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## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THIS day is set aside by the Communist International to stress the importance of women in the class struggle. We do not waste our time discussing whether monogamy is desirable, whether a husband should padlock his pockets on pay day, or whether a young woman vacillating between the choice of a professional career and a happy home with children should keep a bulldog with a taste for male blood so that she may decide the momentous question in peace. We are now concerned with the working class woman, with the slaves of the factory and the kitchen. The great majority of women would not recognize an inferiority complex if they met him on the street; nevertheless they are treated as inferiors for the same reason that the Chinese were subjected to abuse and humiliation until they exchanged their pigtails for bayonets and turned their pruning hooks into swords.

Women workers must organize. Millions of them participate in industry. With the development of machinery they left the home and entered the factory. Today there are few industries that women do not participate in. Of the millions of women employed in industry comparatively few are organized. They are at the mercy of the employers who laud the glories of womanhood and the dangers of radicalism. Women workers should have their fill of mush by now, tho the workers, male and female, are gluttons for punishment.

Today, in every country where there is a section of the Communist International, speeches will be delivered, leaflets will be distributed and the importance of organizing the better half of the army of labor will be stressed. Women are the chief sufferers in strikes and lock-outs. They have to face the hard-boiled butcher and the proverbially greedy landlord. The thought of children crying for food is not pleasant. The husband is in the thick of the struggle and understands the why and the wherefore of the strike. The women do not.

They read in the capitalist press that the strike is due to the machinations of "reds" or to "walking delegates." The latter, however, do not do much walking nowadays. They park themselves in the old arm-chair and move only to their meals, to the cashier's window or to bed. The old fossilized trade union leaders are no longer interested in organizing anybody. Because the wives of strikers do not always understand the meaning of a strike, they are oftentimes used by the employers to weaken the morale of the strikers.

Women have played an important role in past revolutionary struggles. In the Russian revolution thousands of them gave their lives on the battlefields fighting side by side with the men. The same is true of every other struggle great and small where labor was pitted against the ruling classes. During the British general strike and the long drawn out miners' strike their services were invaluable. The same can be said of Passaic. It is, therefore, the duty of the revolutionary workers to organize the women workers politically and industrially side by side with the men in trade unions and in working class political parties. The task is a big one. It must be accomplished. In its accomplishment the members of

(Continued on Page Four)

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST BODIES SEND SYMPATHY TO WORKERS PARTY

### Ruthenberg's Death Brings Grief to Many Labor Organizations Here and Abroad

Cablegrams and telegrams from the Communist International, the Red International of Labor Unions, the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the Young Communist International, and many other labor bodies, both in America and abroad, have been received at the headquarters of the Workers (Communist) Party. Ruthenberg was one of the chief founders of the party and was its general secretary at the time of his death.

#### Political Committee Sends Ashes.

Among the cablegrams is a request from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg be sent to Moscow, to be buried in the Red Square, beneath the wall of other heroes of the Communist revolution. The Political Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has acceded to this request, and after suitable processions and mass meetings Ruthenberg's ashes will be sent to the free soil of the first Workers' Republic.

Some of the messages received at party headquarters have already been published in the Party press, others follow below:

#### Comintern Feels Loss.

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International expresses its profound sorrow in the death of Comrade Ruthenberg, member of its presidium. We express our deepest sympathy to the Workers (Communist) Party of America in the loss of its general secretary and leader. Our mutual bereavement is a great loss especially to the working class of America. At no time since Comrade Ruthenberg raised the Red Flag against the imperialist war and led the way to the formation of the Workers (Communist) Party has his leadership been more needed than today.

#### R. I. L. U. Calls Him Staunch.

"The Executive Bureau of the R. I. L. U. expresses deep sympathy with all members of the Workers Party and revolutionary workers of the United States in the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg, one of the staunchest fighters against imperialism and the capitalist system of wage slavery.

#### Y. C. I. Cables Regrets.

"We express deepest regret over the death of Comrade Ruthenberg, one of the founders and outstanding leaders of the party, and sympathy to whole party. We call upon all Communists to close their ranks for struggle against capitalism. Authorizing league to provide wreath.—PRESIDIUM, YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

#### Regrets From All.

Messages of consolation, and promises to support the Party more energetically than ever during the present period when it is deprived of its great leader come to Party Headquarters also from the following:

Workers Party, Young Workers, Finnish Workers Club, and the staffs of the Toveri and the Toveritar, all of Astoria; The South Slavic Bureau of the Workers Party, through its secretary, Chas. Novak; The Workers Party Polish Bureau, through its secretary B. K. Gebert; a mass meeting of the Minneapolis membership, and another from the Minneapolis Central Nucleus, Workers Party, also the Labor Lyceum Nucleus, Minneapolis; Sub-section 1-A-6, and the Ukrainian Bureau, all of New York City; the District Executive Committee of Dis-

(Continued on Page Two)

## Huge Crowds at Funeral for Ruthenberg

### New York Guard of Honor to Include Union Leaders

CHICAGO, March 7.—Great crowds of mourning workers assembled this morning to follow the body of their Comrade, C. E. Ruthenberg, to the crematorium. They met in Ashland Auditorium, where for the last two days the body of Ruthenberg lay under its canopy of black and red, where yesterday thousands surged into the hall, and other thousands were denied the right to enter merely because it was filled to overflowing, and the police had closed the doors.

They followed sadly the still form of their great leader thru Chicago streets, from the auditorium to the Chapel of Graceland Cemetery.

That hall too was unable to hold the crowds, tho they were smaller today, because it was Monday, and the Workers Party is made up of workers, with duties to their wives and children—work has to go on wherever dies.

#### Filled With Flowers.

Graceland Chapel was half filled with floral offerings sent by those who tried, with flowers and wreaths, to convey a part of their admiration for the life of this man they were burying today.

As the coffin was lowered into the crematorium, the comrades present sang "The International".

Many of the speakers at yesterday's meeting will go on to New York, for the huge mass meeting planned there.

#### New York Guards Ashes.

The members of the Central Executive Committee, including W. W. Weinstein and C. E. Krumbain of New York, are conveying the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg.

A special guard of honor will meet the train. This guard of honor will include prominent trade unionists such as Ben Gold, Sam Liebowitz, Aaron Gross, Chas. Zimmerman, Julius Boruchovitz, Rose Wortis, Philip Aronberg and others, members of the District Executive Committee, Bureau members of the Young Workers League, editors of party papers and committees of the Language Bureaus.

#### Constant Guard.

The guard of honor will take charge of the remains of our dead leader until they go on to Moscow to be placed beneath the Kremlin Wall.

Unable to obtain Madison Square Garden for that day, memorial meetings are being arranged for tomorrow night at 8:00 o'clock at Carnegie Hall and Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Twenty thousand workers last heard Ruthenberg in New York at a Lenin Memorial meeting in Madison Square Garden on January 22nd. It is expected that many thousands will be unable to gain admittance to the meetings already scheduled for Wednesday night to honor his memory. Several additional halls are therefore being held in reserve.

Send Flowers Early. Many labor and fraternal organizations are sending floral tributes to Carnegie Hall. Sections desiring to send wreaths should see that they reach the hall before 6:00 o'clock. Speakers at these meetings include William Z. Foster, Jay Lovestone, (Continued on Page Two)

## Lunacharsky Defends Charlie Chaplin From Hypocritical Attacks

MOSCOW, March 7.—Declaring Charlie Chaplin to be a great artist who should not be hounded "by hypocritical bourgeois moral bonds," A. V. Lunacharsky, commissar of education, today made a vehement protest against criticism of Chaplin for his marital difficulties.

Lunacharsky declares the present treatment of Chaplin is similar to the treatment Maxim Gorky received when he visited New York with an unregistered wife and was boycotted. He declares Chaplin should have the right to manage his home affairs with out interference from the public, which he says should be grateful to him.

## Rush to Courts To Stop Reed Graft Probe

### Pennsylvania Republicans Would Hide Ballots

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A court clash between the Reed campaign fund committee and the republican organization of Pennsylvania loomed today over the pending effort of the committee to seize 250,000 additional ballots in connection with the contest initiated by William B. Wilson, democrat, to unseat Senator William S. Vare.

The committee unanimously voted to impound the ballots in Luzerne, Lackawanna, Delaware and Schuylkill counties following a request from Wilson. All five counties were Vare strongholds and were the only upstate counties carried by the republican in the general election. The move, it was said, will be fought by the republican organization, which challenges the power of the committee to function during the recess of congress. The courts will be asked to decide the issue.

## Texas Democrats Fight For a 'Lily White' Party

AUSTIN, Texas, March 7.—The Texas legislature should enact laws to meet the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in striking down that portion of the Texas primary election law which forbids Negroes from voting, Governor Dan Moody, recommended to the house today.

## Now They Say Slaying Of Marine Was Due To "Accident In Barracks"

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 7.—American army officers here admit the death of one marine, killed in barracks, but decline to state how the "accident" happened.

An official denial has been issued to the story published in the United States that several marines were slain in a battle following their attack on the liberal forces in the interior. It is admitted that a fight took place, and that news was suppressed for several days.

## Political Schools For Chinese Women

### An Interview With Madame Sun Yat-Sen

HANKOW, January 26 (by mail): "During the first fortnight I was in Hankow, delegation after delegation of women came to me asking how they could assist the work of the Kuomintang and also help their sisters in the task of developing a New Womanhood in China that should be cognizant of the new temper of the times, politically conscious and free."

"They were eager but unprepared so I decided to establish a school for women, to teach them Kuomintang principles and help them to be useful in the field of women's participation in the revolution."

Such, it is explained by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, is the genesis of the new Political School for Women which she has organized. It is scheduled to open in Hankow next month for its first semester.

"For our first term," she says, "it is probable most of our students will be young women from Hupeh and neighboring provinces. But the eventual purpose is to have girls from every part of the country. We wish to develop individuals who can be sent back into their home provinces as evangelists of the new political faith. To Get Political Education. In brief, we propose to give women political training, provide them with a clear understanding of the revolution and a knowledge of the general (Continued on Page Five)

## Report Nationalists Take Soochow, China

### Imperialists Continue to Land Troops; British Naval Guns Trained On City

SHANGHAI, March 7.—The city of Soochow has fallen to the Nationalist armies according to reports, and Chang Chung Chang, the northern general who has supplanted Sun Chuan Fang, the defeated "defender" of Shanghai, is said to be contemplating flight to his native haunts in the north.

Chang Chung Chang full of hop and optimism boasted that he was going to vanquish the Nationalists and drive "Polishivism" out of China. He declared that with his allies he could throw a million soldiers into the field. But his allies are either deserting to the Nationalists, wearing out their feet in a mad dash to protect their rear from southern bayonets or else writing poetry. The latter is said to be the occupation of Wu Pei Fu, who has been purchased by foreign imperialist governors of tenor than Madame Goddam entertained British diplomats in the "Shanghai Gesture."

#### Shanghai Is Willing.

Soochow is only 54 miles west of Shanghai by rail. If the report of the capture of this city by the Nationalists is authentic Shanghai will fall into the arms of the revolutionary troops without a struggle. The Shanghai Central Labor Union is arranging for a general strike as soon as the Nationalist armies enter the city. The plans are said to include the arming of the workers. The recent general strike was a tremendous success in the opinion of Shanghai labor leaders who declare that it was a dress rehearsal for the next one. Fully 300,000 workers quit and showed perfect discipline in the face of the reign of terror that was inaugurated by the reactionary defense commissioner under the direction of the foreign imperialist powers.

#### Japanese Land Troops.

Five hundred Japanese blue jackets have landed here and the Mikado government sent five hundred more marines to Shanghai harbor. The blue jackets are billeted in the Japanese cotton mills. Japan has nine warships at anchor in the Yangtze River with 3,000 men available for duty.

The Kuomintang of Ningpo has arranged for a gigantic anti-imperialist demonstration here. A British warship was dispatched to Ningpo. Posters denouncing foreign imperialism were tacked up all over the city and handbills branding the British, Americans, Japanese, French and Italian governments as the enemies of the Chinese were distributed.

#### Split Rumors Spread.

Rumors of an impending split in the Kuomintang ranks are being spread by the imperialist powers. While there are differences of opinion it is true, there is no reason to believe that the situation will reach a crisis in the near future in view of the fact that the Kuomintang armies are victorious and that the northern drive was initiated by the left wing of the party. The success of this policy has immensely strengthened the left and enhanced its prestige.

More than 70,000 Chinese laborers, mostly women, are employed in the Shanghai cotton mills owned by the Japanese. The Japanese own the most important cotton factories, silk mills and jute plants.

#### Arrest Trade Unionists.

Last night the police arrested twenty-four union members at the headquarters of the Piece Goods Employees Union and confiscated the membership list of the organization. Nationalist leaflets calling on the people to expel all the imperialists, the British first, are widely distributed in the urban and rural areas.

There is a deep distrust of the loyalty of the Sikh police among British circles in view of the alacrity with which they went over to the Nationalists in Hankow. Evidently the British are determined to hold Shanghai and there is reason to believe that the other imperialist powers are willing to co-operate. British warships in the harbor have their guns trained on the city.

## Mrs. I. Tasaka Has 23 Kids in 25 Years and Is Not Finished Yet

GANGES, B. C., March 7.—Mrs. I. Tasaka, wife of a Japanese fisherman has given birth to 23 children in 25 years. It is believed that she has established a record for British Columbia if not the whole dominion. Seventeen of the children are living. She is her husband's fifth wife.

