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ENTOMB 300 MINERS AS DRIVE ON UNION STARTS

Torn Bodies of Chinese Workers Strew Nanking

U. S. and British Warships Pour Five Hundred Tons of Shells Into Crowded Streets

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.) SHANGHAI, March 30.—The horrible details of the Nanking bombardment, when American and British ships poured over five hundred tons of shells into the crowded streets of the defenseless city, have just reached Shanghai. That the object of the bombardment was to smash the Nationalist drive and not to rescue a few missionaries was clearly indicated by the reports received here. The American command shelled not only the right bank of the Yangtze in order to "clear a path" to the warships in the harbor, but also the left bank of the river, where the Nationalist troops were pushing on against Pukow. The shot and shell from the American guns in the harbor opened a free passage for the Shantungese, who were attempting to leave the city.

Thousands Homeless. When the bombardment was over the torn and mutilated bodies of thousands of poorly-clad workers lined the streets. Maimed men, women and children squirmed in agony while the flaming walls of their burning houses fell about them. Thousands were forced from their homes by the flames, and wandered about the city searching for scraps of food. The brutality of the bombardment has stirred Chinese throughout the country. Huge meetings are being held in cities throughout the Yangtze basin to protest the slaughter of 7,000 peaceful Chinese citizens in Nanking. More than 150,000 crowded the streets of Shanghai in a huge protest meeting Sunday. Groups of workers bore huge placards in Chinese, Russian and English calling upon the workers of the world to help them combat imperialism.

Denies Kuomintang Split. Denying a split in the Kuomintang when interviewed by newspapermen after the meeting, Chiang Kai-Shek, Nationalist general, declared that the party is united in its present struggle. Replying to a question regarding his attitude towards Communists, Chiang said, "The Nationalist movement at the present stage is the means of achieving revolutionary ends. Therefore, consider all participating in this movement, regardless of their political faith, as members of the same party." Chiang bitterly scored imperialist powers for the bombardment of Nanking. The flag of the General Council of Trade Unions was hoisted in the Chapel (workers) district yesterday afternoon before an enthusiastic mass of workers.

Raids in Peking. PEKING, March 30.—Chinese police today appealed to the principals of the Peking schools for aid in apprehending Nationalists, who they (Continued on Page Two)

Benito Mussolini ordered a number of officers that were blinded in the world war restored to full pay and active service "so that the younger generation may see that Italy is profoundly grateful." This is more than the poor blinded vic-

PHILADELPHIA HOLDS BIG PARADE TO FIGHT INTERVENTION IN CHINA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The huge parade-demonstration and mass meeting held here rallied thousands of Philadelphia white and Chinese workers to demand "Hands Off China." The line of march, starting at Broad & Race streets, stretched for four blocks, under a sea of banners and placards demanding no intervention in China, and the right of self-determination of the New China. Several thousand strong, including the members of the Kuomintang, Workers Communist Party, Young Workers Communist League, and the Poets, marched up Broad street to Locust and hence east to the Labor Institute, 8th & Locust streets. Enthusiasm ran high, and the capacious hall of the Labor Institute was over-

Japanese Commander Commits Suicide Over Nanking Horror Scene

SHANGHAI, March 30.—Lieutenant K. Araki, in command of the Japanese destroyer Hinoki, arrived in Shanghai today from Nanking and went aboard the flagship of the Japanese forces and reported to the admiral and then committed suicide. Araki left a note indicating that his mind had been unhinged by the horror of the Nanking massacre by the guns of British and American warships.

China Revolution Driven Forward By Oppression

Victory Now Assured Even Against Intervention

PEKING, March 30.—The Soviet Union's part in the present Chinese uprising is not basic and all the Russian citizens with the Nationalist forces might be dropped and the Cantonese movement would continue to succeed. This official statement was made today by a Soviet official in Peking. The Chinese Nationalist movement is not anti-foreign but anti-imperialistic according to the U. S. S. R. viewpoint. Supporting the U. S. S. R. claim that the new spirit of China is not Russian-inspired it was pointed out that in the northern sections of China, where there are no Russian advisers, a strong and determined effort is being made to secure the return of the concessions and the abolition of unequal treaties. The spirit of revolution and awakened nationalism will make up for what deficiencies the Nationalists may have in the matter of military strength, according to the Russian viewpoint. It was pointed out that during the Russian revolution peasants armed with pitchforks, had no hesitancy in attacking armored trains. The Nationalist army leaders, trained in the Whampoa cadet school, are regarded as being very efficient leaders by the Russians, who feel that now the Nationalists movement has moved on to the heights of success in Shanghai that it can not be checked, even though there be actual foreign intervention. Recognition of the Nationalists and equalization of treaties by the powers is inevitable, according to the Russian views.

BORAH LAUDS U. S. INTERVENTION IN CHINA, NICARAGUA

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 30.—Senator Borah has come out with a flat justification of American intervention in China and Nicaragua. In response to a question about American policy in China put forward at a convention of students at Syracuse University yesterday afternoon, Senator Borah declared, "The United States government is simply protecting the lives of its citizens there." Defending by implication the bombardment of Nanking, Senator Borah continued, "The Government has gone no further and will continue to protect its citizens until the spirit of the revolution has died down." In addition to advocating intervention in China, Senator Borah defended the despatch of American marines to Nicaragua. When a student at the conference asked, "Why do you object to our policy in regard to Nicaragua?" he replied, "I object to the Nicaraguan situation not so much because our marines are there to protect life, but because we recognized the wrong individual." Buying Heavy In Wall Street. Secretary Mellon's optimistic views on the money market and business conditions brought about a flood of buying of high grade securities in Wall Street yesterday and the demand for stocks continued up to the close.

Motor Accident May Keep Ford Off Stand

Reed Cross Examines Sapiro To Prove Extortion

DETROIT, March 30.—The headlights in the Sapiro million dollar libel suit against Henry Ford today were the earnest attempts during cross examination of Sapiro by Jim Reed, to show that the wheat king exploited farmers, and the announcement by Ford's lawyers of the accident to their client. "Drove Alone" Their formal statement issued at the trial reads as follows: "At 8:30 p. m. Sunday March 27th, a Ford coupe driven by Henry Ford and occupied alone by him, was forced off the south drive of Michigan Avenue a few feet east of the Rouge River Bridge, and plunged down a steep embankment into a tree. Mr. Ford states that he was forced over the embankment by a car which came upon him from behind as he emerged from the driveway of the Ford Laboratories at Dearborn. After a period of daze or unconsciousness, Mr. Ford walked with difficulty several hundred feet to the gate keeper on his estate who summoned Mrs. Ford. "Dr. R. D. McClure, chief surgeon of the Henry Ford Hospital was immediately called and remained with the injured man until Tuesday night, when he was removed in an ambulance to the Henry Ford Hospital where he is now undergoing treatment. "Because of the lawsuit now in progress and the unavoidable and unfounded inferences that may be drawn, the facts were withheld from the public although communicated to the court Monday morning. "Today, however, it developed that the newspapers had somehow obtained information, and a statement is issued." There is a report that a Studebaker car waited outside of the Ford plant until his car started, then struck it and knocked it over the grade. "Ford Not Alone" It became known today, also, that two youths, Ernest Wilhelm, 20, and Carl Machivitz, 19, were eyewitnesses to the accident. Their story is radically different from the official explanation however. They say that Ford had someone with him, and that he ran off the grade himself, and was not hit by any other car. It is expected that the accident to Ford will keep him from testifying for at least two weeks. The trial may not last that long, as the jury, which has had, in the line of duty, to listen to the accounting of hundreds of thousands of dollars, seems likely to be deprived of its pay. A report was made today to the court by U. S. Marshall Frank Newton that \$3,000 was already owed for jury fees, with only \$2,000 on hand. The failure of congress to provide appropriations for the federal courts is the reason. Sapiro Got Big Half The news of the accident to Ford came to the court room just as Reed was cross-examining Sapiro. Sapiro said his split of the law fees was sixty per cent, and admitted a suit with his partners over the division. The Missourian jumped back to Sapiro's service with the California poultry producers. Sapiro said he got \$25 a month before his salary was increased to \$100 a month. He received special fees too from the producers and in 1922 he got \$6,000 in all from the association. The California Bean Growers paid him a retainer of \$1,200 a year from 1918 to 1924 inclusive, Sapiro testified. In addition he received special fees amounting to \$574 in 1918, \$10,896 in 1919, \$1,035 in 1920, \$4,000 in 1921, \$285 in 1922, \$1,359 in 1923, and \$5,218 in 1924. This made a total of \$31,761 Sapiro's firm received from the Bean Growers in seven years. Sapiro also told of receiving \$4,169 from the Central California Berry Growers in the same period. Reed was curious about every dollar received by Sapiro and his associates.

