded by the fascist terror both inside and outside of Italy.

Long Enemy of Fascism.

The story of Sormenti's political persecution by fascist tyranny is one of the most amazing in the history of European despotism. On many occasions he was beaten and stabbed almost to the point of death and on one occasion he was left for dead in a dark street in Allesandria.

His tortures began in December, 1921, before the fascists came to power. On that occasion he was kidnapped in Trieste, his native city, taken into the woods and stabbed with daggers, the marks of which he still carries on his forehead. He was then forced by the fascist terror to leave the city.

Marked for death by the fascists, he fled to Germany, where a fascist spy caused his arrest as an "undesirable alien" by the German authorities, who placed him in a detention camp. In March, 1922, he returned to Trieste, where he remained until May, when a fascist band of outlaws raided the Italian Chamber of Labor in an effort to kill him. As they shot at him a young comrade of his, named Gherlisza, threw himself before the blazing guns, meeting instantaneous death. Sormenti was on that occasion stabbed in the face and lips, but managed to escape in spite of his dangerous wounds.

Left in Street For Dead.
A few weeks later, in July,

1922, that he was set upon at Allesandria by a horde of fascists who took him out of a hotel and into a dark street and beat him into insensibility and left him for dead. After this experience Sormenti was in a hospital for over two months.

Fascists Murder Comrade.

Then after the fascist march on Rome in 1923, Sormenti was again asailed in Trieste and arrested for a "plot against the state." During the time he was in prison a gang of fascist hoodlums, who had forgotten his whereabouts, raided the house of his parents and bestially attacked his brother who had never engaged in political activities because of his extreme youth. There was present in the house another young man named Berse, who was mistaken for Sormenti. He was taken from the house and first beaten and tortured, after which his eyes were gouged out and then he was murdered. As a result of these raids and atrocities perpetrated against him and his relatives, Sormenti's mother died of heart failure and his father tried to commit suicide to escape from the frightfulness of the fascist tyrants.

Sormenti was released in August, 1923, the fascist government of Mussolini, thinking that his spirit would surely be broken by the prolonged campaign of terror against him and because the fascists were then in control of the government.

Came to America.

But instead of yielding to the Mussolini regime he continued to fight against them, but was finally compelled again to leave. He went to Algiers, in Africa, and after a short time learned that a trap was set for him by the fascists and was forced to leave. He boarded a boat as a stowaway, not knowing where it was going and finally landed in America in September, 1923, where he endeavored to acquaint Italians in this country with the true facts about fascism.

Arrested in 1926.

In October, 1926, Sormenti was arrested on a deportation warrant and taken to Ellis Island where he was asked the question: "DO YOU KNOW WHY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WANTS YOU?" This question reveals the fact that it was at the instigation of the Italian government that action was taken against Sormenti. Further evidence that this

Soviet Union Handbook Shows Industry and Roads Exceed the Pre-War Totals

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—That industrial production in the Soviet Union exceeded the pre-war rate, while agricultural production virtually equaled it, is pointed out in the Commercial Handbook for 1927 issued yesterday by the Soviet Union Information Bureau here.

Railway mileage at the end of 1926 exceeded that of 1913 by 3,656 miles, the handbook states, while the population of the present territory of the Soviet Union was 9,000,000 less at the beginning of the war, because of loss of territory snatched away by capitalist nationalist adventures.

Exonerated of Blame.

Ernest Fischer, Bronx taxi driver, was yesterday exonerated on any blame in connection with the death of Violet Grampeur, former White Plains girl. The district attorney's office dropped all charges against Fischer after investigation proved that the girl fell down a flight of stairs in the apartment house where she roomed. Fischer had been held in belief that he may have pushed her

was the case is the fact that the state department instructed the department of justice to investigate the activities of Sormenti. When first arrested Sormenti was accused of illegal entry and anarchism and charged with being the editor of Il Martello, the Italian organ which was then and is today edited by Carlo Tresca.

Fake Offer by Government.

The state department has offered to let Sormenti go where he pleases, but they know full well that he will be barred from every other country which has diplomatic intercourse with the United States. Only in Soviet Russia would an enemy of fascism be welcomed and it is questionable if the state department will let him choose that country. Aside from that country, the only place he could be sent is Italy which means certain death when he lands, if he is not murdered on the boat before he gets on Italian soil, which is by no means an isolated occurrence in such cases.



Held For Special Sessions

The case of the Patriots vs. The DAILY WORKER was held for Special Sessions by the magistrate on Saturday morning. This time the Patriots were aided by former Assistant District Attorney Roarke, who helped to send Ruthenberg to jail. This move confirms our prediction that the case is being utilized by the enemies of labor in an effort to secure the suspension of our paper and the conviction of members of its staff.

The trial in the Court of Special Sessions will require a great deal of legal assistance. The prosecution is bent upon putting through its plans. We have reason to believe that the Post Office is preparing its material to aid in the prosecution of the case.

The forces of reaction are being thoroughly mobilized against The DAILY WORKER. Able counsel and plenty of money will be forthcoming. Will you sit idly by and watch them crush your paper? Don't you realize what the loss of our mailing privileges would mean to you and to the entire working class of this country? This is no time for empty theorizing or idle speculation. It is a time for action, effective and immediate. This is the time when your devotion and loyalty to The DAILY WORKER will be put to the supreme test. You must meet that test. You must do your share. Do it now.

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

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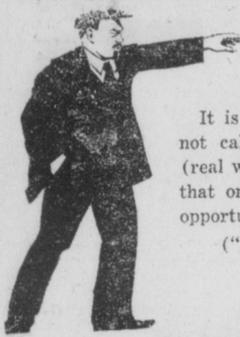
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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
BERT MILLER }Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.



LENIN SAID:

It is better that ten men who work shall not call themselves members of the party (real workers do not chase after titles) than that one gas-bag should have the right and opportunity to be a member of the party.

("Lenin on Organization"—From speech delivered at Second Congress of the party in 1903.)

The Soviet Union at Geneva

Switzerland has apologized, agreed to make what reparation is possible for the cowardly murder of Vorovsky and the Soviet Union will be represented officially at the Geneva Economic Conference.

Some idea of the critical condition of international economy can be gathered from the fact that the imperialist powers have been willing to force Switzerland to apologize to the greatest enemy of world capitalism in order that with the Soviet Union present some attempts may be made to harmonize the chaos that now exists in the fields of production and exchange.

At Geneva, the Soviet Union representatives will speak from a forum so strategically placed that the whole world will hear. At Geneva the struggle against world imperialism will be carried by different methods but methods that are deadly in their effect. The Soviet Union representatives will point out for instance that in the workers' and peasants' republic, ALONE of all the European countries, the standard of living of the masses rises steadily.

This one point is enough to make millions of workers ponder the wisdom of submission to capitalism—which the Russian masses conquered.

Imperialistic Fashion-Killing Chinese Communists

Chang Tso Lin has become a hero again in imperialist circles. He strangled to death 24 Chinese Communists the other day—24 workers who had taken refuge in the Soviet Union embassy, and who were captured there by troops of Chang's army whom the imperialist powers had permitted and aided to raid in violation of all international law.

The blood of these 24 lovers of and fighters for liberation of the Chinese masses is on the hands of Chamberlain, Baldwin, Churchill, Kellogg and Coolidge.

No protest will be made by the American state department against these cowardly and brutal murders. Coolidge and Kellogg and their Wall Street masters are only too glad that there are 24 Communist workers less in China. If it is necessary to endorse the bloody acts of one of the most bestial bandits of whom history has any record, then this too will be done.

Shameen, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking—the list of Chinese cities where Communist workers have died that China and the masses may be free grows steadily longer. It is their blood that waters the sturdy plant of the liberation movement.

It is fashionable today in almost all countries to kill Communist workers. That they are Communists is sufficient excuse. Not a day passes but that the great press services record the slaughter of Communists—either on the battle line of the class struggle, in prison cells or on the gallows.