## World Congress Urges Unity of All Oppressed

### Asks Freedom of World's Enslaved Peoples

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The International Congress against Colonial Oppression, held here was of a tremendous significance in the fight against world imperialism. A compact body of 174 delegates, representing 21 of the foremost countries in the world, gathered together to voice their protest against subjugation of their peoples by military invasion and political intrigues of the capitalistic nations. A general urge to free themselves from oppression was common to all; the colonials to shake off the yoke of oppression, the delegates from capitalistic nations to be free from wage slavery. Men, known the world over for their fight against oppression, made vigorous appeals, stated cold facts of slaughter and punishment, condemned the activity of imperial-military robbery and colonization of their countries and demanded that active steps be taken to stop the march of plunder and enslavement.

#### Tell of Struggles.

Delegates representing strong and determined labor organizations from Mexico and China, told of their struggle to organize the masses and to build up a strong force by means of which to wield an effective weapon against foreign exploitation and commerce. Chan Kuen, a member of the Hong Kong and Canton strike committee declared that the main force was the working class and the peasantry, and that with a strong alliance between the two victory and independence of China would be an assured fact. Liao Han Sin speaking for the Kuomintang said that the present struggle for emancipation was uniting all China, and that with the help of organized labor from other countries, imperialism would be forced to retreat.

#### Many Prominent Delegates.

Among the speakers who took the floor were: Hsiung Kwang Suen, representative of the Chinese national government; Jawahar Lal Nehru, All-Indian National Congress; Katayama, Japan; Colrairie, South African Trade Union Congress; Richard Moore, American Negro Workers Congress; Antonio Mella, Anti-Imperialist League of Mexico; Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union; Manuel Gomez, Workers Party of America; Harry Pollitt, Minority Movement of Great Britain; Fimmen, International Transport Workers; Henri Barbusse, George Ledebour and George Lonsbury.

An attack was made by the European speakers against the officials of the second international, and the reactionaries of the British Labor Party for the laxity in fighting for the protection of oppressed colonials and for giving direct aid to the imperialist.

The congress adjourned by singing the International and by pledging to work together with the program of the Soviet Union for the emancipation of the working class the world over.

## Soviet Commission On Way to Paris to Resume Adjournd Debt Confab

PARIS, March 7.—It was announced at the foreign office today that the Franco-Soviet debt negotiations would be resumed and that a commission from the Soviet Union headed by Ambassador Rakovsky had left Moscow for Paris. In addition to the Franco-Soviet debt other financial matters will be discussed.

# Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting, Scenic Auditorium, Boston, Mass.

Speakers: BENJAMIN GITLOW, M. OLGIN, HERBERT ZAM and others.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10 AT 8 P. M.



# INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE SENDS TRIBUTE TO RUTHENBERG

CHICAGO, March 7.—The National Committee of the International Labor Defense, James P. Cannon, executive secretary, has published the following tribute to Comrade Ruthenberg:

"We are profoundly grieved at the untimely death of our comrade and co-worker C. E. Ruthenberg, which is a loss not only to the Communist movement which he led, and to the labor movement in which he spent years of his active life, but to the International Labor Defense, upon the national executive committee of which he served actively since its inception.

"Comrade Ruthenberg was one of the leading defendants in the Michigan Communist trials, arising out of the arrests in 1922. During his trial, Comrade Ruthenberg conducted himself with an honorable firmness which did credit to the movement with which he was associated. He had no fear or regard for the threat of a long term of imprisonment under the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, and remained unflinchingly true to his principles and the cause of the working class, maintaining the best traditions of revolutionary fighters who are seized and tried by the class enemy.

"The trial in Michigan was not the first trial of Comrade Ruthenberg. His long years of activity in the labor and revolutionary movements had frequently brought him before the capitalist courts. In the period of war hysteria and persecution, his countless opposition to the imperialist slaughter brought upon him a term at hard work in Ohio. In the period after the war, in the course of his work in the formation of the Communist Party, he was again tried and imprisoned in a New York penitentiary. But this continuous persecution only steeled his determination to fight in the class struggle.

"Our tribute to the work of Comrade Ruthenberg, who was one of the pioneers in the creation of a broad non-partisan movement for labor defense, is our determination to prevent the imprisonment of those comrades who are still under charges in the Michigan cases and the many others who are on trial or in prison.

"All honor to this revolutionary fighter who has died in the struggle for working class freedom!

"Our deep sympathy to the comrades and co-workers, and to the family of the departed leader!"

## "Champion" of the Unorganized, T.U.E.L.

(Continued from Page One)

and later, of the Workers (Communist) Party. For his participation in the foundation of the Communist movement, he was sentenced to from five to ten years in Sing Sing prison. At the end of two years he was pardoned by Governor Smith. In 1922 Comrade Ruthenberg was arrested for attending the Michigan convention of the Communist Party and convicted and sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of from five to ten years. At the time of his death his case was pending before the U. S. Supreme Court. Comrade Ruthenberg has been secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party continuously since his release from Sing Sing. He has been editor of several left wing papers, and has written many pamphlets and articles to help guide the workers in their struggle against capitalism.

Comrade Ruthenberg has taken an active part in mobilizing the left wing in the trade unions against the employers and the reactionary officialdom. He was an outstanding champion of the organization of the unorganized, amalgamation, and the formation of a labor party. His work in support of a labor party was especially unceasing and of inestimable value. His influence was always used to mobilize the membership of the Workers (Communist) Party and its following in every strike and struggle of the workers, organized and unorganized.

Comrade Ruthenberg must be counted in the very first ranks of the leaders of the American proletariat. His loss can ill be borne by the workers in these days when the leadership of the trade unions and other workers' organizations, forgetting the real purpose of the labor movement, is trying to degenerate them into a means, not for the emancipation of the workers, but for their further enslavement to the capitalists. All his life Comrade Ruthenberg was an inveterate and feared enemy of this clique of misleaders of labor. His best years were spent in combating them and in teaching the workers the right road to follow for freedom.

The Trade Union Educational League adds its voice to the general mourning over the death of Comrade Ruthenberg. It hails him as a true leader who made a good fight for the working class. It pledges itself to honor his memory by striving harder than ever for the accomplishment of the great goal for which Comrade Ruthenberg spent his life, the abolition of capitalism and the emancipation of the workers.

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, William Z. Foster, secretary.

## Ruthenberg's Death Brings Grief to Many

(Continued from Page One)

trict 13, Workers Party, San Francisco; the Youngstown, Ohio, Freiheit, Gesangs Verein; the Baltimore, Md., Workers Party organization; the political committee of District 12, Seattle; the International Branch of the Workers Party in Niagara Falls; the Hungarian Young Workers Club; and the local Executive Committee of the Workers Party, both of Akron, Ohio; the International Branch of New Haven, Conn., and the South Slavic Fraction, St. Louis, Mo.

Write to Party Press. In addition to the above resolutions and special messages sent to the Workers (Communist) Party headquarters, many continue to arrive at the offices of THE DAILY WORKER. The Ukrainian Labor Home, at Chicago, through its president, states: "With the death of Charles E. Ruthenberg the workers sustain one of their greatest losses. His long years of service in the working class movement will serve as a lasting inspiration for those who are left behind in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class from exploitation of the present capitalist system."

## Picture Postcard

In memory of Comrade  
**C. E. Ruthenberg**

Printed on good buff stock, contains a fine photograph of C. E. Ruthenberg set off with wide border. The slide useful for address gives a brief outline of the history of his life.

10 CENTS EACH.  
Order in lots sufficient to cover your meetings—to send to your friends.

(We suggest you do this at once as only a limited number were printed for special memorial occasions.)

ORDERS FILLED ON DAY RECEIVED.

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY  
33 First St. New York.

## 90,000 Engineers North Of Dixon Line to Get 15 Per Cent Wage Raise

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Managements of all railroads in North America, north of the Mason-Dixon Line today received requests for a 15 per cent increase for railroad engineers.

A. Johnson, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, announced that General Committee of the Brotherhood had mailed the requests and that they would be in the hands of the railroads today.

About 90,000 engineers are affected. The larger roads are expected to indicate their attitude regarding the requested increase by the latter part of next week.

## Huge Crowds Mourn at Ruthenberg's Funeral

(Continued from Page One)

Max Bedacht, William F. Dunne, William W. Weinstein, M. J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow, Benjamin Lifschitz, Sam Don, J. J. Ballam, J. Louis Engdahl, A. Wagenknecht, J. Stachel, Alexander Trachtenberg and B. D. Wolfe.

Revolutionary funeral songs will be rendered by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein.

The ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg will lie in state at Manhattan Lyceum, 96 East 4th street, from 8:00 p. m. Tuesday through the night and during the following day until the memorial meeting in Carnegie Hall and Central Opera House.

Speakers at Baltimore. In other cities, meetings to commemorate Ruthenberg are being arranged, likewise. In Baltimore prominent speakers will address the workers today, at 7:30 p. m. at the Conservatory Hall, 1029 E. Baltimore St.

In Cleveland the meeting today will hear Max Bedacht, Herbert Zam, John Bratin and John Clifford. The speakers have worked with Comrade Ruthenberg in his long period of service to the cause of labor in Cleveland.

Women Send Flowers. The memorial meeting in Boston is arranged for Thursday, March 10, at 8 p. m. at Scenic Auditorium. Speakers will include Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin and Herbert Zam. There will be music and flowers from women's organizations, and others.

Many More Meetings. There will be a memorial meeting at Springfield, Mass., Wednesday, March 16, at which G. S. Shklar will speak.

On Friday, March 11, at 8 p. m. in the Labor Institute, the workers of Philadelphia will assemble. Among the speakers will be Bertram B. Wolfe, J. O. Bentall, and Irvin Green. The Freiheit Gesangs Verein will sing.

In Youngstown, Ohio the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a memorial meeting for Comrade Ruthenberg on Sunday, March 13th at 8 p. m. at 369 East Federal St., Workers Hall. Comrade H. Zam of Chicago will be the principal speaker. The Local Executive Committee is arranging a fitting program to honor the memory of the beloved comrade and leader.

Pittsburg Arranging. The meeting in Pittsburg will be on March 12 at Labor Lyceum, at 8 o'clock. In Los Angeles the memorial meeting will be on March 13. Minneapolis meeting will be on the afternoon of the thirteenth, and St. Paul's in the evening of the same day. In Buffalo the date is also the thirteenth, at 8 p. m. at Elmwood Music Hall. In Duluth there will be a memorial meeting on March 14, and in Superior on March 15.

Becoming "Gold Link." WASHINGTON, March 7.—Contrasted with the United States where every ounce of gold is annually turned over many times, India is becoming the world's greatest "gold sink" the commerce department announced today.

Inventor Gets It In The Neck. WASHINGTON, March 7.—Albert V. T. Day, inventor of the amplifier train control invention now widely used, today lost his appeal to the supreme court for a review of a lower court decision denying him ownership of the patent.

Arrest Mrs. Duggan. TUCSON, Ariz., March 7.—Mrs. Eva Duggan, wanted in connection with the investigation into the mysterious disappearance of A. J. Mathis, recluse rancher, was back in this city today after a trip from White Plains, N. Y., in custody of Sheriff James McDonald.

Arrest Four Gunmen. CHICAGO, March 7.—Four men captured after a gun duel at the biggest bonded liquor warehouse in Chicago, were held in \$50,000 bonds each today by Federal Commissioner Beitler.

The men were: William O'Donnell, James Sammons, James Driscoll and John Barry.

WOMAN or COUPLE to share four-room apartment and receive small wage for care of child; days. Inquire B. Frantz, 6484 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Phone, Hyde Park 3649.

# STORY OF GREAT GENERAL STRIKE IN SHANGHAI

## 300,000 Workers Laid Down Their Tools

SHANGHAI, March 7.—The following are details concerning the declaration of the recent general strike in Shanghai:

On the evening of the 18th of February a delegates' meeting of 500 representatives of workers' organizations decided to declare a general strike with the following watchwords: "Continuation of the struggle against imperialism; abolition of the militarist regime; the evacuation of Shanghai by all reactionary troops; the formation of a government representing the interests of the people; free speech, free press, the right to meet and the right to strike; recognition of the trade unions as the representatives of the working class; and, further, a number of economic demands including the 8-hour day, wage increases and a fight against the increase of prices."

On the 19th of February the general strike began according to the arrangement of the Shanghai trades council. The number of participants gradually rose and by the evening it rose above 100,000. The textile and metal workers, the tramway-men, the commercial employes, the printers and the post office workers and a section of the seamen were then striking. The post offices in the foreign quarters were guarded by strike pickets armed with bamboo sticks.

Movement Is Growing. An appeal of the Shanghai trades council declares: "The national revolutionary movement is steadily growing and its influence is increasing. The troops which are advancing north are winning. The power of the militarist Sun Tschuan Fang is waning. The people must take part in the struggle against the militarists. Therefore the trades council has decided to call a general strike. Order must be preserved, nevertheless, the strike must be maintained until the order to resume work is given. By striking you are supporting the troops which are advancing against the north. You will be supporting the struggle for the destruction of the militarist Sun Tschuan Fang. Long live the national power! Long live the freedom of the people! Long live the power of the workers!"

Revolutionary Slogans. The committee of Shanghai citizens has issued an appeal to the population with the following watchwords: "Greetings to the expedition against the North. Support the national government! Convening of a national assembly! Establishment of a revolutionary democratic power!"