Coal Miners Mourn The Death of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg

AVELLA, Pa., March 30.—At a mass meeting of coal miners held here resolutions were adopted pledging support to the Workers (Communist) Party and extending honor to Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, leader of the American Communist movement, who recently died. It reads in part as follows: "The entire working class should by all means remember the last words of Ruthenberg, 'Let's fight on!' There should develop a spirit of solidarity not only among Communists but others as well."

British Miners Preparing For Next Fight

Bosses Discriminate Against Militant Diggers

THIS is the third of a series of three articles specially written for THE DAILY WORKER by Louis Zoobock, who recently finished a study of the situation in the British mining industry. While the miners have suffered a stunning defeat due to the treachery of the right wing leaders their militancy is still strong and they are preparing for another assault with the mine owners and the capitalist government. Ed. Article I. By LOUIS ZOOBOCK. Miners Think of Next Time. There is no doubt that at the present time the miners are on the bottom. They have been compelled by the united forces of the government, capitalists and treacherous leadership of the general council to accept dictated and unjust terms. But will they endure these terms for long? Will they wait until these forced "agreements" expire? All signs point to the contrary: the miners (Continued on Page Three)

Almost No Hope For Ehrenfeld Victims

Terrific Explosion Of Gas and Dust Could Have Been Prevented; Police Called In

BACKGROUND OF THE COAL MINING SITUATION

- 1. The Jacksonville contract (so-called because negotiated at a joint meeting of coal operators and union representatives in Jacksonville, Fla., 1924), expires at midnight tonight. 2. It provided for a basic wage scale of \$7.50 for men working by the day, tonnage rates for contract coal digging and loading and fixed working conditions. 3. Following the signing of Jacksonville contract, described as the basis of stabilization of the industry which had expanded tremendously during the war period, the coal operators in the union fields began a systematic campaign to starve out the miners by widespread shutdowns extending over periods of from three months to two years as in the Illinois field. Violations of the contract working conditions in the mines still operating became common. 4. Expansion of operations in the non-union fields of West Virginia, Kentucky and other sections was undertaken with the result that today non-union tonnage totals about 70 per cent of all production. 5. Employment in the union fields reached a high point last summer and fall only as a result of the shortage in the world markets created by the British strike and the storing of coal by operators and consumers. 6. As a result of the bad conditions there developed in the union a strong left wing movement which, in addition to certain internal reforms, demanded a militant organization campaign in the non-union fields as the best method of strengthening the union. 7. National strikes were waged by the United Mine Workers in 1919 and 1922. The 1919 strike was outlawed by a federal injunction and called off by President Lewis, who issued a statement saying that "we cannot fight our government." 8. The coal operators are demanding a revision downward of the basic wage scale contained in the Jacksonville agreement. 9. President Lewis has discarded the established policy of a national agreement based on the central competitive field—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania—and announced that the Policy Committee is ready to sign district agreements. 10. This policy is in direct contradiction to the decisions of the Indianapolis convention which went on record as being opposed to any "backward step."

MICHIGAN VOTES MONDAY; LABOR HAS OWN TICKET

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—The spring election in the state of Michigan which takes place Monday, April 4th, will give the workers an opportunity to vote the Workers Party ticket.

- At the recent state convention of the Workers Party held in Detroit a full slate of candidates were nominated for the various offices. The workers in the 84 counties of the state will find the Hammer and Sickle Emblem of the Workers Party on the ballots. Workers' Bill Form. The following platform was adopted by the state central committee of the Party: 1. State unemployment, and part time employment insurance. 2. A full wage compensation to every injured worker. 3. Rigid enforcement of safety laws. 4. Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. 5. Full freedom of workers organization. 6. No injunctions in labor disputes. 7. Repeal of Criminal Syndicalism Act. This platform was brought to the attention of the thousands of automobile workers of Detroit through the medium of five growing shop papers whose monthly circulation now reaches well over 25,000 copies. Candidates. The following candidates are running on the Workers Party ticket in this election: Two justices of Supreme Court: Cyril Lambkin and John Kiskila. Two regents of university: William Reynolds, and Daniel Hinton Holder. Superintendent of public instruction: Sarah Victor. Member State Board of Education: Arnold Ziegler. Two members State Board of Agriculture: William Mollenhauer, Aaron M. Katz.

Almost No Hope For Ehrenfeld Victims

Terrific Explosion Of Gas and Dust Could Have Been Prevented; Police Called In

CRESSON, Pa., March 30.—Between 300 and 500 miners working in the Ehrenfeld mine at South Fork, near Grafton, Pa., were today entombed by a terrific gas or dust explosion. There is practically no hope that they may be alive, as the force of the blast was sufficient even to wreck the small company office several hundred feet from the mouth of the drift. It occurred at 12:20 P. M. A rescue crew which penetrated the drift found tons of debris piled high, blocking the path to the point at which the men were working. The roof is so badly shattered that temporary braces will have to be installed, as excavation goes forward. Automobile loads of state police have rushed to the mine in readiness to suppress any attempt at a strike which might take place here, but now are being used to keep grief-stricken miners' wives and families outside of the roped-off area, behind which go on such rescue activities as the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co., owner of the mine, sees fit to initiate. At present the community is prostrated with horror, but already voices have been raised, demanding strict investigation. The U. S. Bureau of Mines is authority for the statement how many men were at work in the (Continued on Page Two)

CHICAGO ELECTION CAMPAIGN HAS EXPOSED CAPITALIST POLITICIANS

By ARNE SWABECK (Special to The Daily Worker) CHICAGO.—Supporters of the various political rivals for the office of Mayor of Chicago are now beating their drums throughout the city, expecting that those who can make the most noise will get the major share of the spoils. The victor in these coming elections of April 5 may dispense over a payroll of 20,000 jobs and a yearly budget of \$200,000,000. These indeed are attractive steak for capitalist politicians. Since the death of C. E. Ruthenberg there are no labor candidates in the field. Favorite Candidate Straw votes conducted in local theatres indicate "Big Bill" Thompson as the favorite candidate. He is now one of the most powerful factors in the C. B. T. clique.—The Crowe, Brundage, Thompson, Republican faction. Thompson draws his main economic support from those who figured prominently in the Illinois Slush Fund exposures, the big Utilities Corporation. The Chicago Traction companies now also adorn his list of financial backers. Mayor Dever, the Democratic candidate, seems to enjoy the support of the big financial and industrial interests as represented by the Chicago Daily News and The Daily Tribune. Since the defeat of Senator Deneen's candidate, Litsinger, in the Republican primaries, both papers have now turned toward the Democratic candidate. Fights Expected The corruption of the Chicago Republican and Democratic machines (Continued on Page Five)

CANTON HONORS DEAD MARTYRS OF 1910 REVOLUTION

100,000 March to Tomb Of Early Rebels

(Chinese Nationalist News Agency.) CANTON, March 30.—The 17th anniversary of the martyrdom of 72 revolutionary heroes, who were killed in an abortive attempt, in 1910, to overthrow the Manchu imperial regime, was observed here yesterday. Bad weather failed to dampen the ardor of more than 100,000 paraders who marched through the streets of this city to the monument which stands on Sunflower Mountain in memory of the fallen patriots. (The monument is a pyramidal mound of graystone at the peak of which stands a replica of New York Harbor's Statue of Liberty.) The procession was orderly. Police and military forces provided to maintain order had little else to do than to witness the march of the pilgrims through the streets. The ceremonies at the monument were participated in by government officials, Kuomintang members, students, workers, peasants, cadets, soldiers, members of various organizations, and men and women of all classes.