In Russia it was also fashionable to kill revolutionists—a laudable and profitable occupation. It is different today.

Will the imperialist press, the imperialist robber band and the clique of hangers-on be just as complaisant when the scale turns and the murderers of the masses are brought to the bar of revolutionary justice?

It makes no difference. The slaughter of Communists by Chang Tso Lin will not save imperialism from the vengeance of the teeming millions it has outraged.

Even today the command of Hands Off China raised by Communists and other workers in America is like a knife in the heart of Wall Street imperialism.

Civic Federation Labor Leaders Come a Cropper.

The Civic Federation-Green-Woll frame-up against the officials of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union has had another body-blow dealt it in recent developments in the "investigation" of charges of police bribery which it procured.

Even a reading of the garbled reports published in the capitalist press relative to Ben Gold's testimony and that of the stenographer for the Joint Board, whose certified notes contained no mention of the "charges" in contrast to the doctored notes of the A. F. of L. committee, will convince anyone that Woll, Frayne and their assistants stooped to the lowest methods of stoolpigeonism to discredit and jail political opponents and smash the Furriers' Union.

It is our opinion that the frame-up has failed. It has succeeded in convicting nine innocent fur workers but it failed to "get" Gold and Shapiro—the Joint Board officials whom the right wing and its Civic Federation backers desired most ardently to jail.

The main task of the militant trade unionists who have weathered this despicable attack is to strengthen the union, defeat the bosses who have been taking advantage of the right wing offensive to worsen wages and working conditions, smash the right wing completely, free the nine workers who have been railroaded and expose before the whole labor movement the anti-labor character of responsible heads of the labor movement like Green, Woll, Frayne and their allies in official socialist circles.

There is further, since the trial of the eleven workers in Mineola and the debacle of the "investigation," evidence of an

Official Labor Reaction Meets Political Defeat

(John L. Lewis, Kneeling, Is Kicked in the Face by the Coal Barons)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THREE hundred thousand coal miners are striking to save their union and their wages and working conditions.

This struggle alone gives the lie to the labor leaders who put forward the theory that American capitalism has become benevolent and that not to struggle against it but cooperation with it is the correct line for the labor movement to follow.

The coal barons are determined to smash the United Mine Workers of America—the strongest and most important union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. (Only the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is numerically larger than the UMWA.)

The Lewis machine which rules the UMWA has for six years systematically tried to stamp out of the union all vestiges of the class consciousness and militancy which made the record of the UMWA stand out first in the history of the struggles of American workers.

Persecutions, expulsions of individuals, of local unions and of whole districts—and cooperation with the government authorities to jail militant miners (as in the case of Alex Howat in Kansas) have been resorted to in a shameful manner. President Lewis and Searies, his man Friday who edits the United Mine Workers Journal, have shown new tricks to ex-attorney general Palmer and William J. Burns in their "red-baiting" campaign.

LEWIS, in 1923, allowed Searies to pay \$25,000 for a series of "red exposures" which the union was made to sponsor officially. Developing with an ever increasing tempo, the drive against the militant rank and file was halted temporarily by the anthracite strike of 1925—which was lost, due to the "expert" and conservative leadership of John L. Lewis, who finally surrendered the check-off and agreed to compulsory arbitration—abandoning the principle for which he had always fought—for direct dealing with the coal operators.

FOLLOWING the anthracite strike the war on the left wing was resumed with new vigor and at the Indianapolis convention the U. M. W. A. constitution was stripped of all democratic provisions, the officials took

unlimited power, raised their already huge salaries and eliminated everything from the law and procedure of the union which could be said to be in any way tinged with radicalism.

The coal barons were given all the proof possible that the U. M. W. A. was ready to do business—not as a union with a tradition of a fighting past but as a 1927 model of a 100 percent American union such as Mr. Dooley once described—"no wages, no working conditions, no dues, no officers and damn few members."

WITH the constitution of the UMWA revamped into thorough respectability the next step was to peddle the union to the coal barons.

The first inducement offered the coal barons by John L. Lewis was a decision to call no national strike pending negotiations following the expiration of the Jacksonville agreement.

The coal barons laughed in Lewis' glib exceptions, remained adamant. Lewis' next bargain-counter proposal was for district agreements instead of one national agreement—a voluntary division and disruption of the union without precedent in the history of the American labor movement.

FOR the United Mine Workers officialdom to make such a proposal as this before there had been a single test of strength was the same as surrendering without firing a shot—or calling out one coal digger.

The coal barons laughed in Lewis' face. They closed their mines and stated publicly that they would never re-open except when a reduction of wages had been accepted and working conditions "adjusted."

In return for the sly truckling to the demands of the operators, which is what war on the Communists and the left wing has been from the very beginning, in return for the systematic failure to take up the thousands of grievances which had been allowed to pile up under the Jacksonville agreement, in return for Lewis' support of Coolidge in the last election—the coal barons laughed in his face.

NOT even his offer of a commission of "experts" to increase production in the industry met with consideration. The coal barons had their own ideas as to how to increase profits and production—by smashing the

union which they had watched Lewis and his henchmen weaken over a three-year period.

The Lewis machine had made no real attempt to organize West Virginia and other rich non-union fields and it watched complacently while the operators mined and stored millions of tons of coal in preparation for a stoppage of production the first of April.

THE policy of the Lewis machine has been a suicidal one for the union. It could have been followed only as policy designed to appeal to the coal barons—to placate them, convince them that the UMWA was a "good" union with which they could deal in safety to which no possible objection could be raised on the ground of radicalism or militancy.

This was the policy. The result is before the whole labor movement.

The coal barons are out to smash the miners' union in spite of the fact that Lewis tried to give it to them their pleasure and profit.

THE task of the left wing in the miners' union is to see that every miner understands that Lewis has led them into a fight badly prepared from the standpoint of finance and organizational morale for the reason that he was willing to give away the union to avoid a militant struggle which would have brought him into disfavor with the capitalists to whom he kowtows. Then the left wing must organize to save the union.

The coal barons have wiped their shoes on John L. Lewis—the blatant apostle of efficiency unionism for the mining industry.

The miners must make sure that the coal barons do not wipe their feet on the union or kick it to pieces.

CLASS collaboration works badly at all times but it is a complete failure so far as the Lewis type of labor leader is concerned when the bosses refuse to do any collaborating in spite of absence appeals to their "humanitarian" instincts and grossly criminal neglect of the welfare of the union.

The right wing in the miners' union particularly and in the whole labor movement generally has had a crushing political defeat handed it by those upon whom it depends for approval and support of its drive against genuine trade unionists.

(To Be Continued.)

May Day in the American Labor Movement

By A. BIMBA.

AGAIN millions of workers all over the world join their hands on the First of May—the International Labor Day. The First of May is a great day. It belongs to the working class. It is ours—we who work and toil, who produce the necessities of life and at the same time live in constant need and poverty.

The imperialist world is trembling before the rising of the new sun in the East. Even its mighty machine guns that guard its greedy interests in Asia cannot save it from shuddering with fear. The "stabilization" of capitalism is in great danger. Its very foundation is shaking as if from a mighty earthquake. The world proletarian revolution which started in 1917 with the overthrow of the bourgeoisie in Russia is again in eruption.

I HAVE wandered away from my subject. But can I help it? Can we talk of the First of May with our eyes closed to the greatest fight that the oppressed have ever been engaged in or, for that matter, will ever be engaged in? Nay, we cannot. The First of May, if it is anything to us at all, a symbol of struggle. It is a holiday to us in the sense that we, on that day, stop slaving for the master class, solidify our ranks, prepare ourselves for the next move in the great arena of the class struggle. It is a day in which we issue a challenge to our enemies.

This is the real meaning of the May Day to the revolutionary workers of the United States—the Communist and their sympathizers.