On the 20th of February the strike spread with great rapidity until in the evening over 300,000 workers were striking. Commercial and industrial life is at a complete standstill. A number of incidents have occurred. On the 19th of February three workers were arrested by the officials of Sun Tschuan Fang for distributing leaflets. They were immediately executed. On the 20th of February mass meetings in the open took place in all parts of the town. Incidents are reported from Chapen and Putung (working class quarters of Shanghai).

The authorities in the foreign quarters are preparing themselves for the coming events and are concentrating armored cars. The police have been supplied with machine guns. Voluntary patrols are being organized. Agitators are being mercilessly pursued and executed immediately after arrest. The heads of the beheaded are exposed in public places as a warning to the populace. In national revolutionary circles it is said that 90 people have been beheaded. The newspapers no longer appear as the workers demanded the publication of details concerning the course of the strike. The editor were not prepared to do this out of fear of Sun Tschuan Fang. The foreigners are erecting barbed wire entanglements several miles away from the foreign settlements. The still leaders declare that the foreigners have penetrated into Chinese territory and threaten reprisals.

Arrest Hollywood Foreign Run. HOLLYWOOD, Cal., March 7.—Because Hollywood motion picture studios are alleged to be filled with hundreds of aliens who have come to Southern California with short-term permits and over stayed their leave, Los Angeles immigration authorities today were conducting a thorough investigation.

Pittsburg Arranging. PITTSBURG, March 7.—Decreases of ten to fifteen cents per barrel in the price of crude oil on the Pittsburg market was announced here today by the Joseph Seep Agency; purchasers for the Standard oil interests, coming and ragland grades remained unchanged.

Price of Oil Reduced. PITTSBURG, March 7.—Decreases of ten to fifteen cents per barrel in the price of crude oil on the Pittsburg market was announced here today by the Joseph Seep Agency; purchasers for the Standard oil interests, coming and ragland grades remained unchanged.

## Demands Inquiry Into Church Council Work

WASHINGTON, (FP)—Attack the Federal Council of Churches, which represents 20,000,000 evangelical protestant church members, for its pro-labor and pro-peace activities. Rep. A. M. Free of California has introduced a resolution of inquiry. Free is known as one of the most intemperate labor-baiters in the house. His resolution recites twelve charges against the federal council, and demands an answer. It asserts that "entire program of the federal council is contrary to the teachings of Christianity according to multitude of devout church members."

## Expert Cook Strives For Five Days While He Views Fancy Food

LONG BEACH, Cal., March 7.—Starving for five days, Raymond Wanthier, French cook famed here after he had been refused a job in several large restaurants.

Wanthier told of his fight against starvation after he was "drived and brought to police headquarters. For five days he sought a job as a cook. Checks at large hotels here and at Los Angeles where he asked for employment. At him go away with no suspicion that the food at his hand was what Wanthier desired most in life.

He walked and job hunted without success. Not a bite to eat did he have during the five days, he declared, and his condition supported his statements.

Wanthier is an expert cook of French, Italian, Spanish and German dishes.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Mander Trial Opens.

HENRIKSON, Ky., March 7.—The task of drawing 120 prospective jurors for service in the murder trial of Pretty Francis Delmar, Yates, 19, and Edward Powell, 50, who are charged with the slaying of Mrs. Yates' husband, Elmer Yates, was well under way today.

Uruguayans Held For Ransom.

MADRID, March 7.—Major Lore-Borges and his fellow Uruguayans are safe, and in good health, but are being held for ransom by tribesmen at Biar Tuidit near Puerto Sanzado, according to dispatches received from Cape Jury tonight.

Immunity For Louis Mazer.

CANTON, March 7.—In return for the information which he has given the state, Louis Mazer, of Canton, third man indicted for the Don Mellett murder of July 18, last, will be given immunity, County Prosecutor Henry Harter, Jr., announced here today.

Does Libel Suit.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Charles E. Brewer, a former investigator for the department of justice, who startled the country several years ago by charging that millions of dollars worth of government bonds and other securities had been duplicated in the government printing office, lost his \$10,000 libel suit against Secretary of the Treasury Mellon today.

Gold in Nevada.

TONOPAH, Nev., March 7.—This city was bristling with excitement today following the location of the gold strike at Weepah, about 38 miles from here, made by two youths, Frank Horton and Leonard Traynor, who appeared here several days ago with chunks of gold that assayed \$7,000 to the ton.

Price of Oil Reduced.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—Decreases of ten to fifteen cents per barrel in the price of crude oil on the Pittsburg market was announced here today by the Joseph Seep Agency; purchasers for the Standard oil interests, coming and ragland grades remained unchanged.

Arrest Hollywood Foreign Run.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., March 7.—Because Hollywood motion picture studios are alleged to be filled with hundreds of aliens who have come to Southern California with short-term permits and over stayed their leave, Los Angeles immigration authorities today were conducting a thorough investigation.

## Political Schools For Chinese Women

(Continued from Page One)

world situation, and on this basis to develop them as practical revolutionary workers and prepare them for active participation in government and party labor."

The teachers in this new school will all be individuals who have had practical experience in their field and can really be looked upon as "specialists." Mrs. Sun went on to explain, "There will be nothing impressive about our equipment. In fact," she says smilingly, "our quarters are in a building formerly used as a cabaret. The premises are, finally, to be put to really good use.

Will Have First Class Teachers.

"Our furniture is of the simplest. We are not out to impress with our rooms or our equipment. What we want to make first-class is our faculty. To that we shall devote most of our attention."

The new school will limit itself, at first, to one hundred students. Not everyone who wishes to come will be admitted. There will be entrance examinations. No candidate will be considered who has not got a Middle School certificate or its equivalent. As a matter of fact several university graduates will be in the first group of students to enroll.

Students will have to attend at least twenty-four hours of work per week, during a course of six months, and any student missing twenty-four hours during the full course will not be allowed to take the final examinations, upon the basis of which the graduation certificates will be awarded. There will be no fees, but textbooks will have to be purchased.

One Central Aim.

The curriculum seems diverse when the actual subjects are enumerated, but they all center toward one distinct aim—thorough grounding in Kuomintang principles and technique, with a full background not only of the Chinese history out of which the Kuomintang has arisen, but of world history and politics, in which the Kuomintang and its development have many analogies. These subjects include the Three People's Theory, a course in the life and work of Sun Yat-Sen, a history of the party, an outline of its present organization, including many of its more important general pronouncements.

There will be courses, too, in western revolutionary movements, intensive courses in the fundamentals of sociology and economics, with an outline of world economics. Out of this will naturally grow a course in the details of the unequal treaties and the abnormal economic and political relations of China with the rest of the world resulting from them. The exploitation of China during the past eighty years under the terms of these treaties will be the subject of another course.

Study Various Movements.

There will be a survey of modern constitutions, generally, and a course on the "Five Powers" constitution. The students will be told something of the judicial reforms now going forward in China and there will be courses in the women's movement, the peasants, workers, merchants and youth movements. There will be special emphasis on the course in the women's movement because it is hoped, in the new school, to develop leaders for that movement throughout China.

A final item on the list is "special lectures." Under this heading considerable latitude is left, in which Mrs. Sun expects to find opportunity to work out some special ideas about the things which she believes should be brought home to the women of China.

To March With Men.

"I expect to hear much criticism about this," she said, but her smile indicated that the expected criticism does not worry her much. "I want to develop some women who can go to

the women of China and teach them the fundamentals of home sanitation. Nothing is more needed in the interior, as I have had occasion to find out recently in my overland trip with the Nationalist government officials across Kiangsi.

"Some people wonder why I should have lectures on sanitation in a political training school. Never mind, I tell them, there is need for this and I propose preparing some women for the task of bringing such lessons to our people, too."

The school which opens here next month will be a mere nucleus for what, it is hoped, will be a very large institution in coming years. The women's movement, Mrs. Sun considers, is just beginning in China. If it is started off right, with a sound and scientific background, it should do a great deal to emancipate the women of China from customs and modes of thinking which, to the people of the west, must seem thoroughly archaic.

The women of China, she believes, must get into step with the modern march of the modern-minded men who are leading the Kuomintang.

# 3

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2. Government Strikebreaker, by Jay Lovestone. This book is particularly timely. It will give you the proper background for interpreting the role of the government toward the workers. It is yours for 25 cents, while they last.

3. Fairy Tales for Workers' Children, by Herminta Zur Muhlen. Children love this book. And you will enjoy the splendid handling of working class suffering under capitalism so that a child can get the full significance of the struggle. Beautifully illustrated with full page color plates and numerous illustrations in black and white by Lydia Gibson. You can buy this lovely colorful book for 50 cents while the sale is going on.

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### DRAO GARMENT WORKER OUT OF BED; FRAME-UP

#### Katz, Tool of Sigman, Arrested Rosenberg

Another frame-up of an innocent worker, by the traitorous officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was revealed when at midnight Friday, Morris Rosenberg of 2700 Bronx Park East, was dragged from his bed and placed under arrest on the complaint of Louis Katz, who caused the arrest of Aaron Wortuns on Thursday.

Katz charged that Rosenberg was one of the auto full of men who attacked him on February 24th. When he made the complaint against Wortuns on Thursday, just the day before Wortuns was to appear against members of Frenchy's gang who had severely beaten him. Katz declared that altho he was certain that five or six men were in the party that attacked him, Wortuns was the only one he could identify.

Changed His Mind. By Friday, he declared he could identify another one. Probably his memory will very soon improve so that he can select any other whom the International officials have reason to want to place under arrest.

Morris Rosenberg, who was arrested Friday is one of three workers of the Reisman, Rothman & Beaver shop who refused to register with the International and were therefore discharged. The shop was called on strike, and has been the scene of many attacks of gangsters upon the pickets.

Katz is also a member of this shop, so of course he could easily identify his fellow-worker Rosenberg. Rosenberg was arraigned in the Sixth District Court before Judge Flood. He was placed under \$2,000 bail and his case comes up for hearing this morning.

### Rescue the Passengers And Crew of Jap Boat

TOKIO, March 7.—Passengers and crew of the Japanese liner Anhei Maru, which was wrecked yesterday 60 miles off Oshima Island, had been saved today. The vessel carried 100 passengers and a crew of fifty.

## THOUSANDS MOURN RUTHENBERG AT THE MEMORIAL MEETING IN CHICAGO

### The Ashland Auditorium Cannot Hold Crowds; Workers Pledge Themselves to "Fight On"

By ISRAEL AMTER.

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER) CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.—To the strains of "Gods' Funeral March" the body of C. E. Ruthenberg, borne by members of the Political Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, was carried into Ashland Auditorium yesterday afternoon while over 3,500 stood and wept. There were more than 2,500 others who were unable to gain admittance to the hall because the police closed the doors.

Max Bedacht, the chairman, spoke of the great loss to the American party, the American workers, and the international movement in the death of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg. He read telegrams from the Communist International, the Red Trade Union International, the Russian Communist Party, the Eleventh Convention of the German Communist Party, the Canadian Communist Party, the Kuomintang, the Young Communist League of Russia, and the Young Communist International.

Ruthenberg's last words, "Fight on, we will win," sounded the key note of the meeting. Benjamin Gitlow, a member of the Central Committee of the party, characterized Ruthenberg as one of the leaders of the party who had turned the Workers (Communist) Party to the workshops where it is steadily growing in numbers and in power.

"Ruthenberg was a great leader not only of our party," said Gitlow, "but of the whole working class. His determination and the example of his life will serve to consolidate the ranks of the workers, and help them to march forward to victory."

"Party Man," Says Cannon. James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, described Ruthenberg as a pioneer of the revolutionary movement here and one of the few Americans who could not be bought by the capitalist class. "Ruthenberg was a party man," said Cannon. "He gave everything to the party, and showed an example to all around him of what a revolutionary soldier should be."

This idea was also expressed by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, who said, "Ruthenberg was flesh of the flesh, blood of the blood, and bone of the bone of the Communist Party, and

could not be corrupted by the capitalist class.

He Was True Bolshevik. "He was a true Bolshevik, and we cannot do better than dedicate ourselves to carry out the work to which Ruthenberg devoted his life."

"Ruthenberg was also the leader of the young Communists," said Nat Kaplan, editor of the Young Worker. "During the war, Ruthenberg was the Karl Liebknecht of the American labor movement."

In behalf of tens of thousands of New York's workers, who knew of Ruthenberg's deeds, William W. Weinstein, secretary of District 2, expressed the deepest sorrow at the sudden death of the great leader.

"Ruthenberg was the foremost leader in the left wing of the Socialist Party," said Weinstein; "and it was he who helped to shape and form the Communist Party."

The Pioneers Join With Music. Other speakers at the memorial meeting were Arne Swanbeck, Chicago organizer of the party, who spoke of the severity of the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg, and Comrade Fod, who represented the Kuomintang.

The Pioneer Freiheit Singing Society and the Waukegan Communist Band provided revolutionary music. The true spirit of the whole memorial was expressed in the closing words of Max Bedacht when he said, "The only monument to our Comrade Ruthenberg will be the creation of a mass Communist Party in the United States that will lead on to victory."

"The Symbol of Our Party." Jay Lovestone, who was on Saturday chosen acting general secretary of the party following Ruthenberg's death, said of the dead leader: "He was to me the symbol of our party, fighting unceasingly an uphill battle against tremendous odds, against the most brutal, the most powerful imperialism the world has known."

"At the left wing national conference, I vividly recall how it was Comrade Ruthenberg who stood out as the towering revolutionist. He gave out a certain concreteness, positiveness and Bolshevik poise and confidence in our deliberations."