Torn Bodies of Chinese Strew the Streets of Nanking After Attack

(Continued from Page One) claim are actively engaged in spreading progressive ideas in the schools. Big Troop Movement. PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Scenes reminiscent of world war days were enacted here today as 805 U. S. marines, China-bound, steamed out of Philadelphia to join the thousands now in China. The men left on four special trains, which departed simultaneously from the Reading, B. and M., Pennsylvania and the navy yard railroad stations.

More Marines. REIDSVILLE, N. C., March 30.—The first battery of marine artillery passed through Reidsville today en route to China. On the train were 150 marines commanded by Capt. F. J. Nettikoven. Two more marine trains are scheduled to pass here tonight. To Sail For China. HAMPTON ROADS, Va., March 30.—Small detachments of marines from New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk arrived here today to sail for China aboard the U. S. S. Nitro. The Nitro will carry large supplies of ammunition, food and equipment.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

RUSSIAN WORKERS SCORE NANKING MASSACRE; PLEDGE AID TO CHINA

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 30.—A manifesto issued by the Central Council of Trade Unions yesterday bitterly attacks the British and American imperialists for the bombardment of Nanking. Pointing to the successful struggle of Russian workers against exploitation, the manifesto exhorts the Chinese workers and peasants to continue their heroic struggle against their foreign oppressors. The complete text of the manifesto follows: "The British and American imperialists have committed an unprecedented act of violence against the Chinese people. Under the cover of provocative lies, and alleging that Nationalist troops had attacked foreigners, the British and American ships shelled Nanking with heavy artillery, killing seven thousand inhabitants and destroying hundreds of houses. "This new atrocious act was committed because great Chinese masses have arisen in a struggle against foreign imperialism. This is not the first time that the imperialists have massacred Chinese toilers, but what has happened at Nanking leaves far behind it anything that has thus far been committed, even the Wanchien and Shanghai shootings. "Each time that the imperialists have attempted to drown in a sea of blood the struggle of the Chinese masses, the flame of hatred against the exploiters has grown stronger and stronger. The same thing will happen again. The unprecedented crime committed at Nanking will but strengthen the resolve of the toilers of China to carry their struggle thru to a complete victory. "Workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have themselves experienced the benefits of bourgeois civilization. For four years they fought off the onslaughts of the imperialists and of their Russian white guard bands. The toilers of Russia can appreciate the events in China because those who are trying to crush the Chinese revolution waged war against us yesterday and are ready to repeat the execution of the first suitable moment. "Change workers under the leader-

Breaking Chains Plays Philadelphia Friday

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Breaking Chains, the famous movie of life in Russia, is coming here. After a successful run in Chicago, New York, Boston and other large centers, the film will make its initial bow in Philadelphia on Friday April 1st, at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Front & Cambria Sts., and Saturday, April 2nd at Moose Hall, Broad & Masters Street. The price of admission is 50c in advance and 75c at the door. The proceeds will go toward relief of the striking Tapestry Carpet Workers.

Stock Yards Bulletin To be Issued in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 30.—Section 3 of the Workers (Communist) Party held an affair at Vilnius Hall, 3116 South Halsted street, to raise funds for publishing a stockyards bulletin. Herbert Zam, recently returned from the Soviet Union, spoke.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CURRENT EVENTS

time of Italian imperialism will be able to see. A HEARST dispatch from London boasts of the speed with which British justice is carried out. A 26 year old laborer was hanged for murder. It took only 37 days from the time the murder was committed until his neck was broken on the gallows. The government that boasts of this accomplishment is the same government that is boasting of the slaughter of several thousand Chinese men, women and children in Nanking.

ONE of the most serious crimes charged against the Nationalist government of China is the encouragement it has given to the working class to organize and secure a betterment of their economic conditions. The puppet government of the Nationalist government is the main reason for the hostile attitude of the international powers towards it. If it confined itself to establishing a respectable bourgeois republic, the money lords of the west would drop Chang-Tso-Lin speedily. But even a hold-up man is preferable to a movement that bids fair to give the capitalist system a strong push off the map.

ALEXANDER KERENSKY visited Washington and issued his weekly prediction that the Soviet government was about to topple. William Green promised him his sympathy but if Green's sympathy is no more useful to Kerenksy than it is to the members of the United Mine Workers of America, Alex will have to depend on other hands for a handout. Kerenksy hopes that China will not go the way his beloved Russia went but he sympathizes with their aspirations. And so does Austen Chamberlain.

THE editor of Collier's Weekly is a hopeful fellow. He still believes that peace exists in the world today. The war on China means nothing in his young life. Or the occupation of Nicaragua by American Marines. It is a comfortable feeling to have, though I doubt if such a christian science attitude would get a person by in a restaurant if his pockets were empty. The Collier editorial thanks scientific achievement for our approach to peace. Perhaps he never heard of the achievements of the chemical departments of every war office in the world! Let's not disturb his pleasant dream.

JOHN L. LEWIS has promptly surrendered to the operators without even shooting off his mouth. The Jacksonville agreement will have ended his inglorious career on March 31. This agreement has been honored more in the breach than in the observance since it was signed in Florida three years ago. With its death from natural causes on March 31, the miners will not even have this poor agreement to lean on and Lewis leaves them to fight it out with the bosses, each district by itself instead of all districts in a united front. If this is not treason I miss my guess.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Anti-Horthy Meeting in Newark. A protest meeting against the threatened execution of the 53 Hungarian Communists by the white-terror government of Horthy will be held at the Hungarian Workers' Home, Newark, on Sunday afternoon, April 3. A number of well-known speakers, active in the American labor movement, will discuss the most recent developments of this situation.

Find Mariner's Body. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 30.—The body of Guy C. Mariner of Bon Mar Road, Pelham Manor was found today 200 feet from the spot in Long Island Sound, near Fort Slocum where he and four companions were thrown into the water when their launch was upset last Friday. Mariner and two others were drowned.

2,000 Homeless in Tenn. MEMPHIS, March 30.—Two thousand persons, driven from their homes last night when the Laconia Circle levee tumbled into the river and flooded 19 square miles of farm lands, were being housed today in box cars and tents at Helena and Snow Lake, Ark.

Caught in Door of Bank. Yells of an eleven year old boy who had got his leg caught in the revolving door of the Capital National Bank, Broadway and 145th street, set rumors of an attempted hold-up in motion during the noon lunch hour yesterday and before the excitement was over a crowd of more than 500 had collected.

"Peaches" Out of Luck. Frances "Peaches" Browning while in the midst of preparations yesterday for a trip to Pittsburgh, where she was scheduled to play an important part in the opening of a style show, received notice that her engagement there had been cancelled.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Governor Smith today vetoed a bill designed to prevent the erection of a tuberculosis hospital near Goshen, Orange county, unless the proposal had been approved by the supervisor of the town and the trustees of the village.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

LESSIE, SPY ON PATERSON LABOR, TURNS MERCHANT

Bosses' Stool-pigeon For 14 Years

PATERSON, March 30.—Adolph Lessie, former Paterson silk warren union official, who for 14 years served as an undercover informant of the International Auxiliary Co., labor spy corporation, has gone into business. He has opened a newspaper and magazine store, and is said definitely to be "out of the silk."

Silk workers here declare that the spy corporation dropped Lessie from the payroll when it saw he was no longer valuable, as he had lost all influence in the Associated Silk Workers.