THE labor movement in America is very weak organizationally and in fighting spirit, proportionally weaker than in any other capitalist country. Today when the American warships are bombarding the industrial cities of China and slaughtering thousands of innocent men, women and children, our official labor movement does not even raise a voice of protest against the government.

But was the American labor movement always so backward and conservative?

What does its history show? It shows exactly the contrary to that which we see today. With the exception, probably, of the labor move-

ment of France which culminated in 1871 in the establishment of the Paris Commune, the labor movement of the United States way back in the seventies and eighties of the last century was the most militant in the world. The great strike of the railroad workers, in 1877, in which many workers were slaughtered in cold blood by the federal troops and state militia, was the greatest labor upheaval at the time in the entire labor world. The American bourgeoisie was struck with the greatest fear, lest the history of the glorious Paris Commune would be re-enacted on this continent. It mobilized all of its forces to crush the strike. And it succeeded.

AFTER the defeat of 1877, the labor movement, for the time being, seemed to be entirely exhausted and turned its attention to the co-operative movement and to financial reforms, as expressed by "Greenbackism" of the seventies. With the beginning of the eighties we see a reawakening of the militant labor movement. The formation of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada, the forerunner of the present American Federation of Labor, in 1881 was the signal on the part of the workers that they are rallying their forces once again for the future battles. In the same year the Order of the Knights of Labor came out into the open and plunged into many militant strikes, though very often against the will and best desires of its official leadership. This was an indication that the great masses of workers were moving forward to take their proper place in the American society. The Federation embraced the skilled workers, while the unskilled and semi-skilled rallied under the banner of the Knights of Labor.

THE culminating point of the American labor movement of this period was reached in the general strike for an eight-hour system on the First of May in 1886. This strike gave birth to the celebration of the First of May as the labor holiday, as the day for the workers, by the workers and of the workers.

inner conflict within official A. F. of L. circles. No one occupies such a vulnerable position as an unsuccessful stoolpigeon even though he may be high in the ranks of the labor movement as is Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. and acting president of the National Civic Federation, dominated by labor-hating capitalists whose open shop corporation connections THE DAILY WORKER is exposing.

With the slogans, "Build the Unions" and "Abolish Stoolpigeonism in the Labor Movement," the rank and file of the needle trades workers have ammunition with which to fight a successful struggle under the leadership of the left wing against both bosses and bosses' agents masquerading as labor leaders.

In 1884 at its Chicago convention the Federation adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1st, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations throughout this jurisdiction that they so direct their laws as to conform to this resolution by the time named.

It also invited the Knights of Labor "to co-operate in the general movement to establish the eight-hour system."

And how was this new system of labor to be achieved? What methods were to be employed? Did the Federation at that time propose to the workers to shorten the working hours through various schemes of class collaboration as it is being proposed today by the Greens, Wolls and Sigmans for bringing about a labor "millennium" in the United States? Not at all. Very far from it.

THE Federation proposed to fight for the achievement of this great aim. It boldly decided to bring about the eight-hour day in the industry through a general strike. In spite of the sabotage on the part of the leaders of the Knights of Labor, the rank and file of that organization also joined the struggle wholeheartedly. The refusal of the leadership of the Order to come into the eight-hour day movement officially, discredited the Order in the eyes of the masses.

On the other hand, the Federation gained great prestige in the eyes of the workers. It appeared as a militant leader of the masses. It came out of strike many times stronger. From now on its growth was assured.

THE general strike for the eight-hour system on May 1st, 1886, attracted the attention of the workers all over the world. This was the first time in the history of the working class that the workers were to achieve their object through a general strike. The American labor movement became the leader of the international labor movement. May 1st, on the motion of an American delegate to the International Labor Congress held in Paris in 1889, was made the International Labor Day.

This is briefly the history of the International Labor Day. It was born on American soil. It is a product of the American soil. It arose in the midst of struggle. It symbolizes the struggle of the working class against the enemies—the bourgeoisie class.

Today the official labor movement of the United States rejects the First of May as the labor holiday. It has accepted the so-called "Labor Day"

DRAMA

"Oh Ernest" Coming to Royale Theatre, May 9

Among the openings for the week after the coming one will be "Oh Ernest," which will have its premiere at the Royale Theatre on Monday evening, May 9th. This is the musical comedy version of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" which is being produced by P. T. Rossiter. Francis De Witt wrote the book and lyrics and Robert Hood Bowers the music. The production will be tried out in Ford's Opera House, Baltimore next week.

The cast is headed by Marjorie Gatelyon, Hal Forde, Harry McNaughton, Dorothy Dilley, Ralph Riggs, Katharine Witche, Flavia Arcano, Barbara Newberry, and Vivian Marlowe.

Broadway Briefs

The Theatre of the Dance under the direction of Dorsha will open tonight at the Grove Street Theatre, presenting three new ballets: "The Legend of the Phoenix" set to Stravinsky's "Firebird Suite," "Earth Fire," to Brahms Hungarian dances and "The Immortal Lover." The Oriental suite will include "The God Breaker," suggested by Roerich's painting, "Mystery."

"Cherry Blossoms," the musical play current at the 44th Street Theatre, will move Monday to the Cosmopolitan Theatre.

At the Palace Theatre this week are the following: Irene Bordoni; Janet Beecher and Crane Wilbur and Com-

GENEVIEVE WILLIAMS.



In the new comedy, "Katy Did," opening at the Bronx Opera House tonight.

pany in "Quits," by Vincent Lawrence; Ned Wayburn's "Promenaders" Revue; Long Tack Sam and his band of Chinese; Claudia Coleman; Henry Garden and Homer Romaine.

Lillian Ross will play the leading feminine role in "He Loved the Ladies" which opens at the Frolic Theatre May 9.

Three openings are scheduled for this evening: The Sierra Spanish Art Theatre in "The Road to Happiness" at the Forrest; "Lady Screams," at the Selwyn and "The Seventh Heart," at the Mayfair.

AMUSEMENTS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TWICE DAILY, 2 P.M. & 8 P.M.
RINGLING BROS. and BARNUM & BAILEY
CIRCUS
Incl. among 10,000 Marvels PAWAH
SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT
TICKETS at GARDEN BOX OFFICES
5th Ave. and 49th St., and Gimbel Bros.

Theatre Guild Acting Company in
PYGMALION
GUILD THEA., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15
Next Week—The Second Man

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

NED COBB'S DAUGHTER
John Golden THEA., E. of B'ys (Circle)
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 8:57.
Next Week—The Silver Cord

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

WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 5:00-8:15. Eves. 5:00-8:15.

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

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

Bronx Opera House 149th Street.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"KATY DID"
A New Domestic Comedy

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

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

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

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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

- J. Zuparka; Hillside, N. J. 5.00
- G. Anderson; Conneaut, Ohio. 11.00
- V. Modiano; N. Y. C. 5.00
- N. Probulas; Norwood, N. J. 7.25
- Anal. Food Workers Local 1
N. Y. C. 4.00
- Prog. Group, Br. 5 Workmen's
Circle; N. Y. C. 14.00
- Bertha Greenberg 31.00
- J. L. Sherman 2.00
- M. Grossfeld; Nuc. 58 3.00
- A. Friedmann 4.00
- Eli Nisce 7.25
- Frank Themo 5.00
- J. Nudjus 3.50
- Jukowsky, 2F, 3D 5.00
- Wolman; 3D, 2F 1.75
- Auerinsin; 3D, 2F 2.00
- Lewitov; 3D, 2F 5.00
- Waxman; 3D, 2F 1.50
- Lebowitz; 3D, 2F 5.00
- W. Rosman; 3D 2F 5.00
- Wengrowsky; 3D, 2F 2.00
- S. Kostiw 5.00
- D. R. 10.00
- D. Benjamin 1.00
- Ritz; 3c 4 shop 3.00
- 4S 3C 2.00
- Ch. Golden 2.00
- J. Goldman 6.70
- Rappaport; 5S Br. 4 6.00
- Rappaport; 5S Br. 4 11.00
- World Chapel, (M. Davis) 12.00
- Martin Hovanov 1.00
- Kling; Sec. 1 Sub Sec. A. C. Fac.
1 & 2 24.00
- Nusenbaum 4.40
- H. Greenblatt; N. Y., Sub Sec. 2C 5/79
Riedel 7.50
- Riedel 3.00
- Carl Genge 4.00
- Leo Kling; I A. C., Factory
Un. 6 14.50
- Lena Getzels; Factory Unit 3F 7.50
- E. Lebowitz; 2E F D 2 10.00
- Kessler; 2A Unit 3 6.50
- Leo Rabinowitz 15.00
- L. Kling; 1 AC Factory 3 5.00
- Robert Silver 2.50
- Abr. Surzman 2.00
- Coupon Book No. 7424 1.75
- Carmner; 3B 1F 1.00
- Steinfeld 6.70
- Pasternak 5.00
- H. Kahn; 1B 3F 12.00
- Kessler 1.00
- P. Greenberg 2.00
- Hoffman; IAC 4.00
- Tony Varchuk 34.00