"Yes, Comrade Ruthenberg died fighting and working for the victory of the American proletariat and the international working class. General Wood is leading the cohorts of highly armed, uniformed strike breakers, American soldiers to crush the ranks of the workers. Comrade Ruthenberg's mighty revolutionary appeal, and the slogan, 'Fight against the government strike breakers,' aroused and inspired the thousands of steel workers of Gary to the most valiant resistance displayed in the whole strike."

"Let us close our ranks in this moment of our unfathomable grief. Let us go forward to battle with unbounded determination to win. Yes, farewell, Comrade Ruthenberg. Farewell our leader."

Lovestone will leave Chicago on Monday with the ashes of C. E. Ruthenberg, and will reach New York on Tuesday.

## Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

### Fight the Injunction Menace!

By J. JENKINS.

ANTI-LABOR injunctions, in one form or another, have been the property of the law since the time of the revolt of the propertyless masses. In the beginning the law fell on the right of the workers to organize. But when in the face of all repressive statutes, in the face of persecutions, imprisonments, beatings, and massacres the trade unions proved by their power that they had come to stay, their legal status became definitely established. Then property, defeated in the first engagement, fell back on another, a sinister line of defence: the strike. Labor's principal mode of warfare, must be outlawed! Labor's mighty weapon must be rendered useless! Thus came about the injunction and we know it today.

What an "Injunction" Is. An injunction, in legal terminology, is a civil writ issued by a judge, restraining a person or group of persons from doing or not doing a particular thing, the doing or not doing of which would cause irreparable damage to another. With one stroke of the pen a judge can annul all the so-called guarantees of liberty and equality by which the civilized nations are pleased to distinguish themselves from barbarians in labor disputes, especially, the injunction is turned into a sword, with the hilt in the hand of capital and the edge drawn against the workers. By their power to issue restraining orders in times of strikes the courts hold away over the destiny of the workers. An insignificant judge, guided by his personal discretion, and by his class and personal interests, can set himself up as the captain of the workers' fate. By his fiat, the private property rights of a single individual are upheld against the elementary right to live of thousands, hundreds of thousands, of workers.

What "Judges" Are. When we consider who the gentlemen are that sit in judgment over us, we do not wonder at the brand of justice they dispense. The judge are the henchmen of entrenched capital. They are chosen, not by the people, but by the Bar Association. And the Bar Association is but an abbreviated term for the Association for the protection of high finance. Who then, but the judges, should be interested in breaking strikes?

In America injunctions have fallen upon fertile soil. Not daring to antagonize the workers by open legislation against trade unions, the bosses have resorted to an insidious back-door law-making, against labor's rights. They have depended for support upon the usurped power of the supreme court, a power that is maintained by virtue of an unconstitutional seizure of the right of judicial review. They have brought to their aid the judicial tyranny grown out of the unchecked, century-long encroachments of judicraft upon the rights of the American working class. With the courts as arbiters, the bosses are assured of an unflinching ally in their attacks upon the workers. For where the laws are anti-labor the judges, claiming to be merely administrators of the law, administer against labor; and where, as a result of the workers' struggles, a statute tends to favor labor, the judges, being reviewers of the law, review against labor.

The Strike Weapon. The strike is the worker's formidable weapon. All his gains have come to him through strikes or through the capitalists' fear of his power to strike. Not a single progressive statute, not a single alleviation, not a single concession was ever granted to the workers through the generosity of the bosses or their law-givers. In every gain of labor, all through history, final analysis proves this. The driving power behind labor's every gain has always been the power of its workers to wrest that gain from their exploiters. The strike is the indispensable tactic of organized labor. It is the life-force of workers in up-on. To limit strikes is to castrate labor!

What Has Been Done? What have the American workers done to combat injunctions? Specifically, what has the American Federation of Labor done to combat injunctions? The answers to be found in the philosophy underlying the general policy of the American Federation of Labor. For decades the A. F. of L. leadership has installed into the workers a fatalistic acceptance of the present social order. It has taught that the course of the American working class is set into an eternal rotation within the inescapable orbit of capitalism. There is no change, no tomorrow, and hence, no struggle. For the class-

war the leaders of the A. F. of L. have substituted worker-employer cooperation. Labor's generals have spiked the guns of labor's army! No Open Struggle. This anti-working class, suicidal doctrine is reflected as a matter of course in the attitude of the A. F. of L. to injunctions. Where the class struggle is denied the strike loses its potency, and the resistance to anti-strike injunctions is shorn of strength and zeal. Despite the high-sounding resolutions adopted at its conventions the A. F. of L. has shown, and shows today more than ever, a weak and ineffective front in its policy against injunctions. Being anti-proletarian to the core and governed by capitalist ideas the A. F. of L. leaders do not stir the workers to open resentment against their enemies. They do not call upon them to resist with their united strength the encroachments of the judicial octopus. No, that would be unrespectable, revolutionary. Instead, these leaders indulge in sentimental appeals to the capitalist lawmakers and judges in the name of equality. They stress the claim of "our rights as American citizens," and say not a word about our rights as producers of America's wealth. A cringing, knee-bending policy has taken the place of militant proletarian resistance.

Recent Surrenders. In recent years, especially, the A. F. of L. leadership has affirmed by a series of very definite actions its class-collaborationist and anti-strike platform. By endorsing the Baltimore and Ohio plan it has openly put its sanction on "Company Unions." By acclaiming the enactment of the Watson-Parker law, which outlaws strikes on the railroads, it has accepted the principle of compulsory arbitration. In promoting labor banking, labor insurance, and similar enterprises it has sought to set up a trade-union capitalism with the vain hope to deproletarianize. And in recommending at its recent convention the re-election of Governor Smith, the man who only a few weeks before, in the strike of the New York Cloakmakers, had earned for himself the title, "Injunction Al," the A. F. of L., in effect, put its seal of approval on injunctions.

What Must Be Done. Workers must grasp the strike as their indispensable, their most effective weapon. Their immediate program must be to fight for the repeal of existing anti-strike legislation, especially, the Watson-Parker railway law whose continued existence threatens to spread compulsory arbitration to other industries. They must fight for the curbing of the equity powers of the courts. They must fight for legislation eliminating injunctions, police, and soldiery from strike situations.

But reliance on legislation is not enough. Experience has taught the workers that they must rely, first and foremost, upon their organizational strength. Two sections of the Clayton Act definitely exempt labor from the restriction of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Yet in many instances labor has been subjected to repressive court decisions in flagrant violation of this exemption. Trial by jury granted by the Clayton Act has repeatedly been denied to labor. In direct contradiction to the letter and spirit of the Clayton Act state and federal judges have declared labor to be property, have prohibited picketing, have outlawed sympathy strikes and, in the case of the Arizona model law have vetoed legislation which is identical with the pro-labor sections in the Clayton act.

Smash Injunctions. The laws favoring labor can be upheld only by the organizational strength of labor. The legal status of the strike will be achieved by the same means that gave the trade-unionists their legal status—the indomitable will of labor. Mass-collaboration of injunctions will break injunctions. Howatt's miners, Passaic, the New York furriers, the New York cloakmakers, have proved it. The workers broke the legal ban on trade unions by ignoring the legal ban. The workers will break the injunctions against strikes by striking against the injunctions.

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## NEW YORK LABOR RALLIES TO FIGHT INJUNCTION EVIL

### Assemble In Albany On March the 8th

A public joint hearing will be given before the Senate General Laws Committee and Assembly Judiciary Committee on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 p. m., on the Lipwicz-Hackenburg bill (S. print 528, A. print 303) to regulate the issuing of injunctions in industrial disputes. Union representatives coming here for the hearing will assemble at the Albany Labor Temple at 12:30 noon on March 8 for a conference before going to the hearing at 2 p. m., which will be held in either the senate or assembly chamber.

President John Sullivan of this State Federation and William Collins of the American Federation of Labor have addressed largely attended mass meetings of wage earners in behalf of the bill to regulate issuing of injunctions in three of the largest counties of this state. Officers of the local central labor body presided at each of these meetings, which attracted audiences from all sections of the counties, and the local speakers included Vice-Presidents A. W. Sherman of Syracuse, E. Koveleski of Rochester, and C. F. Conroy of Buffalo. At each of the meetings resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Resolved, that this mass meeting of wage earners under call of the New York State Federation of Labor and the Central Trades and Labor Council, hereby urges the senators and members of assembly from this county to support and vote for the enactment of the Lipwicz-Hackenburg bill herein described; and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to those mentioned members of our state legislature, signed by the officers of this mass meeting, as the unanimous request of the wage-working citizens of this county and vicinity."

The Bill. The Lipwicz-Hackenburg bill goes into effect at once if passed and provides as follows:

No contract, agreement or combination between two or more persons or groups of persons or between employers and employees concerning the terms or conditions of employment or the assumption, creation, suspension, or termination of any relation between employer and employee or concerning any act or thing with reference to or involved in or growing out of a trade or labor dispute or any contemplation or furtherance of a trade or labor dispute between employer and employee whether or not any of the parties stand in the proximate relation to the original relation of employer and employee, or concerning any effort to recommend, advise, induce or persuade any person to work or abstain from work or to become members of a labor union whether such other is under contract with relation thereto or not concerning any effort to induce any person to withhold his patronage from any person, firm or corporation against whom they have a claim or grievance, and nothing done or not done by any such person or groups of persons in pursuance of such contract, agreement or combination shall constitute or be deemed to constitute a conspiracy of any criminal offense or be punished or prosecuted as such unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done constitutes acts of physical violence or threats of physical violence in order to show such contract, agreement or combination and any and all actions and things herebefore set forth do consider or hold unlawful; in order to show any restraining order or injunction is issued with relation thereto or for any cause arising therefrom. Nothing in this section shall exempt from punishment, otherwise than as herein accepted, any person guilty of conspiracy for which punishment is now provided by law, but any such law shall as to the agreements, contracts and combinations and acts or things herebefore referred to, be considered as if this section were therein contained.

## "Let's Fight On"

—Last Words of C. E. Ruthenberg.



This is the ringing message of our fallen leader. With his determination and energy as our shining example, we must carry forward the fight for 25,000 readers to THE DAILY WORKER. Every subscription is a splendid monument to the memory of Comrade Ruthenberg. Every sub carries forward one step further the great work which Comrade Ruthenberg so ably and devotedly initiated.

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### Resolution on the Death of Comrade Bessie Reisman

With deep sorrow and great pain has the District Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League of this district received the news that our most devoted, most sincere Comrade Bessie Reisman, passed away on the 22nd of February of this year, after five months of confinement in bed sick with tuberculosis which she has contracted from strenuous work and rotten conditions in the shops.

Comrade Bessie Reisman was one of the first builders of the Young Workers League of this district, and one of its leaders. She was a member of the District Executive Committee, of District Agitprop, of the International press correspondents, of the Pioneer department, of the Jewish sub-committee and held many other positions, including that of Nucleus organizer-sec'y. She was also very active in the pioneer movement on whose most important committees she served.

The workers of Boston in and outside the Communist movement mourn the death of Comrade Bessie Reisman who will always be remembered as a true fighter, who gave up her life to the cause of the working class, the building of Communism in the United States of America. District Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America, District Number One.

Attention! BOSTON AND VICINITY Attention!  
Under the Auspices of the  
UKRAINIAN WORKING WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS  
BRANCH OF THE A. U. W. OF THE U. S., and  
the WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF ST. POKROWA  
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# RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL MEETINGS

BOSTON  
Thursday, March 10, 8:00 P. M.  
Scenic Auditorium

PITTSBURGH  
Saturday, March 12, 8:00 P. M.  
Labor Lyceum, Miller St.

BUFFALO  
Sunday, March 13, afternoon  
Elmwood Music Hall

YOUNGSTOWN, March 11

LOS ANGELES, March 13

ST. PAUL, March 13, Eve.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 13, Aft'n.

DULUTH, March 14

SUPERIOR, March 15



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## Spying and Blackmail—The Weapons of the Right Wing

The Green-Woll-Tammany-Sigman combination in two recent efforts to smash the rank and file revolt led by the left wing has shown that it has learned well from the spies and gangster elements with which it has been consorting.

First, it applies for and receives a temporary injunction against the New York Joint Board through an application which reads like the indictments drawn up by the department of justice experts against wartime radicals. The right wing has made a deeper unity with the government agencies and bosses.

Second, and this reaches the lowermost depths of stool-pigeonism, agents of the Sigman forces have approached imprisoned needle trades workers and offered them their liberty if they would turn state's evidence against the New York Joint Board.

We have no words to describe adequately actions of this character and in addition there is just as much sense in arguing with a jackal as there is in merely using abusive terms for recording deeds of this nature. It is enough to say that the right wing leaders have shown themselves to be politically and morally bankrupt and that nothing can be expected from them except words and deeds which outrage every point of the working class code of ethics.

We have already viewed the spectacle of the official representative of the American Federation of Labor appearing as the chief witness for the prosecution in cases of workers arrested for picketing. The attempt to blackmail and intimidate class war prisoners is of the same character.

Every day brings additional proof that the left wing in the trade unions is fighting against forces so corrupt that they are poisoning the whole labor movement, forces that are doing the dirty work for the bosses and the government formerly done by private detective agencies and department of justice agents.

To support the left wing in this struggle is the plain duty of every worker who is for trade unions free from boss control.

## International Women's Day

The DAILY WORKER, on International Women's Day, greets the host of women who are carrying on the class struggle against difficulties which the development of capitalist society has made more for them than for their husbands, fathers and brothers.

The first task of the women of our party, the most conscious section of the working class women in America, is to interest, organize and bring into the trade unions, housewives' leagues, trade union auxiliaries and other working class organizations, the women of the masses who as yet take little part in the struggles of the workers.