Lessie was exposed in 1925 by Col. Casimir Pileus Palmer, a former Scotland Yard man, and formerly on the general staff of the U. S. naval intelligence. Palmer came across Lessie's name while making an investigation of the books of the International Auxiliary Co., which operates also under the name of the Eastern Engineering Co., at 17 West 60th St., New York. It is one of America's biggest labor spy concerns and has operated actively in the textile industries. Formal charges were brought against Lessie by officers of his union and Palmer appeared to testify as to what he had seen in the spy bureau. Lessie failed to carry out the instructions of the union which offered to assist him in a libel suit against Palmer in order to bring the matter into the courts. Instead he broke from the union and brought a suit for slander against the union official who had read the charges against him at the trial.

The charge against Lessie declared him "guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of our union in that he has been in the employ of a private detective agency and furnishing information regarding our union, intended to be transmitted to our employers, and that he sent communications to the detective agency during the progress of the recent strike (1924) in the broad silk industry of Paterson. Lessie's suit against the union official, Frank Fried, is still pending in the Passaic county court. The union officials hope it will be pressed in order that the whole matter may be cleared up. Palmer declares himself ready to testify at any time as to what he saw on the books of the spy agency. He charges Lessie and the International Auxiliary Co. with having shadowed him and with having attempted to persecute and discredit him since he first brought the charges against Lessie two years ago. Lessie hired both Paterson and New York detectives in an effort to "get" Palmer.

ILLINOIS OPERATORS TO LOCK OUT AT MIDNIGHT; FEW CONTINUE WORK

(Continued from Page One) The membership of the United Mine Workers of America. Fishwick Claims Agreements. Miller's statement that none of the Illinois operators will continue work after April 1 is contradicted. Approximately thirty bituminous coal operators, both independent and those affiliated with the Illinois coal operators' association, have completed agreements with the Illinois mine president of District No. 32 (Illinois) United Mine Workers of America, announced today.

Fishwick, stating the list was incomplete, refused to make public the mines to be operated. He named only the United Electric Company mine at Danville, stating that the remainder were in all parts of the state, the majority being in northern Illinois counties.

Big Bend Signs Up. The first announced break in the solid ranks of the operators in the central competitive field comes, however, from Brazil, Indiana, where the Big Bend Coal Co., in the Indiana block coal region, a small concern producing about 200,000 tons a year, has signed a temporary agreement to continue at the Jacksonville scale until a decision is made in the rest of the field.

The block coal field of Indiana is a separate district of the union, and is regarded by operators and union officials as something like the outlying districts in Montana, Wyoming, Iowa and such states as have already signed similar temporary agreements, for the duration of the strike or lock-out unless terminated before by the company. It is expected that other block-coal companies will follow the example of the Big Bend.

Fight for "Check-off." SCRANTON, Pa. (FP).—The miners' leaders in the three anthracite districts are making an issue of the "check-off" demand at the coming meeting of the anthracite conciliation board in Philadelphia, April 21st.

The conciliation board represents the union and the employers in the hard coal region. It is a higher court, whose job is to interpret the agreement and to settle grievances. The union is contending that the agreement signed 13 months ago, after the anthracite strike of 1923-26, called for the "check-off." The operators deny.

The "Reciprocal" Clause. In the text of the agreement is a clause calling for "reciprocal cooperation and efficiency." International President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America says the clause was understood to mean that the "check-off" would be applied. The "check-off" is a cooperative arrangement that has long been used in the union bituminous fields. It is a plan by which union dues are collected by the company paymaster from the men's com-

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Organize the Traction Workers

ARTICLE XIII—BETWEEN STRIKES; THE RELIGIOUS ISSUE

By ROBERT MITCHELL

The story of the traction workers appears to be a record of successive strikes. In reality the struggles for organization are merely highlights in years of obscurity and consistent exploitation. The years between strikes were not of course as peaceable as the Interborough would have the public believe. Underneath the surface there raged at all times the pent up forces of bitterness and discontent. Throughout these in-between years we find records of consistent dismissals for "agitating." Men were always being "put on the carpet" for real or fancied attempts at arousing their fellow workers to the injustices of their conditions.

Pretends Superiority. The methods by which the Interborough succeeded in holding down its men have already been related. The spy system was here developed to a high art. The normal divisions between workers in different kinds of occupations were played upon until there was built up chasms of craft pride and pretended superiority of one grade over another.

In addition, one other means of dividing the men was utilized. This method must be carefully explained and clearly understood because it has played a considerable part in preventing organization in the past. During the last strike it acted as a barrier to unification of the men's ranks. Unless it is overcome and its true nature exposed, the next attempt of the men to better their conditions will likewise be placed in jeopardy.

Dividing the Workers. This is the method of dividing the men on the basis of their religious beliefs, Protestant against Catholic. Beginning with the highest officials of the company down to the last worker in the shops, the personnel is divided on this issue. The important thing to note is that this division is a conscious and deliberate plan of the Interborough.

Frank Hedley, for instance, is a Protestant and a Mason. Vice President George Keegan is a Catholic and a Knights of Columbus member. If you were to go down the line of the road superintendents, the shop foremen, the inspectors, the dispatchers,

you would find a similar pairing of men on this basis. The head or superintendent of a division might, for example, be a Mason. In this case, it would inevitably follow that his assistant would be a Catholic.

Organize Clubs. There are also hundreds of clubs and associations within the Interborough based on this distinction. Such are the Catholic and Masonic Transportation Clubs. These clubs organized manifestly to promote the welfare of the service, are really agencies utilized by the company better to control the men. The rank and file members of these clubs are not, of course, all aware of the true play played by them. The controlling officers, however, are quite certain of their purposes.

A new man coming to the Interborough is immediately given "the once over." Then an attempt is made to line him up where he belongs. Once "assigned" to one or the other of the divisions, he is thereafter kept from learning the true facts of the other side. The "dollar-a-day" men play an important part in this connection by spreading false rumors and deceptions among the men to further increase their suspicion and hatred of the opposing group.

Fool the Workers. Especially during elections does this religious prejudice play an important role. The information broadcast that the particular candidate is a Knight or a Mason. The suggestions are thrown out that he is seeking office merely to control the men for the interest of the particular body to which he is attached.

To what extent this division may be carried and the danger of the practice is vividly illustrated from the experience of the last strike. One of the leaders of the motormen before the strike was a man by the name of Post. Post is a Mason. The evidence seems to be, though we cannot be certain, that Post was used knowingly or otherwise as a tool to offset the growing popularity of Ed. Lavin who is a Catholic. The strong point about Lavin has always been his careful avoidance of this issue. It seems that this did not satisfy Post and underneath the surface he always utilized the fact that Lavin

was a Catholic to influence certain men. Was Unsuccessful. That he was entirely unsuccessful in dividing the motormen on this false issue is clearly evidenced from the 100% turnout last July. Significantly enough, however, it was Post whom the Interborough used as the first means of breaking the ranks of the men. As is now well known, Post turned traitor, went over to the company and attempted to draw his followers with him.

The company union is likewise controlled upon this basis of division. Paddy Connolly is a Catholic while some of his right hand men in the company union machine are Protestants. The delegates of the "Brotherhood" are lined up as soon as possible into the various clubs. Instructions are always supplied to them as to their activities among the men. The fact of common religious connections or membership in the same fraternal organization is utilized for the low purposes of beating down the men and casting suspicion and lies among them.

Sent Telegrams. During the strike, both the Catholic and Masonic organizations sent telegrams urging the men to return to work. Other influences, direct and indirect, were utilized to break down the moral of the workers.

The lesson of these facts is clear: The interests of the workers are one! All issues which result in the fact of division among the workers will be found to have as their source the propaganda of the bosses. The capitalists use religion just as freely as they use the government and the police force to maintain and carry out their purposes. The religious habits and instincts of the American workers are still strongly ingrained.

But the workers must realize that like all other forces in the life around them, these habits arise out of the conditions under which we live. These conditions are, of course, controlled by the capitalists. They therefore control the religious feelings just as easily as they control the feelings of patriotism. The traction workers, like all others will realize that the only dependable force is the solidarity of the working class.

monthly earnings and turned over to the U. M. of A. The advantage of the "check-off" to the union is that it means one hundred per cent organization in a given mine.