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

FARMERS

ARMS LOSE 2,500,000 POPULATION IN 5 YEARS, DESPITE CO-OPERATION

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press).

A sharp drop in the farm population compared with 1920 and pronounced increase in the burden of farm mortgages are outstanding features in the 1925 farm census of the United States compiled by the department of commerce. The census figures reflect the drastic deflation farmers have suffered since the war.

The farm population of the country in 1925, according to the census, numbered 28,981,693. In 1920 the figure was 31,614,209 so that even after allowance for certain differences in the census statistics between the two years the farm population appears to have fallen at least 2,500,000.

Fewer Farmers. There were 6,371,640 farms in 1925 compared with 6,448,343 in 1920 and 361,502 in 1910. Of these 3,313,490 were operated by the full owners in 1925 and 3,336,510 by full owners in 1920.

The census bureau received reports of the mortgage debt carried by 1,282,077 of these owner-operated farms. The total value of these mortgages was \$10,930,244,351 and the total mortgage debt \$4,517,258,689.

The 1920 reports covered 1,193,047 mortgages valued at \$13,775,000,13 with a combined mortgage debt of \$4,003,767,192. Thus the continuation of a slump in farm values is clearly shown by the ratio of mortgage debt to the value of the farms.

The ratio of mortgage debt to the value of the farms was 41.9 per cent. in 1925 and 29.1 per cent. in 1920.

A striking increase in sales and purchases between 1919 and 1924. This shows where industrial capital is meeting the cutting off of the supply of immigrant labor.

But in the meantime farm prices had declined about 36 per cent. At 1919 prices the farm products sold cooperatively in 1924 would have brought \$1,335,000,000. In other words the quantity of farm goods sold on a cooperative basis probably increased 85 per cent in the five-year interval.

Cooperative purchases by farmers are not nearly as extensive as their cooperative sales. In 1924 the value of supplies cooperatively purchased was \$75,932,799 compared with \$84,615,669. At 1919 prices the goods purchased cooperatively by farmers in 1924 would have cost at least \$104,000,000, an increase of about 23 per cent over the cooperative purchases of 1919.

Go to Cities. A recent report of the U. S. department of agriculture shows that in the two years since the census was taken the farm population has lost a further 1,089,000 bringing the total Jan. 1, 1927 down to about 27,892,000. The department, pointing to the decrease of 649,000 during 1926 as the biggest decrease in any year since 1920, says:

"It is estimated that 2,155,000 persons moved from farms to cities, towns and villages last year, and that 1,135,000 persons moved from farms, making a net movement of 1,020,000 persons away from farms. Births on farms during 1926 are estimated at 658,000 and deaths at 287,000, leaving a natural increase of 371,000 persons, which reduced the loss due to cityward movement to 649,000."

There was a net movement of 834,000 persons away from farms in 1925. In the last two years pressure on the farms has produced from the farms a total of 1,854,000 persons available for employment in industry and trade. This shows where industrial capital is meeting the cutting off of the supply of immigrant labor.

To Ratify Federal Recruiting Union For Auto Industry

WASHINGTON, May 1. (FP).—Formal ratification of the terms accepted by the executives of international unions interested in organizing the automobile factory workers is first on the program of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which will meet May 10th in Indianapolis.

These terms, drafted after a series of conferences and council discussions, provide that the international unions shall place organizers at the disposal of the council, which will have charge of the campaign to bring 250,000 workers, now employed in automobile factories, into federal labor unions affiliated directly with the A. F. of L.

When the industry has been definitely unionized, over a period of from one to three years, the question of distributing the recruits to the various trade unions will be raised. But the bulk of these new members of the labor movement will not qualify as mechanics. They will remain, probably, in federal unions until they vote to apply for an international charter of their own.

H. H. Rice, assistant to the president of the General Motors Corporation, will lead a discussion of "The growing importance of the part played by labor relations in the success or failure of modern industry" at the manufacturing group session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, beginning May 3 in Washington.

Machinist Answers. Vice-President P. J. Conlon of the International Association of Machinists, commenting on the press statement issued by the Chamber on the importance of this discussion, said that General Motors has not shown any disposition to persecute trade unionists whom it may find in its employ, but it has always refused to deal with the unions. The forthcoming campaign by the American Federation of Labor to enroll the 250,000 workers in automobile factories into unions will possibly be influenced, therefore, by the attitude which Rice is to present to the other manufacturers.

The effect of employe-ownership of stock in corporations, on the industrial relations of those corporations, has not yet been studied sufficiently to warrant a definite judgment. But Conlon believes that a good many workers have actually been persuaded that a \$10 annual dividend on stock they have been compelled to buy from the boss is better for them than \$40 increase in annual wages from the same boss. This form of hallucination has been one of the worst impediments to union organization, in the past two years, in the bigger industries.

Represent 1700 Workers At Salem Conference to Shield Immigrant Labor

PEABODY, Mass., May 1.—The Salem & Peabody council for protection of the foreign born workers held its second conference Sunday afternoon April 24th at the Volks Schule, 56 Main St., Peabody. State Organizer Fenington brought a message of greeting from James R. Maurer, Wright H. Gregson, secretary to Mayor Bakeman of Peabody, brought a message of greeting from the mayor and offered the mayor's and his own full support. Other speakers were Louis Marks of the Stenographers' Union, and Levansky, a Polish speaker.

1700 Workers Represented. Organizations present represented a membership of 1700 workers of various nationalities. An executive committee as follows was elected, to lay plans for future work: Alfred Goral of the Independent Polish Society; Eugene Nizoroki of the United Polish Societies of Salem and Peabody; Andrij Sudka of the Polish Workers Sick & Mutual Aid Society; C. Marenia of the Polish Socialist Alliance of Salem; John Humsuk of International Labor Defense; Matthew Koski of the Finnish Workers Club; P. Kupriance of the Russian Benefit Society; D. Rosenfeld of the Independent Workmen's Circle; Julius Sklarsky of Jewish Volks Schule; F. Lewchuck of the Russian Ind. Mutual Aid, and Edward Malik of the St. Stanley Polish Society, chairman of the conference.

The conference resolved that the executive committee draw up a resolution protesting against the refusal of the Mass. supreme court for a retrial of Sacco-Vanzetti. The executive committee will meet Wednesday night at 56 Main St., Peabody, at 7:30 p. m.

American Auto Barred From German Exhibits

BERLIN, May 1.—Because American automobiles will participate in the outlaw exhibition at Dortmund next month, they may be barred from the international automobile exhibitions staged by German manufacturers, it was learned yesterday.