In the United States where the women of the working class are still susceptible to the propaganda of the ruling class agencies and as a whole take but little part in the labor and revolutionary movement, careful but energetic Communist work among them is doubly necessary.

International Women's Day should mark the beginning of a new period of fruitful activity in this important field.

No better example of the concrete application of the Communist program for women can be had than the freeing of women by the Russian revolution. This and the advance of women in revolutionary China should be brought to the attention of American working women on International Women's Day to show them that freedom for women, as for men, comes only through struggle against and the overthrow of the world power of imperialism.

## De Valera and Irish Freedom

Mr. Eamon De Valera, president of a faction of the once powerful Sinn Fein party of Ireland, arrived here last Saturday to testify in a suit between the Free State government and Irish republicans over the goodly sum of \$2,500,000 which was contributed to the republican cause by Irish republican sympathizers, but which miraculously escaped being spent before a gang of petty bourgeois traitors signed a shameful treaty with England which brought the Free State into existence. The Free State is a puppet of the British government and is about as free from British rule as Cuba is from American domination.

Mr. De Valera was greeted at the dock by a horde of lawyers, priests and politicians. He rode up Broadway at the head of a procession and was photographed shaking hands with Mayor "Jimmy" Walker, who knows that more votes can sometimes be made with a clasp of the hand than with a thousand wags of the tongue.

As Mr. De Valera gallantly stood before the cameras and the beaming eyes of stalwart and friendly members of the Bomb Squad, he might have allowed his memory to step back a few years to the time when he arrived here during the Black and Tan year. The mayor's office was not then so friendly. The occupant left by a fire escape lest he might offend the British government by receiving De Valera and lest he might offend the Irish voters by refusing to receive him. Nothing has changed since then except the situation in Ireland and De Valera. At that time the exigencies of politics forced Mr. De Valera to be a "revolutionist." Today, he is the mildest of parliamentarians because a sufficient body of middle class opinion in Ireland favors such a course and De Valera is as obedient to the middle class will as a eunuch is to the Bey of Algiers.

Mr. De Valera refuses to enter the Irish parliament in Dublin because of the oath of allegiance requirement. Can anybody imagine James Connolly, a real revolutionist, refusing to take a seat in parliament for the same reason? Connolly would have broken an oath taken under duress with as much alacrity as he would crack King George's neck. Connolly would have entered parliament to sound the message of revolt to the four corners of Ireland. De Valera trims, evades, dodges and refuses to say what policy he has in mind that would benefit the Irish masses. He strains at the Free State goat and swallows the capitalist camel. He promises to "free Ireland politically and restore her economic

daily." He does not say how. The Tammany Hall politicians will ask no foolish questions. Neither will the priests who feed on the faithful. Neither will the lawyers who are fishing for publicity and fat fees.

But the Irish workers are asking questions and they are demanding answers. They will not be satisfied with phrases about national freedom redolent with fascist implications. They want something concrete, something that can be interpreted in terms of food, clothing and shelter and freedom from exploitation whether native or foreign. The Irish workers will look more to the martyred James Connolly as years go by than to living careerists. The Irish workers will and must organize a revolutionary party of their own that will emancipate them. They will not court the favor of Tammany Hall or the American oil baron Doheny, but they will make common cause with the working class of the world and with the Soviet Union, the Chinese, Hindus, Egyptians, Filipinos, Mexicans and Nicaraguans who are struggling to burst the shackles that chain them to the chariot of empire.

A leader of a genuine Irish republican movement would not be met at the dock by representatives of Tammany Hall. The name of the notorious Judge Rosalsky would not be found on his reception committee. Generous pocketbooks would not provide him with a suite in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. In all probability agents of American imperialism would scan the coast for his arrival and if he succeeded in sneaking in, the Bomb Squad would be available with clubs poised and revolvers drawn and the Rosalskys would be on hand to see that he shared a one room suite with a burglar in a jail.

Irish workers in America should realize by now that capitalist politicians, democrat and republican, are not interested in seeing the Irish workers free. They are interested in votes and De Valera is valuable to them for this reason. The DAILY WORKER is for Irish independence now as it always has been but it warns the Irish workers in the United States that independence will not be attained thru an alliance with Tammany Hall or any other political hold-up association.

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)  
The Workers (Communist) Party will play a decisive part.

This column has suffered many mishaps since it first saw the light of day in The DAILY WORKER, but as far as I can recollect, last Saturday was the first time it vanished into space after kidding the readers along for three paragraphs and a half. "Light stuff" alibied the make-up man. "Winged words," said somebody else. It appeared in all its glory in the National Edition but showed up like a battered hulk in the City Edition. As the missive was written especially for the benefit of New York, here is what you missed last Saturday:

Mr. DeValera, president of a faction of Irish republicans that broke with the official body over questions of tactics, is here. DeValera would participate in the Dublin parliament provided he was not forced to swallow the oath of allegiance to Great Britain. The opposing faction considers the parliament unclean. Both factions are busily engaged straining at a gnat, while their stomachs bulge with political camel. A revolutionist would swallow a dozen oaths without the slightest compunction and break them before they had a chance to pass Adam's apple.

The fact is that the DeValera wing and the opposition faction of the former republican party of Ireland are not revolutionists. They are confining their activities to mouthings against the Free State government, and completely ignoring the needs of the workers and peasants as well as the anti-imperialist movement on a world scale that is sapping the foundations on which the British empire is built. A revolutionary nationalist movement in Ireland would hail the Chinese struggle, it would support Mexico and Nicaragua against American imperialism and it would make common cause with the oppressed victims of international capital the world over. The Irish nationalist movement is doing nothing of the kind. It is too busy crawling and sneezing whenever the pope takes snuff. In fact DeValera

organs in the United States are vilifying Mexico and boosting the Doheny oil interests.

No Irish revolutionary leadership that is under the influence of Rome can ever hope to lead the Irish masses to victory. There are people who doubt the wisdom of dwelling on this theme. They think it would be "wiser" to leave the religious question alone. For that matter it would be "wiser" to leave everything alone and join Tammany Hall, get a job in the health department and spend a happy lifetime making out a few burial permits a day. But progress is only made over the dead bodies of superstitious and false theories. Some people must be jolted out of their dogmatic dugouts, perhaps a few are wheeled.

Mr. DeValera comes to the United States to testify at a hearing where a few million dollars subscribed to the republican cause by Irish workers in America are in litigation between the Free State government and the republican movement. Mr. DeValera will also raise money to conduct election campaigns in Ireland. And among the members of the committee picked by Irish societies to welcome Mr. DeValera we find the malodorous Judge Rosalsky, who earned the hatred of labor in the United States by the way savage sentences were imposed by him on striking furriers. Freedom for Ireland with the aid of a scabby judge! And Judge Rosalsky is hardly less notorious than Mr. Martin Conboy, another member of the reception committee who was chairman of the New York draft board during the war and who sent several young Irish republicans to jail for insisting on signing their names on the registration blanks as citizens of the Irish Republic rather than as British subjects. Mr. Conboy did not believe there was such a thing as Irish republic then, but now he will have the honor of having his automobile accepted to lug the then president of the Irish Republic around the city. If the thinking machinery of the Irish workers in America has not stopped clicking they should apply to Mr. DeValera the criterion of conduct which judges a man by the company he keeps.

## The Manager's Corner

### WOMEN HERE AND OVER THERE.

From Soviet Russia comes the news that women are winning new prominence in the field of governmental affairs. Comrade Zeitlin is the prosecuting attorney of the Moscow High Court. Lily Telemann, 24 years of age, designed the Soviet's first successful airplane engine, which the Red Army is adopting for light planes. This week Gorovaja Shalton granted a diploma to the first woman marine architect.

Soviet Russia has established the following rules regarding women in industry: the prohibition of night work, and overtime, motherhood protection and care, and exemption from taxation.

In America we find on the contrary that while women are praised by Fourth of July orators as the "salt of the earth" and the "foundation of the republic," these words of flattery are simply a sop thrown to them in order to keep them from protesting against their conditions. America gives women flattery and a 54-hour week, soft words and starvation wages.

The DAILY WORKER has enlisted itself in the cause of the women workers, for the organization of the unorganized women workers, for the passage of social legislation for women in industry and the home, for the removal of all discrimination against women workers, for the establishment of the same basis of equality in society for women workers which is found in but one country today, that is Soviet Russia.

The DAILY WORKER has thus won itself the staunchest loyalty and devotion of women throughout the country. Sarah Victor, Lena Rosenberg, Elsie Pultur are but a few of the active women who have recognized the power of The DAILY WORKER in the struggle for the emancipation of women and the emancipation of the working class as a whole. An army of active and militant working class women, following their lead, will give a real impetus to this movement.

## BREAKING CHAINS NOT ALLOWED IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

### American Legion Steps Out as Censor

(Special To The Daily Worker).  
CLEVELAND, March 7.—"Breaking Chains," which was scheduled for showing in Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday nights, March 7 and 8, although it had a successful showing Wednesday night, was barred from further showings through actions of protest on the part of Captain Harold H. Burton, chairman of the (Cuyahoga) County Council of the American Legion, and Doctor Nathaniel Jones, chairman of the Cuyahoga County National Defense Committee. These two gentlemen filed their objections to Vernon M. Riegel, Director of the department of education, Division of Film Censorship in Columbus, to which Riegel replied: "Breaking Chains is based on a censor board. Am recalling it for personal inspection."

A Packed House  
In this manner we were prohibited from showing the film on Thursday night to a packed house. Many of those who came stated that their reasons for coming were because of the criticism which appeared in the Plain Dealer on Thursday morning. The criticism, however, which appeared in this sheet, and the subsequent stopping of the film, have served as the lever of release for numerous protests from prominent individuals in this city, who have wired and written letters to the governor of the state, condemning the action of Mr. Riegel. More than that they have caused even the local newspapers, aside from the Plain Dealer, to carry stories condemning the action of the state censors.

The local organization of the International Workers Aid is taking steps for having a reinstatement of the film and another showing on Wednesday night, March 9, at the DuChesne Theatre in which the original showing was held. There will be two showings, the first at 7:00 p.m. and the second beginning at 9 o'clock.

## Read! Ruthenberg's Books



A COMMUNIST TRIAL. Extracts from the testimony of C. E. Ruthenberg at his trial for violation of the Syndicalist law in 1917.  
This book contains the speech delivered by C. E. Ruthenberg and is considered the most revolutionary challenge made in a court in the United States. The facts in the case and the record of the speech. Price 25 cents.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION. Resolutions—Theses Declaration—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party.  
Adopted at the 7th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 to 30, 1925. \$ .50

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.  
A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 1, 1924. Theses—resolutions—program. Introduction by G. E. Ruthenberg. \$ .50

FROM THE 3RD THROUGH THE 4TH CONVENTION. C. E. Ruthenberg.  
A review of the developments of the Workers (Communist) Party, the different stages it went through, a brief history of the controversies within the party of the Labor Party policy; Trotskyism, Loreism, table from the Committee to the National Convention, etc. \$ .10

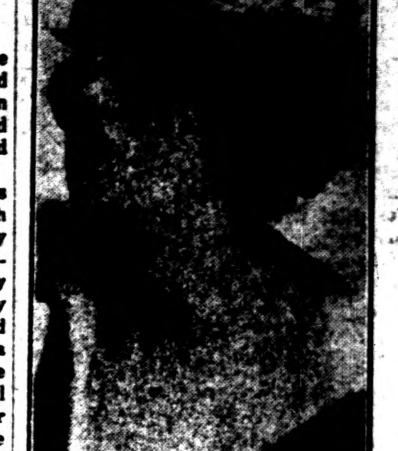
THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY. What it stands for. Why workers should join.  
A brief but complete and attractive explanation of the principles of the American section of the World Communist movement—its principles, immediate program and reason why every worker should join. Illustrated with choice work of the best American artists. \$ .50

## DRAMA

### IT'S "SO RUSSIAN"

The Brothers Karamazov at the Theatre Guild is Also "So Artistic!"

### ANTOINETTE PERRY



Reviewed by HARBOR ALLEN.  
"The Brothers Karamazov" is the sort of production the Theatre Guild thrives on. As it groans itself out on the stage it reveals the virtues and the flaws of the usual Theatre Guild production.

The prime Theatre Guild virtue is acting. The program bristles with stars. Put Alfred Lunt, Dudley Digges, Clare Eames, Lynn Fontanne, Edward G. Robinson, Henry Travers, and Philip Loeb in any play, no matter how shoddy, and they will make it quiver with a semblance of life. They give "The Brothers Karamazov" a superficial brilliance. If you sit back in your comfortable Guild seat, drop into the reverence with which the usual Theatre Guild playgoer tiptoes into this Fifty-second Street palace of the arts, and listen with the top of your mind, you can almost imagine you are hearing something great. But little by little you begin to realize that this dramatic tiger is only a tiger's skin. It's the actors under it who make it move and roar and gnash its teeth. The skin itself has no more life than a rug. You can make even a dead frog hop if you run enough electric juice through it.

How successfully this play by Jacques Copeau and Jean Croise shaves Dostoevsky's novel down for the stage I don't know. I never read the novel. But this I do know: as a play it is a dead frog. It moans and sniffs and rants and goes insane over the Russia that is supposed to have been the Russia of Nietzschean supermen, of inscrutable Tartar souls yearning for what-not, of bad women redeeming themselves by suffering and good women suffering without redemption; of idiots and lechers and monks, all in a frenzy over whether there's a hell, a God, and immortality for the soul. Everybody goes mad or commits murder or suicide or is last seen trudging the rocky road to Siberia. Personally I didn't get what it was all about. I don't believe any of the cast did, either. "Doesn't this bore you stiff?" I asked the lady from Chicago. "Oh, but it's so artistic," she replied. "And so Russian."