"Button strikes" are called to enforce hundred per cent membership and other forms of pressure are exerted, but they do not as thorough financial results as the "check-off."

Need Strike Funds. With bituminous strikes to support, the international union needs all the dues that can be gotten from the anthracite, and the "check-off" is regarded as of the utmost importance. The union brought up the issue at the last meeting of the conciliation board but the operators managed to delay it till the next meeting. The board is presided over by a chairman from outside the industry who will have the balance of power.

The "check-off" decision will depend on the official interpretation that will be given to the "reciprocal cooperation and efficiency" clause. Lewis will be the chief witness for the union as to the operators' verbal assurances that the clause meant the "check-off." He will be seconded by Rinaldo Cappellini, Andrew Matvey and Christ Golden, president of the three hard coal districts. An important witness will be Richard I. Grant of the Hanna coal interests, who played the leading role in arranging the settlement.

Coal Operator Arrested. SCRANTON, Pa. (FP).—The question whether a wealthy coal operator can continue to wreck the streets of south Scranton and endanger the lives of its inhabitants will be tested in the Lackawanna county courts, Robert Barro, president of the Barron Coal Company, has been arrested on a charge of violating the Kohler mine cave law.

Miners' wives have been living in a state of terror as portions of the streets caved in, one after another, over the tunnels of the Barron Coal Company, not far underneath the surface of the city. Houses began to dip and it looked as though at any moment buildings might crash through. At last a citizens' petition brought action from the district attorney.

Newark Barbers Start Big Membership Drive At Tonight's Meeting. NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—Barbers of this city will cooperate with the barbers of Brooklyn in launching a vigorous organization campaign tomorrow evening at a joint meeting of locals No. 877 and No. 613 at Franklin Hall, 44 Franklin street. Rosario Rotolo, organizer of the Newark local, and John Turtenello and Pete Materano of the Brooklyn local will be among the speakers. Leaders of both locals are determined to organize the large number of barbers who remain outside of the union. Leaders have hitherto neglected to keep any real organization campaign.

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FASCISTS RENEW PERSECUTION OF ITALIAN WORKERS

Hundreds to Face Trial By Field Court Martial

PARIS. (By Mail).—After the period of deportations and arrests, a period of huge trials against representatives of the working class, who dared to stand up in defiance of the Fascist terror, is now setting in. Numerous trials are in preparation, most of which will be brought before the Field Court Martial. Considering that the Court Martial is composed of officers of the Fascist militia, one may conclude that the slightest offence, such as the distribution of leaflets, or an insult of Mussolini, etc., will be severely punished.

Apart from the numerous small trials, there are also several monster Communist trials in preparation. Thus, 30 Communists were arrested about 7 months ago in Catania (Sicily) on the charge of being agents of the Communist Party and of preparing an armed rising against the Fascist dictatorship. Although no documents were found on the arrested comrades to prove that they had any such intentions, the Fascist government considers their Communist Party membership as sufficient evidence against them.

Police Arrest Workers.
Another trial will involve about 50 workers, members of various political parties, who met in the vicinity of Tarrant to discuss some immediate problems concerning their everyday struggles. The police discovered the meeting and arrested all present on charges of high treason. The prisoners have been kept in prison for months without knowing what charges were made against them. The Tarrant workers are showing their solidarity by collecting money which they place at the disposal of the IRA.

About 60 comrades were arrested some fourteen months ago in Bari; they are still kept in prison without any charges having been brought against them. The investigating magistrate made a plea for the liberation of some of these comrades but the public prosecutor objected; now that Emergency Powers are being introduced, the fact that they are members of the Communist Party will be sufficient ground for passing heavy sentences upon them.

Leaflets as Evidence.
Another trial is being prepared in Florence. Also in this case 60 Communists, who have already been imprisoned for about a year will be tried for plotting against the existing order. Some Communist leaflets and a circular letter of the Central Committee of the Party, found in the possession of one of the arrested comrades, will be used as evidence. This trial was scheduled to take place shortly, but has been postponed, evidently, also with the view of bringing it before the court martial. Similar mass trials, almost exclusively against Communists, are being prepared in Verona, Padua, Trieste, Bologna and Rome. In Bologna there are 71 comrades under charges, and another 23 were arrested a few days ago.

One trial which may well be considered as a trial against the Communist Party, merits special consideration. Many comrades arrested before and after the attempt on Mussolini's life, among whom are such prominent leaders of the Communist Party as Gramsci, Terrasini, Riboldi, Senecchino and others, are accused of having plotted against the State. The scheduled individual trials of some of these comrades were all suspended and all of them will have to face the court martial in a body.

A Beloved Leader.
The attitude of the population to these trials may be judged from the ovations the especially beloved Comrade Gramsci received on his way to Milan, from Ustica island, where he had been in exile. In Neapoli, workers brought him food and cigarettes to the prison, and on leaving the next morning, women workers brought him coffee and bread to the station. All along his journey, the stations were guarded by police so as to prevent solidarity demonstrations.

The Italian workers have not been frightened by the Fascist terror, and the pending trials will only make them still firmer and more determined fighters in the struggle.

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WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT AMONG WALL STREET'S TOOLS IN CHINA



ADMIRAL HENRY H. HOUGH



JOHN K. DAVIS



Hon. Frank Kellogg



TYPE OF SHIP THAT BOMBLED NANKING - ADMIRAL WILLIAMS



BRIG. GEN. SMEDLEY BUTLER

Rear Admiral Henry H. Hough, in charge of American naval forces in the Yangtze river off Nanking, together with British, ordered bombardment of Nanking, killing and wounding over 7000 men, women and children. Sketch is of sampans in which foreigners and natives escaped along the Yangtze river. John K. Davis, American consul at Nanking, former resident of Woosung, O., escaped. Map shows Nanking and its proximity to Shanghai. Admiral Clarence S. Williams, commanding American naval forces in Chinese waters, has maintained Shanghai as the chief base. Brig. General Smedley Butler is in charge of United States marines in China.

Australian Agent of Employers' Government Refuses Workers' Plea

SYDNEY, Australia (By Mail).—Just before the end of 1926, the Industrial Commissioner in New South Wales (Mr. Fiddington) threw a bombshell among the ranks of the workers of that state by side-stepping the declaration of an effective basic wage. He laid down the basic wage at \$20.16 per week (exactly the same as it was during the previous 15 months, despite the rise in the cost of living) and recommended that the government introduce legislation to make provision for childhood endowment.

He also stated that \$25.44 was a reasonable wage for a man, wife and three children. The workers' representatives on the commission submitted a minority report recommending a basic wage of \$31.20 and the employers' representatives thought that \$18.84 was enough to live on. The mass of the workers are furious at government declare an effective basic wage, and are demanding that the government declare an effective basic wage. They are all the more indignant because the conciliation committee's chairman have been refusing to grant increases in wages because of the expected rise in the declared basic wage.

Sing Sing Over Crowded.
OSSINGTON, March 30.—Because Sing Sing has 1,657 prisoners today and is filled to overflowing, Warden Lewis E. Lawes has had to open the jail there.

Ordinarily only prisoners who misbehave are placed in jail. They are then impounded there in solitary confinement. Lately prisoners have all behaved so well none have been in isolation and the jail has been empty.

MINERS STRIKE AS GOVERNMENT INCREASES HOURS

Railroad Men Failed To Back Coal Diggers

MELBOURNE, Australia (By Mail) (FP).—About 1,000 men employed at the brown coal mines near Melbourne, and owned by the Victorian State government, ceased work as a protest against an award of the Arbitration Court which fixed their hours of work at 48 per week, whereas previously the majority of the men had worked only 45 hours a week. The men demanded a 44-hour week, and made overtures to the engine drivers and firemen to assist them in the fight. Unfortunately that assistance was not forthcoming and the miners had to fight the issue on their own.

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council's Dispute Committee took the matter up and held several conferences with the government and finally at a mass meeting of strikers the strike was declared off on the following terms: No victimization, and several small points satisfactorily agreed to—the question of hours to be left to the Arbitration Court. Next day, the court sat and refused to reduce the hours of work, but gave the workers a sop to keep them quiet in the shape of a day increase in wages.