Angeles Central Labor Council Adopts Motion For Organization Drive

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 1.—The Central Labor Council unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Upholsterers Union No. 15, in favor of a general campaign for Organization of the Unorganized Workers, and referred same to the Organization Committee to bring back a report. The resolution follows:

Whereas, Only a small percentage of the workers in this city are organized in the trade unions; and

Whereas, The chamber of commerce and the M. & M. are able to dictate open shop and non-union conditions because of the weakness of the organized labor movement; and

Whereas, The coming of the next A. F. of L. convention to this city should serve as an impetus and stimulation to a systematic campaign of all the unions in this city to organize the unorganized workers and bring union conditions to all industries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union urge upon the Central Labor Council to place on its agenda the inauguration of an intensive organization campaign to bring the message of Organized Labor to all the workers of this city; and be it further

Resolved, That the Central Labor Council takes steps to get the cooperation of all the trade unions in the city so as to bring the full strength of Organized Labor behind this effort, so that we may have a substantial record of achievement to show the coming A. F. of L. convention.

The conservative officials feared to oppose the resolution which comes from a progressive local union, because of the powerful opposition movement to its leadership both from the progressive and conservative elements. They feel that it will be just as well for them to kill the resolution in committee or let it remain on paper as to expose themselves by fighting it openly.

Brave Cloakmakers Send Greetings to Friends From Jail

"Prisons can't stop us from fighting for a union that will serve the interest of the workers," is the message sent from prison by Gussie and Clara Kimberg, who will finish a sentence of thirty days on Thursday, for their loyal service to the union during the cloakmakers' strike.

The two sisters were convicted in a Brooklyn court in spite of the fact that the scab, Mrs. Anna Bloom, who appeared against them, admitted on the witness stand that she was "not sure" that the Kimberg sisters had struck her when she was going home from the scab shop, but made the complaint against them because they had worked in the same shop before they went out on strike.

In a letter to their friends in the union, the sisters wrote as follows:

"Raymon prison, April 19, 1927.

"Dear Comrades: We are sure that you are interested to know how we feel here in jail. Comrades, if we ever felt courageous and enthusiastic, so we feel here at present. We are sure that you tried your best to prevent our being sent here, but the united front of the bosses with the Right Wing tried their best that we shall suffer in prison. The cloakmakers will learn that even prison can't stop us from fighting for a union that will serve the interests of the workers. We are glad that we are going to be freed soon so we will be able to continue our honest work until we will win. Yours for victory, Gussie and Clara Kimberg."

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One) eers and ordinary reporters are gloating over the prospect of sending two unfortunate persons to the electric chair. The efforts of those paid bunk-artists to raise the level of murder-reporting, are ludicrous to the point of mind of every person who has managed to retain something of the decency that is supposed to be born with a human being. Of course, the capitalist papers are taking advantage of this horrible murder case, (Gray-Snyder) to increase circulation and having gotten into a mess over the Paches-Brown scandal called in our new crop of literary cynics to take the smell off their rags.

AS Will Rogers points out, the lives of thousands are at stake in the Mississippi flood disaster, yet for every reporter covering that catastrophe there are twenty at the Gray-Snyder trial. In connection with the flood, as another writer pointed out, the United States government can afford to spend millions of dollars protecting the interests of American capitalists in Mexico, Nicaragua and China but depends on popular subscription to alleviate the sufferings of the flood victims. Who said this is a government of the people for the people and by the people?

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Building Laborers Of Worcester Strike If Bosses Obstinate

WORCHESTER, Mass., May 1.—At a special meeting of the Building and Common Laborers Union held at Victory Hall, it was decided to refer the matter of calling a strike in this city to the next special meeting to be held in the same hall on Sunday, May first.

More than 500 building and common laborers, Italian, Portuguese, Negro, English speaking and others, came to the meeting despite the heavy rain, and expressed their determination to strike if necessary to enforce the demands of their union which is now eleven months old.

Push On Officers. The International President, Moreschi, and the International Secretary-treasurer, A. Persian, both addressed the gathering. President Moreschi's speech was mild, and was received by the workers in a like manner, but the talk of the General Secretary-treasurer, Persian, was interrupted, and waving fists and shouts of "We want to fight," "We want to strike" punctuated his sentences. He tried to soft-soap the determined efforts of the rank and file to fight for their demands, but their determination was too great and they drowned his pussy-footing talk with their cries of "Strike!"

Local 620, is the first building and common laborers union ever organized in Worcester. Despite the continued negotiation with the local bosses who refuse to recognize the union, there has been no pessimism in the ranks, which is unusual for a newly organized union. Up to date there are over 700 members enrolled, with about 500 in good standing, composed of several races and nationalities.

Paraded With Band. Local 620, notwithstanding its infancy, was the only union in the city that paraded through the streets of Worcester last labor day with a band of music at its head and over 75 banners, signs and placards carrying slogans and demands of the most militant and class-conscious nature being held aloft by the rank and file.

Besides this, local 620 contributed more money for the relief of the striking textile workers in Passaic, and for the striking British miners than any other local union in this city, and is now doing more than the other local unions for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Make Demands. The rank and file are determined to make the bosses come across this time, and when the strike is called there will be 100 per cent solidarity in the ranks. Among the demands (which the workers consider to be very modest and entirely within reason) are: Recognition of the union, annual agreements, employment of members who are in good standing only, eight hour day, 44 hour week, time and a half for overtime, double pay for Sundays and holidays; no work on labor day; steward on each job to be appointed by the union, foremen to be members of the union, grievances to be submitted to joint committee before firing a man, etc.

In its fight against the arrogant bosses and their association, it is hoped to secure the support of the other local unions in the building industry, particularly the Hodcarriers who are members of the same international. Frank Lapriore, President of the Hodcarriers union, speaking at the special meeting, told how his local enforced its demands successfully every time they asked for something and promised support of his local in the event of a strike which is almost certain next week.

Demand Independence For Philippines; Rap Cal's Veto Message

WASHINGTON, (FP) May 1.—In the April bulletin issued in Washington by the Woman's Natl. Democratic Club, in which Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is a prominent figure, independence for the Philippines is advocated as an immediate duty. It quotes the Democratic platform of 1924 which took that stand. It sharply raps the veto message of President Coolidge which killed the plebiscite on independence proposed by the Philippine legislature.

"By what right the United States assumes to think for the Philippine people, to decide what is best for them, to judge of their welfare and happiness, of their material and spiritual progress," it says, "is obscure. Apparently, in the midst of that group of conservative, narrow, imperialistic and materialistic individuals of which Mr. Coolidge is the most typical example, the American people possess a God-given superiority which gives them that right."

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WOMEN

THE WORKING WOMAN CONSTRUCTS SOCIALISM

A long dark corridor of the "Ivanov dormitory". On both sides of the hall are doors leading to workers' rooms. "Do you want Kommissarova, the member of the Vtsik?"—I was asked by an old textile woman worker. "Go this way, to the end of the hall."

It is a small room of about 100 square feet. More than half of the room is occupied by a bed with its high pillows. There is a small table near the window with a few chairs.

That is how a member of the Vtsik, representing the Treknogornaya textile factory, is "living and working." She is not a party member. She works in the shearing department; her name is Kommissarova.

She looks over 40. About 5 years she has been working in the factory and now she is waiting for the whistle to blow so as to go to work in

the second shift; meanwhile she is drying her plates and knives and forks. In 1903, the workers, the party nucleus, and the factory trade union committee decided that "Kommissarova must be elected to the Soviet."

After some time Kommissarova became a member of the executive committee of the Kressnopressny district Soviet, and since the XII congress of Soviets she became a member of the all-Russian central executive committee of the Soviets.

At first she would speak hesitatingly and nervously at the session of the district executive, and then she would become more daring. Now she is participating in the work of the commissions of the VTSIK.

It was she, together with Baskakova and other rank and file women workers, who put the question in writing as to what our government does in connection with the hostile activities of Great Britain. In this little note the anger of the workers of the Soviet Union against the London pirates was expressed. "Of course," says she, "Comrade Larin formulated the question much nicer, but the thoughts were ours."