In her answer lies much of the secret of the Guild's success. Nobody before in the theatre has sold the buncombe of "art" and "European drama" to bourgeois school teachers, clubwomen, culture hounds, and dilettantes on such a grand scale. Almost everything the Guild produces is either "so artistic," or "So Russian," or "so German," or "so French," that there is nothing you can do but praise it. Unless, of course, you want to show how crude you are, how poor your taste. The Guild shrewdly knows that above all its dilettante audience and its New York sophisticates shudder at the bogey of "poor taste." From its ritzy foyer to its free cigarettes and the girl with the affected voice who peddles subscriptions during the intermission, the Guild is working "good taste" overtime. It brings in the mazuma.

Plays the heroine in "The Ladder," which has just celebrated its fifth month at the Waldorf Theatre.

### BROADWAY BRIEFS

The Theatre Guild's final subscription production this season will be "The Second Man," by Sam Behrman.

Rurik-Rok, the Russian poet and former stage director of the Maierhold Theatre, Moscow, has just arrived in this country for the purpose of establishing an international play exchange. He will cooperate with the New Playwrights Theatre to secure American plays for production in Berlin and Moscow.

Beginning this afternoon, there will be four matinees given weekly of the new comedy "What Anne Brought Home." The matinees will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

L. Lawrence Weber's production of "Romancing 'Round" opened at Albany last night. The play is scheduled to open in New York in two weeks.

"The Adventurer," Brian Marlow's version of Raffaele Calzini's comedy, in which Lionel Atwill is being starred, had its out of town premiere last night at the Shubert-Reliance in Washington.

"A Woman in the House," the comedy in which Lois Mann and Clara Fitzman are starred, will open at the Ritz Theatre next Monday night.

John Golden's next production will be a new comedy by Lawrence Grattan entitled "The Gossipy Sex." The star role will be played by Lynn Overman.

Annette Westbay, who collaborated with her husband, George Scarborough in the writing of "The Heaven Tappers," has written a comedy entitled "Madame Alias."

"Bye Bye Bonnie," now at the Ritz, will move next Monday night to the Cosmopolitan Theatre.

## AMUSEMENTS

new PLAYWRIGHTS theatre  
52d St. Thea. 304 W. 52d. Columbus 7332  
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**LOUDSPEAKER**

PLYMOUTH West 45 St. Evgs. 8:30  
Every Eve. (except Thurs., Sat., Sun.)  
WINTHROP AMES'  
Gilbert & Sullivan  
PIRATES 'N' ZANCE  
Thurs. Mats. & Evgs. "Island" \$

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

H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.  
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30  
**WHAT PRICE GLORY**  
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-1. Evgs. 50c-1.50

**BROADWAY**  
Theatre Guild Acting Company in  
PYGMALION  
Week Mar. 14—Brothers Karamazov  
GUILD THEA. W. 52 St. Evgs. 8:15  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Ned McCobb's Daughter  
Week March 14—The Silver Cord  
John Golden Th. 68, E. of B. Circle  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 6:45

Recover Three More  
Welsh Miners Bodies  
C.W.M. Wales, March 7.—Three more bodies have been recovered from the C.W.M. colliery, where there was a disastrous explosion early in the week. Nine bodies remain unrecovered. Forty-three bodies have been recovered.

When Premier Baldwin visited the disaster several days ago he was hooded by relatives of the victims.  
Read The Daily Worker Every Day

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Drydock 7515.  
Every Eve. (except Thurs. & Sat.)  
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WALLACK'S West 42nd Street.  
Evenings 8:30.  
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What Anne Brought Home  
A New Comedy Drama

ELTINGER A. H. Woods presents  
Thea. W. 42 St.  
Eves. 8:30 Mats.  
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Tonight Evening "CRADLE SONG"  
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WALDORF, 50th St., East of  
E. 47th Mats. WED. and SAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street,  
E. of 3rd Ave.  
Pop. Opera. Mat. Wed. & Sat.  
Ronald Stewart presents  
**"DAISY MAYME"**

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Death Trial Opens March 21.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—The impeachment trial of Circuit Judge Clarence W. Dearth of Muncie, Indiana, charged with interfering with the freedom of the press and with irregular jury appointments, probably will open before a special session of the Indiana senate on March 21.

Baby Taken Home.  
CHICAGO, March 7.—Marjorie Gibbons, seventh baby stricken in the Columbus Memorial Hospital boric acid poisoning tragedy which already has claimed six lives, today was taken home by Mrs. Thomas Gibbons.



Special Section for International Woman's Day, Tuesday, March 8. Come to the Meeting in Central Opera House, at 8:00 P. M. Tonight

### Woman As a Factor in The Trade Union Movement

By ROSE WORTIS

It is but a comparatively short time since the general opinion prevailed that "woman's place is in the home" and if she did enter the field of industry it was but a temporary state until she secured a man to provide for her. Therefore the problem of organizing women workers was considered a hopeless task and was totally neglected by the labor movement.

The extension of industry, the improvement of machinery and the simplification of the methods of production, however, forced an even greater number of women into industrial occupations and sooner or later the attention of the labor movement had to be turned to the question of organizing women.

The 1909 Strike. The strike of the waist and dressmakers was the first organized attempt on the part of women in New York to assert their rights as workers, and sounded the signal for the organization of women not only in the needle trades but in the general labor movement. The strike of the waist and dressmakers completely shattered the false idea of the impossibility of organizing women. It was a brilliant manifestation of class-consciousness and marked the beginning of women as a factor in the trade union movement.

Without an organization or organizational experience, without any funds at their disposal, thousands of girls (but strangers in this country) came out in open revolt against the unbearable sweat shop conditions in the waist and dress industry. For over three months the waistmakers gave battle to their employers, the police and hired thugs. Innumerable were the sacrifices, unnumbered were the difficulties under which the waistmakers conducted their strike.

With shoes and clothing in shreds these pioneers in the cause of labor spent night and day on the picket line in the bitter cold fighting for their rights to organize a union that would raise them from the status of slaves to that of human beings. These sacrifices were not in vain. After weeks of the most bitter and determined struggle, which aroused the admiration of the entire labor movement and will remain a testimonial to the fighting spirit of women workers, the waist and dressmakers emerged victorious.

Union Born in Struggle. The union was born in struggle and during the eighteen years of its existence retained its militancy and remained true to its traditions. The strike of the waistmakers was an event of great importance to the labor movement not only because it marked the beginning of the organization of the needle trade workers and broke down the prejudice against women, but mainly because it revealed what a constructive force women could be in the labor movement and the great contribution they would make to the growth and development of the movement.

Contrary to the generally accepted theory about the conservatism of women, the waist and dressmakers' union, of which the majority are women, was always in the front ranks of the progressive labor movement, the first to lend ear to new ideas and organizational reforms. The waistmakers' union was the first to extend its activities beyond the narrow limits of the struggle for immediate economic improvements. It introduced the ideal of labor education under the supervision of trade unions and was the first to begin the propaganda for the shop delegate system of rank and file control, and for that reason it has been the target for attack on the part of the reactionary forces in the American labor movement.

Women Revolt Against Corruption. True to its militant traditions the waist and dressmakers' union was the first to raise the banner of revolt against the corrupt leadership in the needle trade unions when the latter

abandoned the policy of militant struggle in favor of a policy of "heartly cooperation with the employers".

The dressmakers played a leading role in the internal struggle of the I. L. G. W. U. in 1925 when for a period of four months they kept vigil at their headquarters day and night, under most difficult circumstances, in order to prevent these headquarters from being captured by the Sigman machine, then at war with the membership.

The dressmakers distinguished themselves by offering the most stubborn resistance both against the employers as well as the reactionary officials, and are today playing a prominent role in the present struggle going on in their union. By the admission of Sigman himself the dressmakers are a hard nut to crack. The women have braved all dangers in order to save their union from the domination of the Sigman clique which has made common cause with the bosses to destroy the union built thru struggle and sacrifice.

Women in Other Industries. What is true of the women dressmakers is equally true of the millinery workers. For years the reactionary officials of that union maintained that the women could not be organized; but thru the patient efforts of a few energetic women a splendid local has been organized in New York and another local is in the process of being organized in Chicago.

The role of the women in the textile strikes and particularly in the recent strike of Passaic has completely dispelled the old idea that women's role in society and has demonstrated women's ability as a fighter in the cause of labor. It was the simple, unpolished women, mothers of families, who gave battle to the textile barons of Passaic and forced some of them for the first time in the history of the textile industry to recognize the right of workers to organize themselves into trade unions. It was these horny daughters of toil that roused the attention of the entire country to the shameful conditions prevailing in the mills of Passaic. With their babes in arms, they braved the cosacks with their gas bombs on the picket line. Misery and starvation had brought these women together and taught them the lesson of class solidarity.

The heroic deeds of the women in the mining districts in support of their men strikers are a great tribute to the courage and spirit of defiance of these women, to no lesser degree than the Passaic women.

Need For Militant Women. The activities of the women in the recent boxmakers' strike in New York and the strike of the laundry workers are additional proof that women have become a prominent factor in industry and, as such, are beginning to assume their proper place in the trade union movement. They have demonstrated that not only are they able to fight on the picket line but they have also shown ability along the lines of administrative work. The labor movement of America today, which has been dragged into the mire of petty politics and is under the domination of a corrupt and self-seeking leadership more closely allied to and concerned about the employing class and its interests than the interests of the workers whom they are supposed to represent, is in great need of the active participation of women. It is in need of the sincerity, devotion, fearlessness and spirit of self-sacrifice which is so characteristic of working class women and women active in the trade union movement in particular.

The trade union movement offers a broad field for social activity for women which will be of great advantage to them and to the labor movement in general. Every woman worker who has the opportunity to assert herself as a factor in the trade union movement should not fail to take advantage of it.

### Greetings from Krupskaya and Clara Zetkin

MOSCOW, USSR, KRUPSKAYA: "Speaking at meetings of our working women, I express conviction that no matter what may be the peculiar American conditions, the Workers (Communist) Party of America will be able to rally under its banner the widest masses of toiling women of that country and together with them the proletariat of all countries achieve victory over the world." Accept my communist greetings on International Women's Day."

Signed, KRUPSKAYA

CLARA ZETKIN: "Your March eighth meetings must mobilize wide masses of working and exploited women who together with their children are more defenseless victims of greedy capitalism in United States than in other countries despite formal sex equality. Women masses must help revive glory, old liberation struggles for national independence and equal rights for all human beings.

Demonstrate openly your sympathy with the only state in the world where under workers dictatorship, and through construction of socialism, complete sex equality and liberty become a reality—Soviet Union the greatest peace and liberty state of our epoch. Demonstrate openly your sympathy with the Chinese Revolution. Onward to struggle against hypocrisy which combine liberty and fraternity propaganda with barbarous and cruel deeds against negroes. Onward to struggle against American imperialism which tries to deceive despoiled and enslaved masses, sings hymns of peace whilst they are crushing the Philippines under its iron heel, sending cruisers to China and Nicaragua, carrying on a policy of violence in Mexico and Central America and has its greedy hands wherever its domination and billionnaires' profits are at stake.

Onward to the International Red United Front.

Signed, CLARA ZETKIN

### Freeing the Women

By N. LENIN.

TAKE the position of women. No democratic party in the most advanced bourgeois republic in the world has done in ten years the hundredth part of what we accomplished in this matter in the first year after seizing power.

We have, literally, left not one stone standing upon another of the edifice of degrading laws which denied rights to women, which okaded formidable obstacles in the way of divorce, which penalized children born out of wedlock, etc. Such laws are still, to the shame of the bourgeoisie and of capitalism, very numerous in all civilized countries. We are entitled to feel somewhat proud of what we have accomplished in this respect.

Woman, however, remains a house slave, as she was before the oppressive laws were repealed. She is still engrossed in, and stultified by the petty details, of household management; she is still chained to the household and engaged in the same unproductive and nerve-destroying labor. The real emancipation of women, real Communism, can only begin when the proletariat, at the helm of the state, leads the fight of the masses against the system of small housekeeping—can only begin with the transformation to Socialist large-scale economy.

People's restaurants, creches, kindergartens—these are the modest beginnings of a process which, when fully developed, will emancipate women and remove sex inequalities.

These means are not new. They are—as indeed are all the essential conceptions of Socialism—created by a highly developed capitalism. But in capitalist states they remain either commercial undertakings, with all the inevitable accompaniments of speculation, profit-snatching, fraud, and falsehood, or else the "offspring" of bourgeois philanthropy,

rightly despised by the better kind of workers.

There is no doubt that we shall have more institutions of this kind, and that they are about to change their character. Women of the working and peasant classes show a considerable amount of organizing talent. They have the ability to carry out successful schemes of the utmost importance, and that without a great display of oratory, without the quarrelling and idle talk about plans, systems, etc.—those eternal weaknesses of the intellectuals and of the half-baked "Communists".

Our press does not concern itself sufficiently with questions affecting the welfare of the people. It does not discuss fully enough how best to establish people's restaurants and creches, it does not dwell with sufficient emphasis on the fact that the saving of labor which naturally results from communal effort and sanitary improvements not only conduces to the comfort of the people, but frees woman from much of her pres-

CLARA ZETKIN



Most Famous Living Woman Revolutionist.