German Reactionaries Bring Up For Passage Bill For Ten Hour Day

BERLIN, March 30.—Bitter denunciation has risen from every corner of Germany at the 10-hour bill which the new Reich government, dominated by big employers through the Nationalist party, has just brought out.

"This bill," says the Berlin office of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions, "has relegated the German government to a place among those backward, and yet naive governments, which are still seriously of opinion that they can suppress the eight-hour day. Belgium has ratified unconditionally. France is ready to ratify, and in Britain matters are at least so far that the adherents of the conservative government pronounce publicly and unequivocally in favor of ratification, and will ultimately force ratification through. In fact, the general trend is toward ratification. And yet the reactionary parties in Germany are still opposing it in deadly earnest."

Censor Stopt Protest Against Morocco War

MADRID, March 30.—Fearing a revolt against his reactionary dictatorship, Premier Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Mussolini, exercises a more rigid censorship than ever over publications.

Implying that only the most rigid censorship could have stifled mass protest against the Rif war, Rivera defended his rigid supervision over Spanish publications yesterday.

MARINES 'FIGHT' IN NICARAGUA BECOMES 'BATTLE'

Navy Enlarges On First Account of Firing

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The firing on the marine corps plane near Managua, Nicaragua, which was yesterday officially stated to be an isolated incident in which some unknown person on the ground shot at the aviator, is now set upon as the basis for the announcement of a regular battle.

The navy department today says that a detachment of several hundred Liberals engaged the plane with machine guns and rifles, that the plane replied with its machine guns, and altho its fliers were not hit, the propellers and tail were riddled.

The Constitutional Army, supporting President Juan Sacasa against the Wall Street hireling, Diaz, whom the United States recognizes as president of Nicaragua, has been restraining its natural fury against the American marines who snatch away all its victories over Diaz by occupying "neutral zones." Under international law, they have excellent grounds for attempting to drive the invading marines from the country, but in spite of the navy department story it is not believed that they have yet resorted to hostilities.

Largest Jewish Farmer Colony Is Founded in U. S. S. R.; Has 27,000

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 30.—The largest Jewish agricultural center in the U. S. S. R. was recently formed in the Kherson district when the Soviet government recently apportioned 50,000 hectares of land in the district to the Jewish agricultural community.

In the last two years 15,000 Jewish settlers have founded 38 new settlements in Kherson. These settlers together with the 12,000 Jewish colonists already occupying land there form a Jewish agricultural population of 27,000 people.

The newly-organized Kherson Jewish area, which will have a regional

Executive Committee seated in the Seyde-Menukhe colony, will be made up of six Jewish village Soviets. The remaining Jewish settlements are located near the Novo-Boroslav colony and are administered by separate village soviets.

The elections to these soviets in the recent electoral campaign aroused a great deal of interest in the district.

TIENTSIN, March 30.—Tientsin is being terrorized by the northern war lords. A state of war has been declared and the execution of labor leaders and Nationalist sympathizers is a daily feature. Workers and merchants are forced by the police to accept valueless notes issued by military commanders.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

British Miners Prepare for Next Fight

(Continued from Page One)
will rise again; they cannot and will not forget the lessons of the last lockout and, there is no doubt, that the victors of today will live to regret their unjust treatment of the miners.

Already the coal fields are seething with revolt. The miners' reply to the regime of oppression, wage-cutting at the present time—is a series of guerrilla lightning strikes throughout the mining fields of Great Britain. In Fifeshire, lightning strikes have already taken place in some of the collieries—in particular, Gelsraig and Bowhill, where the men struck against victimization and the refusal of the manager to make men up to the minimum wage.

In both instances the men made a magnificent response to their local leaders, and remained on strike for two days until their demands were conceded.

In Hickleton Main Colliery (Yorkshire), in the middle of December, 5,000 men stopped work, refusing to work with scabs. In the Cambria collieries, 10,000 miners struck for one day, on January 24th, as a protest against the victimization of active men, and in order to enforce the observance of long established customs concerning the supply of house coal. These are merely a few examples of the many lightning strikes which are spreading like wild-fire throughout the mining regions. And it must be stated that in most cases the miners win their demands.

But these lightning strikes and guerrilla warfare are merely means to gain some immediate demands, such as reinstatement of victimized

comrades, the enforcement of local customs gained through long years of struggle, etc. Besides this, the miners look out for the next victorious fight against the employers; they are already beginning to prepare for "next time." The miners are now more than ever awake to the fact that only power counts. And power in the first instance consists in building up machinery of struggle suitable to meet the combined forces of capitalism. This machinery must be placed in the hands of trusted and tried class fighters.

Therefore, the miners' task, which is also the task of the Miners' Minority Movement, reduces itself: 1) to rebuilding the Miners' Federation into one National Industrial Union and, 2) to building up a new and fighting leadership, which the miners were lacking during the last lockout.

The lack of effective, centralized organization, has been one of the greatest weakening forces throughout the whole lockout. The cause of this is to be found in the structure of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The M. F. G. B. is merely a federation of county or district unions, which have their own executive committees, and who until recently conducted all the local and district fights and negotiations. Of these the strongest are South Wales, Yorkshire, Scotland and Cheshire.

Several of these constituent county associations are themselves federations of small unions retaining to a large degree their own autonomy.

The stated objects of the organization are simply:

(a) To provide funds to carry on the business of the Federation;

(b) To safeguard and promote the industrial and trade interests of the affiliated membership;

(c) To provide funds to safeguard and promote the political and legislative interests of the affiliated membership.

The machinery of the Federation is composed of national officials, Executive Committee, Annual and special conferences. The national officials are chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer and secretary, the first three being chosen by the national executive.

The secretary of the Federation is a permanent official, but is also a member of the Executive. He is elected directly by ballot of the 800,000 members of the Federation. He is the only paid official, while all the other national officials are paid by the respective county associations of which they are leaders.

Between conferences the conduct of the business of the MFGB is vested in an executive committee, consisting of some 20 members. The executive committee is responsible to the delegate conference, consisting of nearly 200 delegates elected under varying rules from the county associations.

For purpose of policy, the delegate conference is the sovereign governing body, but this sovereignty is limited in two ways. First on supremely important questions such as the declaration of a strike, or the termination of either a strike or a lockout, the membership is consulted by means of a ballot vote. Secondly, by the method of referring its decisions back to districts for final ratification. It is the last method that proved to be a great source of weakness during the last strike; the county associations were in the hands of reactionary leaders, who were not interested in carrying out decisions of the delegate conference. And when the South Wales proposals were adopted no district felt it was under a direct obligation to carry them out.

Still more, attending a delegate conference of the MFGB is not looked upon, in many cases, as an important duty, but as a kind of excursion or pleasure trip. And in many districts the practice has been to give each miners' lodge a turn to send a delegate. As a result, at every national conference since the lockout, a different delegate has been sent. This greatly demoralized the work of the conferences.

The county associations are in most cases older than the Federation. They have their own traditions, history and customs. They have a full-sized administrative machine, and their own finances, accumulated funds, contributions, benefits, etc.

All these things prove conclusively that the MFGB lacks central authority. It is more of a loose alliance of mining unions than a strongly knit centralized body. The members of the central executive committee sit there not so much as responsible for the whole of the minefields, as ambassadors representing the separate county associations.

This machinery proved to be a failure in the last lockout and, in order to successfully fight the combined forces of capitalism, it must be supplanted by a national industrial union with a fighting leadership. This great task is already being carried out by the minority movement. It has already drawn up a proposed plan for the amalgamation of the existing unions into one Miners' Union. This

plan is being circulated throughout the lodges of Great Britain for discussion. The most active members of the minority movement are being thrown into the coal fields to carry on agitation for this change. And it can be stated, that this agitation is already producing good results.