Hundred Per Centers Help Textile Barons Fight Child Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1. — By solemnly adopted resolution, the Natl. Society, U. S. Daughters of 1812, in convention in Washington, declared for the abolition of the Federal Children's Bureau. The Bureau was denounced as a "socialistic and communistic agency," representing "the peak of our bureaucratic despotism."

This pronouncement was aimed at the Bureau's work in administering the maternity and infancy aid afforded in the several states by the Sheppard-Towner law, and at the Bureau's studies of the evils of child labor, child poverty in mill towns, etc. It follows the nationwide circularization to the membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, head of the latter organization, of a long document attacking the Bureau and its backers. The national lobby of the textile manufacturers, in charge of the fight against the pending child labor amendment to the federal constitution, used many of the same insinuations and charges. Moscow, it was argued, was behind social reform measures and social reform movements in this country.

The Daughters of 1812, like the D. A. R., urged bigger armaments and a strong imperialist attitude.

Women Unite to Study Some Economic Evils

At four o'clock on Sunday, April 10, at 3201 S. Wabash Avenue, the first meeting of the South Side Progressive Women's Club was held. Mrs. Scott, of the Juvenile Court, outlined in a short talk the possibility of effective work for the Club to undertake in conjunction with the placing of dependent, homeless Negro children.

It is the purpose of the women making up the membership of the club to study the causes underlying such social evils as unemployment, housing shortage, high rents, high prices, poor school conditions and to understand the economic steps to be taken to ease conditions for the working people.

The Club meets every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock at the community house, 3201 S. Wabash Avenue, and every woman interested in the work of the Club is cordially invited.

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Many Bitter Struggles Preceded Building of One Union in Coal Industry

By J. LOUIS ENGDARL

AT SEA, Aboard the United States Liner, President Roosevelt, Monday, April 11. (By Mail from Plymouth, England.)—Some time before starting on this trip, I addressed a gathering of members and sympathizers of the International Seamen's Club in New York City. The audience was made up of those who followed the sea.

I found that one of the big subjects of interest was whether it was advisable to join the International Seamen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or the Marine Transport Workers' Union, the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. Discussion of the qualifications, good and bad, of both organizations was of paramount interest.

Similar problems confront America's workers in practically every industry.

This problem, however, does not exist for the coal miners in their present struggle with the mine owners. It is one of their sources of strength.

The left wing raises the slogan of "Organize the Unorganized Miners!" and there is no question about what organization they shall join.

The United Mine Workers of America has jurisdiction over all miners working "in and around" the coal mines in the United States and Canada. Only in Canada is there some minor conflict with the so-called "One Big Union." Otherwise the field is clear.

It has not always been so. The lessons of the past, however, are a warning against secession and dual movements, a call to a realization on the part of all mine workers of the full meaning of the slogan raised by the militants of "Fight for the Union!"

The bitter struggles of the mine workers were made increasingly difficult in the early days of pioneer organizing activities, by the appearance of rival unions in the field.

The Knights of Labor began to form local unions throughout the mining regions in 1877 and 1878. There was no doubt that rival unions in the same locality bidding for recognition of the mine owners added to the advantages which the coal barons already possessed in bargaining for wages, hours and working conditions.

In the year of the first joint conference, Feb. 23, 1886, between the mine owners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia, and the representatives of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers, organized in 1885, the Knights of Labor organized the National Trades Assembly No. 135, composed of all workers "in and about the mines." This action on the part of the Knights of Labor complicated the work of the joint conference.

In his "History of the United Mine Workers of America," Evans claims that the K. of L. convention that organized the assembly, announced that unless the Knights of Labor were given representation in the joint conference, they would consider themselves under no obligation to abide by the agreement. It was charged that this was a threat to undercut the scale of wages to gain recognition.

As a result overtures were made to gain the co-operation of the Knights of Labor in the making and enforcement of a scale. In response to a specific demand for representation in the joint conference of 1887 the Knights of Labor were informed that there was no reason why they should not participate, but that the extent of their representation could be determined only by the consultation of both parties. For the time being, however, the two organizations were to follow devious and conflicting pathways before they came to the point of adjusting their differences.

The National Federation of Miners was carrying on an extensive organizing campaign. In this connection its organizers reported that the fight for supremacy between their organization and the Knights of Labor was on some occasions so bitter that the influence of their efforts was largely wasted. The executive board of the National Federation sought to reach an understanding with the executive board of the National Trades Assembly No. 135, but found that the latter had no power to enter into an agreement without the sanction of the general meeting of the assembly. The officers of the National Federation then issued a challenge to the officers of the National Trades Assembly to join in a call for a general national convention and let the representatives decide what should be the character of organization best suited to the needs of the miners.

Altho this challenge was not accepted by the officers of the National Trades Assembly, on the ground that their members preferred to have their affairs conducted by a secret organization, they agreed, Nov. 17, 1887, to a co-operative plan for making and enforcing agreements. The national executive boards of both organizations were to meet before the date of the joint conference and agree upon wage rates. Each board was given equal representation in the negotiation of a wage scale. The organization having the greatest membership in the various localities or districts should adjust grievances and conduct strikes. In case of a strike it should be supported by a per capita assessment on the members of both organizations, and when arbitration proceedings were jointly entered upon the expenses should be equally divided. Both organizations pledged themselves to "use every honest and fair means" to induce every miner to become a member of one or the other. They agreed that the necessity of protecting and promoting the interest of the craft was supreme. Such an ideal agreement, however, between two rival organizations seeking to cooperate in the same industry, was easier to make than to enforce.

At this time the Knights of Labor was the stronger union in the important fields of Southern Illinois and Western Pennsylvania.

When the Indiana operators came to the joint conference in 1889, determined to fight for a reduction in the wage rates, it was charged that they were safe in taking this stand because local leaders of the Knights of Labor had promised that their members would mine coal for 10 cents per ton less than the scale. This charge is made by Evans in his history of the miners' union.

By 1888 it was becoming clear that labor's whole position was being weakened as a result of the conflict of interest between the Knights of Labor and the Miners' National Federation. Accordingly a movement was begun for the amalgamation of the two organizations and for the extension of the union to all of the coal districts, including the anthracite field.

The Knights of Labor were asked to take a vote of their members on the proposition of having one organization conduct the business of the miners of the country and to meet in convention Dec. 5, 1888, prepared to act upon it. The assembled representatives of both organizations agreed to consolidate under the name of the (Continued On Fourth Column)

The Treachery of Chiang Kai-Shek

OPPOSE IMPERIALIST WAR! OPPOSE THE THROTTLING OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION!

(By the Executive Committee of the Communist International.)

TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD AND TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF ALL COUNTRIES!

Workers, Toilers, Oppressed of all Countries!

THE Communist International appeals to you all to join in a mass protest against imperialism which is threatening the world with the incalculable misery of a new world war. Almost thirteen years have passed since the beginning of the first great imperialist war. Up to the present time humanity has not yet completely recovered from the terrible destruction of this war. Hundreds of thousands of cripples and millions of invalids from this wretched slaughter still throng the streets. The rivers of blood which drenched the fields of Europe and Asia have hardly dried. And the whole world still trembles in the convulsions of crises whose beginning is to be sought in the first world war.

AND now the mouths of the guns are smoking once again! The still powerful imperialist clique has begun a war of extermination against the Chinese revolution. Over 170 warships are lying in Chinese harbors. Tens of thousands of soldiers, Japanese, British, American, have planted their boots on the soil of China watered with the blood and sweat of the much tried masses of the Chinese people. The most important towns are in actuality occupied by the "civilized" hangmen. The great Yangtze river is thronged with gun-boats and cruisers. The harbors are occupied by the capitalist robbers. China is blockaded by their fleets. Manchuria is occupied by the Japanese army. In alliance with the vile reactionary Chang Tso-lin the imperialist armies are carrying on a destructive war against China. The imperialist powers are jointly carrying on war against the Chinese people without a declaration of war, without dignified formalities and despite their own disagreements.