### Women and the International Class Struggle

By MARGARET COWL

THIS year on the 8th of March, the proletarian women of all lands, are celebrating International Women's Day as a sign of the awakening consciousness of women, that it is necessary to have international unity of all workers in order to successfully combat the highly developed imperialism of all capitalist countries.

Women's Day is Historic. Since the Socialist Congress at Copenhagen in 1910, where International Women's Day was instituted, each year thousands of women make stronger their demands for political rights and the protection of their lives in home and factory. When the shadow of the world war was looming in 1914 countless numbers of women demonstrated against war all over Europe on March 8th of that year. In 1917 only the Russian women dared to celebrate March 8th when they went out on the streets demanding bread and peace.

The Socialist International and Women's Day. All revolutionary demands including the demands and methods for the political organization of working women were dropped from the program of the Second (Socialist) International during the world war only. Ten years after at the International Women's Conference in Hamburg in 1923, (both Socialist) and later in Marseilles in 1925 did the Socialists re-introduce the celebration of International Women's Day. Today, the Socialists are maneuvering to keep working women from engaging in the class struggle and especially of going over to Communism. The organization of an International Women's Committee in the Amsterdam Trade Union Federation and the slogan of "Waf against war," regardless from which side it comes, are indicative of this policy.

Feminist Organizations. The growing acuteness of the class struggle and the entering of the workers generally into political activity, has changed the attitude of the bourgeoisie towards women. Since it is impossible to keep women away from activity, the capitalists decided to capture and misuse the proletarian women in the interests of themselves. By this they also keep working women away from their own (workers') class interests. Hence the formation of many feminist organizations under the direction of bourgeois women.

In England, the Women's Guild of the Empire, just before the general strike, mobilized bourgeois women and miners' wives to demonstrate for "economic peace." In the United States, besides the hundreds of feminist organizations (many of which are listed in the report of the Women's Industrial Conference held in

Washington), the chief women's political expression is the American Women's Party. The Women's Party is one of the main opponents to the 48-hour bill for working women. To justify its opposition to this bill, it throws out the blind that a 48-hour law for women would place women on an unequal footing with men.

One of the latest features in this country is the organization of railroad workers wives' clubs by the women of the middle and capitalist classes.

Women—Unskilled Workers. In recent months we learned of enormous profits made for the year by the employing class. The profits were skinned mostly from labor of unskilled workers. The majority of the more than 2,000,000 women engaged in the American industries are unskilled workers according to the report of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Only about two per cent of these women are organized into the trade unions. This unorganized condition of women workers means long hours, low wages and either parasitic dependence on members of her family or prostitution. This unorganized army of women workers, is a source used by the bosses to undercut the better standard of living wrought out from the bosses by the organized workers.

The Housewife. The wife of the worker is a house-slave. She is an influence upon the life of the husband, and indirectly plays an important role in the class struggle. A weeping, complaining woman will drive her husband to accept the worst kind of conditions from the boss. But the woman who realizes that it is also her fight is a source of strength and courage to her husband.

The Communist International and Women.

Since its inception, the Communist International has recognized that without the participation of the masses of women in the revolutionary class struggle, the proletariat cannot attain victories. It has always pressed forward the importance of International Women's Day.

The Communist International declares to all women that for the working woman who is doubly enslaved, there can be no solution of her problems by means of reformist, pacifist or feminist movements. Only by participating actively in the struggles of her class can she ever achieve emancipation.

Women who represent one half of humanity, suffer trebly under the class rule of the employers. It would seem that there is every reason for them to march at the head of the liberation movement of the working class.

Only by becoming active co-workers in every struggle undertaken by the working class can the women have any hope of bettering their lives. The complete emancipation of women can be achieved only by abolishing this capitalist society by common action of both men and women and establishing a workers' government.

The task of the Communist women is to lead in the work of conveying to working women this message of the Communist International.

### MILITANT HOUSEWIVES SEND GREETINGS TO WORKING WOMEN THE WORLD OVER

On this, International Women's Day, March 8, 1938, we sent greetings to our sister, the working women the world over, and our liberated sisters in the Soviet Union. We pledge ourselves with determination to continue to mobilize and educate the working women for the class struggle.

UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING CLASS HOUSEWIVES.

### Working Class Women!

Organize Along with the Workingmen in Struggle Against Exploiters!



Husband: When the little one comes we will have to take Jimmy out of school and find him a job. George will have to sell papers to help out.

### IMMEDIATE PROGRAM FOR WORKING WOMEN OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

1. Win the Women for the Class Struggle.
2. Organize the Working Women.
3. Equal Pay for Equal Work.
4. Better Housing at Lower Rents.
5. Law for Leave of Absence With Pay Two Weeks Before and Two Weeks After Childbirth.
6. For the 48-Hour Bill.
7. A Minimum Wage Law for Women Workers.
8. The Abolition of Child Labor.
9. Government Day Nurseries.
10. More and Better Schools.
11. Abolition of Laws Preventing Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge on Birth Control.
12. School lunches for Working Children.
13. Against War With China, Mexico and Nicaragua.
14. For the recognition of the Soviet Government.
15. More Sanitary conditions in the workshops.

Detroit Federation of Working Class Women



# Ruthenberg Told How The Socialist Parties Failed In Face of World War.

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

WITH the development of the young Communist movement in the United States, following the war and the triumphant workers' revolution in Russia, the American capitalist class beheld Communism, not alone as a spectre that haunted it night and day, but as a flesh and blood foe to be bitterly fought and overcome.

This became very apparent in the numerous "red" raids that have continued sporadically up to the present time in different sections of the country. It also manifested itself in the vicious prosecutions launched against communists who had been arrested.

It was at the trial of Comrade Ruthenberg in New York City that capitalist justice glaringly revealed its class nature. Judge Bartow S. Weeks arrogated to himself all the powers of court, jury and prosecutor. In this he had an eager ally in the prosecutor himself, Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke. When Ruthenberg was on the witness stand they both conducted a double-barrelled attack against him. This can clearly be seen through the re-reading of the court testimony by those who were not fortunate enough to have been present at the trial itself.

These judicial lackeys of the enemy capitalist class were especially anxious to bring out that Ruthenberg was in favor of invoking civil war to overthrow the present American government, not when the time would be deemed propitious, but during the late world war and the period immediately following to which the indictment applied.

The district attorney carefully led up to his point by going over the history of the development of the First and Second Internationals. He based his main attack on the anti-war manifesto of the special anti-war congress of the Second (Socialist) International. This declaration against war and militarism was considered a socialist classic at the time. It remained a paper document, however, being grossly betrayed with the breaking out of the war, when every European socialist party, with the exception of the Italian, gave its support to the imperialist struggle.

But the capitalist prosecutor in New York City was not interested in how the European socialist parties really acted in the face of the war, but how Ruthenberg thought they should have acted.

Thus the prosecutor declared, "What we are interested in is the manner in which the socialist parties of the various countries were to act against the war. What was the act against the war that the socialists failed to carry out when war was declared?"

And the judge chimed in with, "What acts were not taken by the socialists that he (Ruthenberg) understood were required by the Second International agreement (at Basle)."

Ruthenberg carefully explained that opposition to the war might take various forms, it might take the form of demonstrations, it might develop into the action taken by the British Council of Action, when Great Britain threatened to attack the Soviet Union.

"What action?" demanded the court.

Ruthenberg answered, "The Council of Action threatened a general strike if England declared war on Soviet Russia. Such action, I believe, was required by the Basle resolution against any government that entered an imperialist war."

Court and prosecutor then began applying the general strike theory to the United States.

"Let me see if I understand you," said Judge Weeks. "You mean that compliance with the Basle resolution would require a declaration of a general strike in the United States after the declaration of war by the United States?"

Ruthenberg answered, "If there was an organization of sufficient strength and power to call a general strike, yes."

Then the prosecutor, Rorke, took up the questioning as follows:

"Q. The Basle resolution spoke about the desirability of civil war in the event that the nations went to war, didn't it? A. I do not think those are the words of the Basle resolution. It states that the imperialist war should be turned into a civil war."

"Q. Should be turned into what? A. Into a civil war."

"Q. You mean by that, that if the governments go to war, one by another, that the proletariat should take advantage of the situation, and change it into a civil war in the country, so that the proletariat might succeed in conquering the government? A. My view of that statement is that if it required any action on the part of the organized workers in opposition to the war, to the extent of overthrowing the existing government and establishing a working class government in its place, in order to stop the war—"

"Q. And is what I stated one of the acts—"

"The Court: And if necessary to accomplish that, by a civil revolution?"

"The Witness (Ruthenberg): If the conditions were such that the proletarian strength and the development of the situation in any particular country made that possible, as it happened in Russia through the breakdown of the existing government, THEN THE BASLE RESOLUTION REQUIRED SUCH ACTION."

"Q. If they (the workers) are strong enough to do it, you believe the Basle resolution requires them to do it, is that it? A. The Basle resolution requires the working class to use all its power to end the capitalist war, the imperialist war, yes."

"Q. As part of its power, if it was strong enough to bring on a civil war, to conquer the government? A. If it was necessary to overthrow the existing government and set up a working class state in its place."

"Q. Did you believe it was necessary to overthrow the existing government by those means? A. I do not believe that the overthrow of any government can be brought about by anyone saying or planning that it should be done at a certain time. I believe that all capitalist governments will be overthrown through the development of the social and industrial conditions in each country, which will bring the breakdown of the existing system, and with it the government, and that at such a time a working class state will replace the government."

It was to help build a Communist Party to strike at the proper time for working class victory, that Ruthenberg gave all of his strength and energy, of body and brain. His examination by the judge and prosecutor in the New York court room with his clear answers, is proof of the correctness with which he saw the struggle ahead.

# Woman Fighters in Hamburg

DURING the great strike of August, 1923, which brought about the downfall of the Cuno government, the women of Hamburg proved that they are not a hindrance to their men but ready to spur them on. Outside the great docks they did most of the picketing, forming a living chain, hand to hand, closing all roads to the harbor. They would not let their husbands, sons or others be sweated any longer for miserable wages scarcely exceeding tips.

Women's Appeal Decisive. Those of the dockers who had not made up their minds were decided by this. And when the strikers gathered in great mass meetings outside the docks, it was the women who led them in one vast demonstration through the town. "Better die fighting than suffer famine for the sake of Stinnes and Co.," the women shouted to the men.

And it was not "mere words." When the "Social-Democrat" police chief ordered the police to fire on the strikers, it was the women who, fighting bravely in the front ranks against the hired murderers of the working class, spurred on their comrades to greater efforts.

The Second Great Struggle. Then, two months later, came the greater struggle. In the early morning of October 28, the working class districts of Hamburg became a battlefield. Thirteen police stations were taken by surprise and stormed at the same moment.

The news spread like lightning. The capitalists, all a-tremble, hurriedly mobilized their mercenaries.

## Organize The Women Workers!

FROM the New Jersey Commission- al Report, pp. 224.—"We never employ men when we can get women who can do their work just as well." The writer of these lines witnessed not long ago many cases in New England states where the men cannot find work and depends economically upon his female relatives.

For the past five years the number of women in industry increased by twenty-five per cent. At present there are 11,000,000 women employed in various industries in the U. S. I do not believe that it is necessary to explain why they go into industry. It is clearly understood that a woman is not interested in a career as is the middle class feminist, but the starvation wages of the male force her into industry. The bosses love to see the weaker muscles slaving for him, not only because her wages are less than those of the male but also she is less fault-finding and is less likely to be the cause of strikes.

The oppressor is taking the full advantage of the backwardness of development of women, for which he is to blame. In the earliest primitive society there were no classes. The women of that stage were on equal plane with the men. The birth of private property with its most unbearable system of exploitation, forced the women into a position of being exploited both in the home and in the industrial world. The woman became a double slave. Pages of literature were written, special religious laws created, which made her unprotected as a weaker sex, causing her descent to a low state of mental development.

Women Have Worst Conditions. The industries where the women are the majority of workers have the worst conditions and are the most backward, such as the canning and textile industries. In the canning industry more than half of the workers are women, while the textile industry employs 55% of women. The growth of the machine world has affected the conditions of the women to a very great extent. When she returns home after 9 or ten hours of manual labor in the factory, the women are confronted by domestic duties. The women is thus forced to work 5 or 6 hours extra daily.

Woman's Role. Now the question arises: Is the woman useless to the labor movement? Not at all. With the awakening of the militant struggle of the labor movement, women are playing an important role. An illustrated example of this may be seen in the action of the women in the Passaic strike. Albert Weisbord in his booklet "Passaic" illustrating the woman's role in the strike, praised the good work that they can do when they are organized. W. Z. Foster in his lecture on strike strategy at the Workers' School stressed the importance and great help of women when a struggle arises between the workers and the bosses. And today, with the celebration of International Women's Day, it is not enough to come to the meeting at the Central Opera House (March 8) and review the brutal injustice and exploitation in which the working class finds itself, and give sentimental protest, but also realize that in order to free yourself you must take an active part in the daily struggle of the workers against the exploiters. Join an organization which will help you to carry on a more effective and successful struggle. This is the Workers' (Communist) Party of America.

Victory Is Certain For a Women's Section

By KRUPSKAYA (Lenin's Wife)

FROM the conception of Lenin regarding the class struggle, there arises his attitude to the women's question. The proletarian women form a section of the working class who, as a result of their conditions of life and work, are generally on a lower level of class-consciousness than the remainder. Lenin always emphasized that great attention must be devoted to this section of the working class, and that party work among the proletarian women is of the greatest importance.