Every coal field is discussing this most urgent problem and the M. M. is assured of the importance of the principle of One Union. In a letter from Scotland written by two miners, we read: "The question of reorganization is occupying the mind of our National Union. It is apparent that the formation of a Scottish National Union cannot be long delayed. In Scotland we have about 80 county unions. The defect of such a system is apparent in organization. A strong powerful machine must be built up in Scotland which will abolish all these small unions, with their glaring deficiencies.

It is hoped that the reorganization of the Scottish coalfield will not be long delayed, as Scotland has an important part to play in the building up of the National Miners' Union of Great Britain" ("The Miner, January 29th, 1927).

Similar reports come from other districts. Resolutions are being passed in the districts, as well as in many lodges demanding the reorganization of the MFGB into one miners' union, on the lines proposed by the miners' minority movement.

The changing of the machinery also means the removal of the incompetent local officials and county bureaucrats of the Straker-Varley type. This process is also beginning to develop. From all quarters come news of successes registered by the minority movement men in the candidature for lodge offices. The old reformist gang is being respectfully removed. They are being gradually supplanted by fighting militants, in some instances with tremendous majorities.

The last miners' lockout is only a beginning of a long series of struggles which will decide the fate of British capitalism. In these struggles the miners will play a decisive role. Thought at present defeated, the miners are neither dismayed nor destroyed. Their spirit, as Will Layther, the fighting leader of Durham, puts it, "is the spirit that laughs at tyrants and will break them." And this they will accomplish by a complete re-organization of their trade union machinery and by supplanting of the old reformist leadership by a new revolutionary leadership, which must come from the ranks of the minority movement.



Startling Progress!

"Lightning changes in The DAILY WORKER," one of our friends has called them. This is what has taken place in the paper during the course of the last few weeks. This is but a slight taste of what is coming. With our removal to New York, The DAILY WORKER has made a bold leap forward in the field of labor journalism, so much so that it has already aroused the deep ire of Green, Woll and the rest of the reactionary gang.

It is this ability to make lightning changes, when the situation demands it, that is a necessary qualification of a revolutionary organization. It is this faculty which insures our movement against the dead hand of tradition and conservatism. It is this ability which was one of the outstanding qualities of Comrade Ruthenberg. It is this tendency toward rapid self-improvement in our paper which must be encouraged in every possible way.

There is no better way of insuring the introduction of new features and even more interesting matter than by the building up of a large Sustaining Fund for the purpose. The Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund is a guarantee of the growth and development of our paper. Upon the size of the Sustaining Fund, upon the energy and enthusiasm

with which it is supported, will depend the amount of "startling progress" we can make in the future. Do your bit toward this end by becoming a REGULAR contributor to the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund.

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

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New York District to Open Ruthenberg Drive with Membership Meeting Tuesday, April 5th

The District Executive Committee of the New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party announced Monday night that the Ruthenberg Drive in the district will be opened officially with a general Party membership meeting at Manhattan Lyceum on Tuesday, April 5th.

The District Executive Committee held a special membership meeting at which very extensive plans were worked out for the drive.

The Organization Department of the District consisting of representatives of all departments of the District, the Organization Department, the Agitprop Department, the Women's Work Department, the Negro Department, the Co-operative Department, the Young Workers League, the Industrial Department, and all Section Organizers will be in charge of the drive.

Outline of Drive

The following is a brief outline of the Ruthenberg Drive in the New York District:

1. The Drive is to begin with the membership meeting and last to July 9th.

2. The Drive shall be based on the following campaigns of the Party:

a. Fight against the right wing in the unions that are now making a drive against the Communists and the left wing;

b. Organization of the unorganized; c. For a United Labor ticket in the coming elections;

d. Anti-imperialist campaign—China, Mexico, Nicaragua, etc; e. For the protection of the foreign born.

Slogans

3. The slogans for the Ruthenberg Drive in addition to those slogans arising out of the general party campaigns shall be:

a. EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER;

b. DOUBLE THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP;

c. "LET'S FIGHT ON"—Get a Ruthenberg Member;

d. "BUILD THE PARTY";

e. "Let's Close Our Ranks";

f. Ruthenberg Died Building the Workers' Cause—Communism;

g. BUILD THE WORKERS' (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

Aim of Drive

4. The aim of the drive is to achieve the following results:

a. Recruiting of new members;

b. Win back the old members who dropped out from the Party;

c. Build the circulation of the DAILY WORKER;

d. Build THE DAILY WORKER SUSTAINING FUND;

e. Raise the ideological level of the Party membership;

f. The activation of the Party membership.

5. The following steps shall be taken to mobilize the Party for the drive:

a. General Party Membership Meeting—to dramatize the campaign;

b. Functionaries meeting to consist of all Section Committees, Sub-Section Organizers, all members of the Organization Department, all Language Bureau Secretaries, all Party Editors—to mobilize the machinery for the drive;

c. Hold Section Meetings

d. Section membership meetings

where the life and work of Comrade Ruthenberg will be discussed and particular emphasis laid on work among the farmers, among women, among workers, youth, anti-imperialism, the role of the Party, the importance of organization work, etc. The agitprop will prepare special bulletins for the speakers for these discussions;

d. Meeting of all Trade Union Fraction Secretaries to mobilize for the drive in the unions;

e. Every Section, Sub-Section, Trade union and Language Fraction as well as every shop and street nucleus to elect a committee to be in charge of the drive. These committees to send regular reports on the drive to the District Organization Department;

f. The Organization Department is to report on the drive to the Political Committee of the District at least once every two weeks.

Shop Meetings

6. The drive should utilize the following means in its course:

a. Regular Shop Recruiting and DAILY WORKER Builders meetings;

b. Section Mass Meetings;

c. DAILY WORKER Readers Conferences by Sections;

d. Open Educational Meetings of the nuclei—effort to bring large number of sympathizers to these meetings;

e. May Day and other mass meetings—appeal and recruiting, also appeal for The DAILY WORKER at all Mass Meetings;

f. Open Forums, Picnics, Concerts, etc., arranged by the Party;

g. Utilization of the Trade Unions Fractions;

h. Special effort to recruit Party members from the T. U. E. L., the I. L. D., the Women's Councils, etc.

i. Special recruiting by the Street Nuclei in their neighborhood.

Negro Workers

7. The drive shall utilize and emphasize special appeal to:

a. Negro Workers;

b. Women Workers;

c. Specially worked out appeal to native American elements;

d. Effort to secure young workers to join the YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE under the general slogan, "A LEAGUE UNIT WHERE THERE IS A PARTY UNIT";

e. The building up of the children's movement, the YOUNG PIONEERS. The committees and departments in charge of these activities are to work out material and supervise the special appeal in each case and see that it is utilized thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Special Features

8. Special features of the drive:

a. Thruout the drive there shall be

concentration points as, for example, a week devoted to New Jersey, another to Section 1, etc. When concentrating upon a given territory the campaigns should be directed to appeal to the industry concentrated in that territory and special literature published as for example, Sec. 1, will have a special appeal to the Printing trades, the Waterfront, the Jewelry Workers, Section 2 a special appeal to Needle Trades Workers, etc.

In these concentrated weeks The DAILY WORKER will carry material dealing with the local municipal problems and the particular industry involved. The sections should pay for a quantity of DAILY WORKERS to be distributed free in the shops, the union meetings, and from house to house distribution of the works of Comrade Ruthenberg. His writings and pamphlets should be properly organized and thruout the drive the pamphlet, "WHAT THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY STANDS FOR AND WHY EVERY WORKER SHOULD JOIN," is to be distributed.

Special leaflets dealing with the Party campaigns on which the drive is based are to be distributed.

All leaflets are to have an appeal for membership and an appeal for The DAILY WORKER CIRCULATION.

9. The winning back of the old members must be given a great deal of effort and energy. This is to be accomplished by visiting committees organized by the sub-sections and the nuclei and by special appeals thru the press.

10. The District Executive Committee will give a large picture of Comrade Ruthenberg to the section that in proportion to its size will secure the largest number of new members. This picture will hang in the headquarters of the section that wins the prize.