AND they have also begun to prepare the war against the Soviet Union. The unparalleled raid upon the Soviet Union representation in Peking, the demolition and plunderings, the arrest and the maltreatment of the arrested, the siege of the Shanghai Consulate by Tzarist white guards, British and Americans, the obvious provocation of the Soviet Union—all this points to the existence of a systematically carried out plan initiated by the imperialist sea pirates.

NOT for nothing is British imperialism striving to fling the British working class movement into chains, to rob the trade unions of the proletariat of their rights. British imperialism wishes to secure "peace" at home so that it can exercise its military "heroism" undisturbed abroad.

NOT for nothing is the French bankers' clique carrying on a war campaign in France. France is being turned into a military camp. She is being armed with all speed for a new bloodbath, for the new catastrophe which the imperialist politicians are preparing, for new conflicts over the division of the spoils and a new intervention against the proletarian revolution!

NOT for nothing do all the forces of capital unite now against the Chinese Revolution and against the bulwark of the working class movement—the Soviet Union. A new bloodbath is being prepared which will be still more criminal, still more bloody, still more murderous than the war of 1914.

THE preparations for this bloodbath are being concealed by the League of Nations, the most hypocritical institution of all times and all peoples. The League of Nations is a league for the enslavement of the peoples by the imperialist murderers, it speaks of peace and conducts war, it speaks of protecting the weak and destroys them, it speaks of disarmament and arms feverishly, in one hand it bears the olive branch of peace and in the other a sword dripping with the blood of millions of victims of the imperialists in Syria, Egypt, India, Morocco and China.

THE preparations for this bloodbath are being concealed by the leaders of the Second and the Amsterdam Internationals who speak platonically of peace but who concentrate their chief energy upon the struggle against the bulwarks of peace, against the Soviet Union. They favor and spread the calumnies fabricated by the venal press of international imperialism against the Soviet Union. IN the great struggle which has begun, imperialism is using the scum of the whole world. The allegedly progressive and democratic countries, Great Britain and the United States, ally themselves with hangmen like Mussolini, with reactionary bandits of the type of Chang Tso-lin and with Tzarist white guards who have been swept by the steel broom of the revolution from the territory of the one-time Tzarist empire. They bribe traitors and hire hangmen. The toiling people must fight for its freedom and defend its rights in a heroic struggle.

IN China the imperialists have not merely blockaded the whole land, they have succeeded in disrupting the unity of the Kuomintang and hiring Chiang Kai-shek. This traitor to the Chinese revolution and the Chinese people has now become the center-point of the national counter-revolution. In agreement with the foreigners, Chiang Kai-shek has overthrown and dissolved the government in Shanghai. His generals have disarmed the workers' guard and on the instruction of foreign imperialists have shot down hundreds of proletarian men, women and children.

WITH indignation and hatred we declare the hangman Chiang Kai-shek a traitor to the revolution, an ally of the imperialist robbers, an enemy of the revolutionary Kuomintang, an enemy of the working class movement and an enemy of the Communist International!

THE working class of all countries and the oppressed peoples of the world must recognize that the Chinese bourgeoisie has abandoned the struggle against imperialism because it fears the tremendous wave of the working class and peasant movement. This movement embraces such a sea of people, such tremendous masses that the forces of imperialism will not be able to throttle the Chinese revolution. The imperialists will not be able to defeat the revolution with their fleets, with the blockade, by bribery and lies.

THEY are preparing to throttle the revolution in a world slaughter. But millions of workers and peasants will rise against this bloodbath. The soldiers will rise against this bloodbath, the oppressed peoples of the world will rise. The fermentation has begun in India. The British high command has already been compelled to withdraw the Punjabis from China. Arrests have already begun amongst the imperialist troops. The protests of the workers in Europe have already commenced. In the Soviet Union millions of workers are on the march to protest against the insolence of the imperialists against the attempt to throttle the Chinese revolution and against the danger of a new slaughter.

THE Chinese revolution with its tremendous swing and its enormous influence upon the colonial world and upon the European proletariat has caused an extraordinary intensification of the crisis of capitalism. The seriousness of the crisis has caused the imperialists to join forces and compelled them for the moment to bury their differences beneath their rifles and bayonets. Their crusade against China, their plans for a criminal provocation of the Soviet Union place the cause of peace in the whole world at stake.

THEREFORE the Communist International appeals to all workers and peasants and to all toilers, all the opponents of war to protest fearlessly and to fight fearlessly against the danger of war!

Do not believe the lies of the bourgeois press!

Demand the withdrawal of all troops from China!

Prevent the transport of arms and men with all the means at your disposal!

Down with the instigators of a new war!

Down with the imperialist hangmen of the Chinese people!

Down with Chiang Kai-shek and the other renegades and traitors, the organizers of the shootings!

Long live the workers of Shanghai! Long live the Communist Party of China!

Moscow, April 15th, 1927.

Flees From Hungary



Mme. Roszika Schwimmer. After the World War, under the liberal Hungarian government, Mme. Roszika Schwimmer was appointed minister to Switzerland, the first woman in Hungary to hold that position. Later she had to flee for her life and for several years has made her home in the United States.

Professional Patriots and Labor Leaders

By ROBERT DUNN.

THERE are, it seems, patriots and patriots—the great unwashed kind to which most of us belong, and the prodigious kind of which Mr. Easley is the dean.

These words were used by Captain Sidney Howard in a series of articles on "Our Professional Patriots" which appeared in the New Republic in 1924. Captain Howard placed Ralph Montgomery Easley, head of the National Civic Federation at the very top of the list of our self-appointed, business-backed, hell-roaring flag wavers. He retains that position today.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor is his understudy. It is good to see that the Locomotive Engineers Journal, and a few other labor papers including THE DAILY WORKER, have come out squarely against this corporation darling, who has been "cultivating" the acquaintance of labor leaders for many years in an effort to instill the most reactionary ideas into the labor movement.

There is no room here to review the career of this careerist or to size up his original plan to bring capital and labor together; or to show how this scheme evolved during the war days into a wild and whooping pursuit of so-called seditious and ended up with the most diverting sallies against "Bolsheviks" in all walks of life. It is sufficient to note that Easley and his organization have, for the past twenty years, existed chiefly for the purpose of spiking all progress in the trade unions as well as other fields of social activity. It is sufficient to set down simply the names of the persons Easley has been moved to attack in his desperate efforts to scotch all liberalism—and, of course, radicalism—in the bud.

The Objects of His Wrath.

Some of the persons this man Easley has gone out of his way to slander and malign are the following—a virtual Who's Who of Social Reform! Look at them and their crimes! Rev. Iddings Bell, President of the Episcopalian St. Stephens College at Annadale-on-the-Hudson—taught liberal economics to students—, Bishop Charles A. Brent of Buffalo, former chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces in France—for advocating amnesty for political prisoners—, H. G. Wells—for his Outline of History!—, President Hopkins of Dartmouth College—for advocating free speech—, Captain Paxton Hibben of the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children (on whose committee are such citizens as Rev. Wm. E. Barton D.D., Rev. Timothy Demsey, Prof. John Dewey, David Starr Jordan, John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Cardinal William O'Connell, Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, Frank P. Walsh, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise)—Easley referred to Hibben as "a rascal and a scoundrel"—Reverend John Haynes Holmes, referred to by Easley as wild and crazy—Reverend Henry Sloane Coffin, a trustee of Yale University—called a "red" because he "founded that Labor Temple" on 14th Street, New York City, a Presbyterian social settlement—, Raymond Fosdick, advisor on personnel policies to large corporations—called a "wild red"—, Mrs. Willard Straight, wife of the late Willard Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co.—called "the most dangerous woman in America"—, Dr. Jerome Davis, Professor at Yale Divinity School—see later in this article for his crime—, Henry N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College—for certain innovations in student government—, Reverend Harry F. Ward—Chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union and Professor of Christian Ethics at Union Theological Seminary—for sins too numerous to mention—, and finally a host of United States Senators and Congressmen notably, Messrs. Borah, Wheeler, LaFollette, Ladd, King, Brookhart and others who visited Soviet Russia and found it quite different from the Russia depicted to Easley by his tzarist-royalist friends and by Mr. Matthew Woll.