I remember one occasion in 1921, when I went along with Lenin from the Trade Union House, where he had delivered a lecture, to the Kremlin. On the way we met a great delegation of Mohammedan women. Some of them still wore the "Tshadra"—the veil which they wear over the face when in the presence of men. They recognized Lenin, embraced him, tore off their Tshadras, spoke to him, and wept. Lenin was visibly touched.

He addressed a few words to the Mohammedan women, and then we proceeded on our way. After Lenin had been walking on in silence for some minutes, he said: "You see, the most backward sections of the toilers have advanced, these women—they are the most enslaved, they are the rear-guard of the whole world. Now Socialism is sure of its victory."

Yes, it is true: Socialism is sure of its victory. (Re-printed from The Workers' Weekly, May 1st, 1925.)

Rob and Murder in Sofia. Sofia, March 7.—Four bandits today raided the Sofia Police Headquarters and after murdering the chief of police by a bomb, fled with \$7,500 in cash.

# The Negro Working Women

THE Negro woman is a worker. There are very few leisure class women among us. Under slavery our women toiled in the field, and laborer in the house.

Today large numbers still slave on farms in the South and in domestic service all over the country. But thousands have gone into factories, mills and shops in the big cities. We have also developed a considerable professional class of teachers, doctors, nurses and lawyers. The last census reported nearly 2,000,000 colored women gainfully employed. This total no account, however, of the Negro wife, who is almost always a wage earner, as well as homemaker. She adds to the slim family income by taking in washing or going out to work by the day.

Small pay, filthy work, and long hours are the lot of the colored woman in industry. All the evils of the South, lynching, disfranchisement, poor schools, Jim Crow laws, peonage and the chain gang which bear so heavily on Negro men, are doubly hard for Negro women.

What have colored women done to soften these harsh conditions? All that she has known how to do, up to this time. For years the colored woman has been the backbone of every race betterment movement. She has given freely of her meagre earnings for education and charity.

The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs has aided every drive for redress and justice. Leaders among the women have been persons who believed in impressing the owning class with one's worth or asking for justice.

But pleas have not lessened lynching and work while work has not abolished one rotten borough in the South. The idea is gaining ground that the heartless cruelties practised toward the Negro are terrorist methods designed to keep him a slave working class.

If this is so, this fight for better conditions is a worker's fight. The colored woman is prepared to fight. She has had training on the picket line in Passaic, in New York and in Chicago. Her answer to discrimination is organization.

Of all the working class, the Negro woman is least organized. But she at last realizes the power of organized labor. She recognizes her own power as a worker.

Now only a few factory workers belong to progressive unions in the large cities. The number will grow as the colored woman herself goes out to organize her sisters. Have we any examples of revolutionary leadership? Yes. Harriet Tubman, fugitive slave, made nineteen trips back into slave territory, and brought out over three hundred slaves.

Sojourner Truth, freed, when slavery was abolished in New York, gave her time, and used her simple eloquence in the abolitionist cause. Their example will inspire us.

## Recent Outstanding Achievements Among Working Women

The first conspicuous instance in 1926 along organizational lines was the continued growth and development of Local 43, Millinery Hand Workers Union, of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. In less than two years around 2,000 young women have been organized. Union control has been established in hundreds of small shops, with four young members of Local 43 as able and efficient business agents and organizers. This is a remarkable and noteworthy achievement when one knows the history of Local 43 and the great handicaps and obstacles which it has had to encounter. Local 43 has an unusual record of heroic devotion and loyalty upon the part of a small minority, who have been responsible for holding the Local together since the disastrous '29 strike, when an attempt was made to organize the 10,000 milliners in the uptown shops.

Local 40 has not been spectacular, it has had little publicity, its active members are perhaps the least known among the outstanding young trade union women in New York, although they number in their ranks some of the most able, most competent and most promising. Under their leadership Local 43 is building a strong organization and is educating and training its membership, composed mainly of young women under twenty five years of age. With the same spirit and the same steady ground gaining Local 43 can be counted upon to organize the millinery trade and to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the 1919 '20 strike by having a 100% organization. It will be able to rank as one of the strongest women's locals in New York.

The second interesting development was the organization campaign last fall of the Ladies Tailors and Custom Dress Makers Union, Local 38, J. L. G. W. U. Here is another group of more than 10,000 unorganized, miserably exploited women, in a district which adjoins the millinery market, making within a radius of twenty or thirty city blocks, about 25,000 women whose conditions and wages are ruining the slight gains of the few organized women. In a brilliant whirlwind campaign, under the direction of Juliet Stuar's Poyntz, there was a first attempt at a United Front when the custom dress-makers, furriers and milliners made an onslaught on the powerful manufacturers on upper Fifth Avenue and 57 St. For the short time allotted to it, this campaign was most effective and successful beyond all expectations. It created a strong trade union consciousness among the women and the excellent educational propaganda was not without its effect in many of the exclusive shops for a long time an anti-union stronghold, in which Local 38 has never secured a foothold. It was proved beyond a doubt that the organization of the custom dressmakers on 57th St. is not impossible in the future.

The recent strike of the Paper Box Makers, largely young girls, is a third interesting case. Although this strike was lost after nineteen weeks of heroic struggle, the women strikers' spirited fight was inspiring to all New York trade unionists. Again a record was established of women's achievements in 1926.

The fourth demonstration of the solidarity and militant action of another group of women is the most magnificent example of them all. The story of the women of Passaic can be told and retold. Passaic established a precedent for mass organization in the unorganized industries. The Paper Box Makers proved that young women can be depended upon to strike for four months, stick to their union, and though temporarily defeated go back to work, undaunted, to rebuild their union on the inside. The Millinery Workers and the Custom Dress Makers have demonstrated that the women under the jurisdiction of International Unions are ready and eager to be organized. They are held back by the reactionary officials, indifferent to the exploitation of women workers and the demoralization of the industry.

Out of eleven million underpaid and overworked women in industry in America, there are barely 250,000 in the trade unions. Let us realize keenly that the responsibility for improving the conditions of our exploited fellow workers is upon our own shoulders. Let us face facts squarely.

Women must act for themselves. The organization of women must be accomplished by women. The question of the position of women in the trade unions was never more dominant and challenging than today. The New York trade union women have a tremendous fight ahead of them, but there seems to be great promise for the future. 1927 should be a year of solid and able achievement in the advancement of women workers.

Ann Washington Boston.

# BOOKS

## CAN THE WOMAN WORKER BE ORGANIZED?

The Woman Worker and the Trade Union, by Theresa Wolfson, International Publishers, \$1.75.

Theresa Wolfson answers this question with a number of "ifs." But the most important "if" which she poses is: "If the trade union broadens its structural boundaries to include the unskilled worker—and women are for the most part unskilled."

Miss Wolfson takes into consideration many factors which account for the small number of women organized into trade unions—tradition, prejudice, kind of work in which women are engaged, etc.

The array of facts which she presents in illustration of the attitude of the American Federation of Labor towards this problem is damning. At intervals, since 1885, the A. F. of L. has thrown sops to the unorganized women workers in the form of resolutions, statements, and the usual pious wishes. In 1918, the Executive Council even employed eight or nine women organizers, but in the very same convention refused to amend its constitution requiring that there be two women members on the Executive Council.

That women workers are highly organizable was (not for the first time) only recently demonstrated by the splendid, militant part they played in the Passaic and I. L. G. W. U. strikes, where they displayed much of the fiery spirit, the courage and the determination that characterized these strikes.

The solution to the problem of organizing women workers (as, indeed, to the problem of building effective trade unions), is the organization of the unskilled, unorganized industries.

Mechanized production is today the prevailing mode of production. It eliminates the skilled craftsmen and brings into industry ever larger numbers of unskilled men and women, and these women, just as the men, are now a permanent factor in industry. No more getting married and quitting. The unskilled male worker cannot afford the luxury of a wife who is nothing more than a housekeeper and a mother. She must add to these functions the function of a bread-earner, or continue to live in single blessedness.

The A. F. of L., with its old craft and "job trust" structure and ideology, will have to make room for this tremendous mass of unskilled men and women workers who must be organized if the trade unions are to function as a weapon of the working class. The old forms are as helpless against the surge of the production forces of modern society as was King Canute against the sea. And when the trade union movement of America realizes this (and it will be the job of the militant membership to bring this realization), the women workers will come into the trade unions and fight side by side with their brother-workers against the bosses.

Organize the unorganized! That is the answer to the question. Ida Dalles.

## SOVIET GOLD AND CHINA.

China and the Powers, by H. K. Norton. John Day, \$2.50.

"Soviet gold" is the stock explanation for the events in China. Soviet gold has purchased Sacasa, the Civil Liberties Union and the Emir of Afghanistan. Why not the Chinese nationalist armies? Not only do Austen Chamberlain and Frank Kellogg subscribe to that theory, but a host of so-called experts have been spewing learned theses to prove it.

The idea is something like this. China, despite occasional scraps between war lords over taxes and customs receipts was a land of celestial peace until 1925. It was then that a few red agitators took advantage of the Shanghai massacre and started "to sow the seeds of discontent" in China. It was then that China became anti-foreign and threatened the lives of poor missionaries whom Kellogg and Chamberlain are trying to protect.

How do the experts prove that Russia is responsible for the Chinese revolution? That is quite simple. In May, 1924, just a year before Inspector Everson ordered the murder of unarmed Chinese demonstrators in Shanghai, Russia concluded treaties with China by which she relinquished her extraterritorial rights, her concessions and her Boxer indemnity. Surely this was part of a "vast plot against America" (New York Evening Post) and an attempt to establish a Soviet government in China, which "in accordance with the principles of the Third International," would sanction "the exercise of free love." (Rev. Craighill in the New York World.)

This is excellent propaganda for Coolidge and Kellogg, but it in no way explains the Chinese nationalist movement.

It is inconceivable that a man like Henry K. Norton, who has been to China, who has followed the Chinese situation and who was chairman of the Williamstown Conference on China, should be naive enough to explain the nationalist movement in terms of Soviet gold. Surely he doesn't believe a few red agitators are responsible for the successes of the nationalist troops, for general strikes, for the organization of millions of peasants and workers. One is tempted to believe that his motives are more sinister than that. Harry Freeman.

## ARTSYBASHEFF.

The press a few days ago carried the news of the death of Mikhail Artsybasheff, the sensational author of "Sanin," "Millions" and many other works. My first reaction to the news was What, I thought that fellow died long ago! My second was astonishment that he should have been only forty-nine years old. It merely indicates how greatly in my own mind—and probably in the minds of others—Artsybasheff had "dated."

I read translations of Artsybasheff's work in my early adolescence. I haven't read him since. It was the so-called pornographic elements in his writing that chiefly attracted me, and it was these elements that were largely responsible for his immense popularity before the Revolution. I remember how furtively I read "Sanin," that early crude novel of his, that made him a gaudy international figure overnight. Plays like "Jealousy," short stories like "Women" and "Raped," (the fellow had a genius for tabloid titles) seemed so daring, so deliciously improper.

Doubtless there was a cruel irony in the life and fate of Mikhail Artsybasheff. The man who wanted so much to be a rebel and a pathfinder, the restless yeast in the minds of the new Russian youth that arose after the 1905 revolution, became in time merely a stale sexual aperitif, a tickler of adolescents and hysterical old maids. It is the personal tragedy of all those whose life is a maudlin gesture, the gesture of ineffectual children or clowns. In politics we have Alexander Kerensky, a would-be Lazarus, who has come to America to weep a few pretty tears in the columns of the New York Times, Herald Tribune, etc.—doubtless, at so much a tear. And in literature we have Mikhail Artsybasheff.

The Moon Calfs of Russia grew up. Many of them became the leaders of the real Revolution. But Mikhail Artsybasheff continued to fight with imaginary windmills, continued from his Warsaw retreat to send his puny tissue-paper lances against the invincible iron and steel of a new Russia, a Russia not of story books, but of flesh and blood and implacable bone. A. B. Magill.

# Uria Agitates

URIA is the daughter of the most ignorant peasant, a baptized Tartar. From her early childhood she was surrounded by Tartar customs and superstitions. Now Uria is a mother of three children. She lost her husband about ten years ago.

Last year she was a delegate in her village. She attended all delegate meetings. She listened attentively to everything that was discussed there. She was eager to understand everything. And how well she understood everything! Now everybody in our village knows her and she is called "Our Communist."

She goes out to the women who gather outside their homes, and there she tries to agitate and educate them, urging them to attend the delegate meetings.

"Eh, you women! We have many rights in our hands, but we know not how to use them! And the menfolk sneer at us. They say: 'You women keep at your gossip and do not poke your noses into social matters.' But we ourselves by our actions show ourselves in such a light. Why not go to the reading room and listen to newspaper reading, or the reading of some clever book?"

Her elder son, Chubsa, she persuaded to join the Young Communist League. "Eh, you, no use indulging in idleness! Here is a newspaper, read and then—go to the Comsomol. Join it and make other follow you." Her son joined with pleasure. Last year there was no nucleus in Baigulova (Shengalchinsk Volost, N. Chelninsk Canton), but at present there is a nucleus, which was organized by her son, consisting of nine members.

In the long winter evenings, Uria's little cottage is converted into a club. The youth gathers there and Uria, together with her son, starts conversation on very vital subject, reads newspapers and books. She tells them: "All you lads and lassies join the Young Communist League!" D. Appale's Kassa, Tartar Republic.