Hates Many More.

In addition to the above distinguished Americans on the Civic Federation blacklist, Mr. Easley has during the past few years levelled his darts at such assorted "Red and Pink sympathizers," as he calls them, as Roger N. Baldwin, staunch defender of constitutional liberties for all oppressed minorities, Scott Nearing, author and lecturer, Albert A. Purcell, member of the British Parliament and President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Mr. Walter Lippmann of the New York World, Messrs. Willard and Gannett of the Nation, all the editors of the New Republic and the New Student, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, noted peace advocate, Paul U. Kellog, editor of the Survey, Mrs. Florence Kelly of the National Consumers League, Owen Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee, Porter Lee, head of the New York School of Social Work, Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, a clearing house for a score of thoroughly respectable peace organizations, and Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University.

And this by no means exhausts alarmist Easley's list of bold bad Bolsheviks! It illustrates, however, the type of person whose reputation and good standing in the community he would sully, or destroy—if he could, just as he and his labor official agents are now trying to destroy the good name of Ben Gold.

(To Be Continued)

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

(Continued From First Column)

National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers. The officers and the executive board were given large powers for the first time since the organization of the National Association of Miners in 1875. The coal industry, including the anthracite field, was divided into 19 districts, and provision was made for the control of strikes by the national president and for the collection of revenue to support them.

The National Trades Assembly No. 135 of the Knights of Labor, however, remained a separate entity and, as shown above, the activities of the Knights of Labor in 1889 proved to be an important factor in the disruption of the joint conference of that year.

In 1887 there were 280,000 mine workers in the country, of whom only 60,000 were members of the two organizations. In 1888 the majority of the organized miners were members of the Knights of Labor; but by 1889 the K. of L. claimed only 10,819 members.

By the end of the year, however, Dec. 18, 1889, new developments were planned and on Jan. 23, 1890, a joint convention of the delegates of the National Progressive Union and of the National Trades Assembly No. 135 of the Knights of Labor agreed to a plan which united them under the name of the United Mine Workers of America.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

With the Young Worker

PLUMBERS' HELPERS CALIFORNIA LABOR COUNCIL DEMNS MILITARISM

At last the PLUMBER HELPERS are organized. The AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS HELPERS has grown by leaps and bounds. Starting with 8 members four months ago, on April 1st, when the plumbers of Brooklyn went on strike, the membership jumped to 800. Since then 2,500 helpers have joined the organization.

The organizer, James F. Walsh, one of the leaders of the I. R. T. strike, with C. E. Miller, the president, thru their understanding of the helpers' conditions and an understanding of unionism has made the A. A. P. H. a success.

The plumber helpers being the only unorganized workers in the building trades receive the average wage of \$4.00 per day. While other helpers, such as steamfitters, carpenters, etc., receive from \$9.00 to \$11.00 per day.

The A. A. P. H. is organizing the helpers according to the policies of the A. F. of L. with the object of becoming a part of the various plumbers locals of New York.

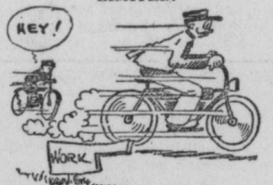
When local No. 1 of Brooklyn walked out April 1st, the helpers of that borough, the day before, had a special meeting and with enthusiasm and determination voted to support the plumbers by walking out on strike with them. Since then regular strike meetings are held twice a week and they are very well attended. Thru these meetings many of the helpers of Bronx, Queens and Long Island have joined the organization. While in Brooklyn all the helpers have joined the A. A. P. H.

The picketing of the jobs is going on all the time, while in the past there has been no difficulty in pulling the jobs where scabs were working. The police are now actively aligned against us.

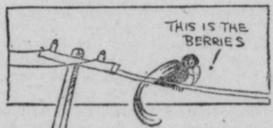
On Thursday April 21, the Building Trades Association of the bosses issued a statement in the capitalist press, that they will lockout the plumbers and helpers on April 27. The American Association of plumbers helpers have prepared to take in all helpers not registered in preparation of the threatened lockout. The demands of the helpers are:

1. Recognition of the Union.
2. \$9 per day.
3. Double pay for overtime.
4. 40-hour week.

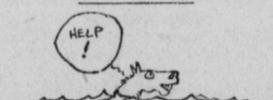
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY UNLIMITED.



These are the days when the speed-up system is blossoming forth in all its glory. If you want to take up an effective fight against this system of exploitation subscribe to the Young Worker, organ of the Young Workers' League. The rates are \$1.00 a year, 50c six months. Send your subscription to the Young Worker Editorial Committee, 33 First St., New York City.



Protest of Amherst College students forces change in system of chapel and church attendance. A stormy meeting demanding changes in the rules was held in January. Hereafter instead of attending morning services, students must attend chapel at 5 in the afternoon. Hallelujah! The youth of our country must be saved by the grace of God.



A BOLSHEVIC PLOT. Scarcity of foxes in the hunting areas of England is attributed by "Sassie" to a bolshevist plot. Their scarcity discommods the Prince of Wales. Oh piffle!

AMERICANIZATION DAY ARREST.

Mathew Kushnir and Moskowitz, young workers arrested at an Americanization Day Meeting in Union Square, for distributing "Hands off China" leaflets. Our imperialists won't tolerate such things when their slogan is "A large Army, Navy and Air Force" The tom-toms are being sounded.

JOIN OUR RANKS YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

National Office: 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. New York Office: 108 East 14th Street, New York City, N. Y.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Over 100 local unions, some of them among the largest and most important in the city, have endorsed a resolution circulated by the Central Labor Council, condemning military training in the public schools. The President of the University of California, and the Board of Regents, sent letters to the Central Labor Council pleading with them to reconsider their action, but the Council and the local unions stood behind their decision. A former university student who is a delegate to the Council described the "advantages" of military training to the employers, and its anti-labor character as far as the workers are concerned.

SPORT



Figure it out anyway you like, glands, vitamin tablets or Perun, but the fact is that the Washington team that has players old enough to be in the G. A. R. is in first division. Tris Speaker, the old gray ball hawk is hitting 'em far and wide. The older boys, a number of whom are around forty years of age, are also stepping high, wide and handsome. Looks like the modern ball player, who is also developing into a keen business man, has learned to take care of himself.

Meanwhile old Ty Cobb, who has been in the Big League for some twenty years, is the main reason for the good showing of the Athletics. He's getting old so he can only steal a couple bases a day and hit only around 400. The Ancient Order of Deceitful Ball Players is not waiting for the hot sun to loosen up the petrified bones. So as somebody wise-cracked—how can you tell? That's what makes the game so good all over. If they only cut out the high finance in it and made pro ball a sport instead of a business—Oy, what great old games we could see.

Spring is tough on ball bugs. With the Brooklyn fans reaching unusual perfection in razzing the ump's—with a warm sun to make the bleachers possible—with Big Bozo Ruth beginning to lift 'em out of the park—oh, brother, why don't they pay enough wages so we can see the old ball games. But maybe it's the weather. In the spring a young bug's fancy turns to peanuts. Perhaps this bug should be examined.

CHARLESTON CONTEST AT CHICAGO Y. W. L. DANCE.

Probably the liveliest and most American dance in the history of the radical movement in Chicago will be held by the Young Workers League on Saturday, May 7th at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. A special feature of the dance will be a series of black bottom and Charleston exhibitions by way of introducing the most modern American dance steps to a Red affair.

Charlestoners are being admitted free, and quite a flock of them have been invited to come by League members who also happen to be acquainted with the real American brand of Shieks and Shebas. The arrangements committee has decided to permit adult workers to attend the dance also! Admission is only 50c with wardrobe free.