Give Prizes

The District Executive Committee will also give other prizes to individual members who will excel in the drive. These prizes will be most likely the collected works of Comrade Ruthenberg. Detailed announcements will be published later.

The District Executive Committee will put its main energies in the Ruthenberg Drive for the next few months, so that we may make good the will of Comrade Ruthenberg embodied in his last words, "LET'S FIGHT ON AND BUILD THE PARTY!" in an effort to overcome the great loss to our Party and the American workingclass.

The District Executive Committee calls upon the membership to rally in full strength behind the drive, to achieve the aims outlined above.

The United Mine Workers Face the Greatest Crisis

In Its History

The most disgraceful surrender in the history of the American labor movement has been made by the Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers. The capitalist press is jubilant.

A fair sample of the comment is the following from the New York World:

"It is a source of satisfaction to friends of industrial peace to find the United Mine Workers making a proposition to the operators in the bituminous coal field providing for the continuance of work in the mines, pending negotiation of a wage agreement in April. In the usual course nothing less than a suspension of work in this field would be declared on April 1.

"This is a move in the right direction. Nor is this the only concession the miners are making. Accepting the operators' position that differing conditions in different states make an interstate conference and agreement impossible or impracticable, the miners propose that district scales be made. Thus President Lewis and his colleagues among the officials of the miners' organization have signified a disposition to go as far as possible to prevent a suspension that would be costly to the public. This recognition of public interest in an industrial controversy involving a basic industry is highly commendable."

Unfortunately for the coal miners President Lewis is supposed to represent them. Actually he appears in this life and death struggle of the most important union in the American Labor movement as a representative of the "public"—that mythical entity which is used to justify all attacks on workingclass and its living standard.

The New York World and the other capitalist papers are proving the charges made against the Lewis machine by the Communists and the left wing in the miners' union. We have said time and time again that Lewis does not fight for the interests of the miners and his surrender without even an attempt to strike a blow, his reversion to the futile and fatal policy of district agreements, is the crowning corroboration of our statements. Lewis talks peace while the union is being cut to pieces. He weeps for the public while the non-union territories are strangling the United Mine Workers of America.

Cynically the New York World says: "Unless the primary object of the operators is to take advantage of the situation to wreck the miners' organization, some basis of agreement which takes into consideration the varying conditions in the different districts ought to be possible."

The surest way to destroy the miners' union is to substitute district agreements for one uniform national agreement and this is what Lewis has agreed to do. "The primary purpose of the operators" IS to destroy the miners' union and Lewis is playing into their hands while he prates of the public interest.

Lewis has thrown away the greatest weapon the miners ever forged—the national agreement for which the coal diggers fought years to obtain.

This is the labor leader who wars on Communists and other militant workers, boasts his salary to \$12,000 per year and spends the union money organizing fake delegations to conventions instead of organizing the non-union fields.

The UMWA faces the greatest crisis in its history. The "Save the Union" bloc must play the role its name implies—it must fight uncompromisingly for its program of no district agreements, no wage cut, organization of the non-union fields and honest and militant leadership.

It must rally the rank and file to its program and to save the union is its immediate task.

The Nanking Massacre

Details slowly coming thru the deluge of lies reveal that the bombardment of Nanking by British and American warships is one of those bloody and wanton atrocities which redden the path of imperialism.

Five hundred tons of metal and explosives were poured into an unfortified city and its helpless population. Not only was Nanking laid in ruins but Pukow was shelled and burned. Both sides of the Yangtze were bombarded and one gets the picture of noble British and American naval heroes, their warships anchored in the river, as safe as if they were in the Hudson, murdering with modern artillery men, women and children unable to defend themselves. No more cowardly proceeding is recorded by history.

But the result has been to strengthen the anti-imperialist drive of the Chinese masses and with the bodies of the 7000 victims of the British and American murderers will be buried the corpse of imperialism in China.

No more costly target practice has ever been indulged in by the gunboats of Britain and America.

TELEGRAPH WORKERS LOSE OUT ON BONUSES

By SIDNEY TEPPER.

"Why did we get a smaller bonus this year compared with last?"—is the question asked by the workers of the Western Union Telegraph Co. The company made more money and did a greater business, during the last year of 1926 than in the previous year.

Some workers simply shug their shoulders: "We do not know how they figure the bonus, how much they have to have before they give us something. One thing we do know. This year we got only a half of the sum received last year."

Less Bonus—Fewer Jobs. Others who understand the company's figures, state: "The Western Union Telegraph Co., has spent about four million dollars for installation of new simplex automatic machinery

and other improvements. This was taken out of the profits and figured in as expenses, therefore, we received a smaller bonus. We paid with our bonus for new improvements. The immediate results of these improvements already has been felt by the Morse operators who were either laid off or put on part time basis.

Plenty of Net Profit. The sum taken in during 1926 was 136 million. Net profit, after deducting maintenance expenses, depreciation, repair taxes and appropriations for new contracts—was 15% million dollars. Last year's total income was 129 million, with a net profit of 15 million dollars.

The big appropriations for new circuits accounts for almost the same net profit as a year before, although the business exceeded by 7 million dollars that of last year.

The Disintegration of the Socialist Party

By DAVID KVIKTO

Article V

IN the motley crowd of reactionaries, liquidators, adherents of "watch your step," and "every dog has his day" theories, the position of L. F. Budenz (the editor of the "Labor Age") in the Socialist Party is a very peculiar one. The reason is that his standpoint is a proletarian one. One wonders what kinship is there between him and the socialist party, which according to his own characteristic, is "middle-class."

WITHOUT suspecting it Budenz speaks a language of a semi-conscious, near-Communist. That is what he says in his criticism of the socialist party: "Lost in the mazes of parliamentarism, it has all to long neglected the obvious fact that the primary struggle of the American workers for control of industry is still on the industrial field, rather than in the halls of Congress, and probably always will be."

It may be of interest to Budenz to learn that at the beginning of the Communist movement its syndicalist wing criticised the parliamentarism of the socialist party in a similar manner. It is not important for us now to analyze Budenz's confused notions. What we wonder is how can such a view live in close proximity to a party for which parliamentarism is an idol? How can these following words appear in a paper whose chief editor is Mr. Oneal? "The call to the socialist party is to build up the trade unions, to carry ahead the fight of the trade unions, to peer into the fields where unionism does not exist. It should confine itself to the economic fight against the capitalist system—expressed through the trade unions and through the consequent wide-spread educational activities, which go hand and hand with this idea."

DOES not Budenz know that the trade union bureaucrats with the help of the socialist party persecute the left wing exactly for such activity? To organize the unorganized, to work in the unions—this is the

militant slogan of the Workers (Communist) Party! For this activity are its members hunted by the A. F. of L. and the S. P. hounds. Is it possible that the editor of "The Labor Age" does not know it?

WE already saw that Budenz criticizes the parliamentarism of the socialist party, yet he is not altogether opposed to political activity. He is for a . . . labor party. In the labor party, he says, the socialist groups can very successfully serve on the educational field as the independent labor party of Great Britain. There they should support the following program:

1. Extension of unionism, as the chief hope of the workers.

2. Socialization of industry, with workers' control, as the full fruition of the workers' hopes.

3. No compromise with war or economic imperialism, and the necessity for extending international cooperation between the labor movements of the world.

4. The need for a labor party, as auxiliary to these efforts—largely to solidify the objective of the workers."

EVEN if Budenz' information about the Communist movement in the United States is third rate, he would have to acknowledge that his plan is taken from the Workers (Communist) Party, and though it is copied very badly, nevertheless it is borrowed from the "damned" Communists. The question here, to be sure, is not about a copyright, but about that naive of Budenz when he thinks it possible to cheat the old birds, that is that such a program could be acceptable by the socialist party only for the reason that he would call it socialist and not Communist. "But," it will be objected, "nothing is here said about dictatorship and Sovietism." True, but Budenz advises to speak the "American language," and, therefore, he avoids those "terrible" words. Well, and what is the meaning of such words as "socialization of industry, with workers' control as the full fruition of the workers' hopes," or "extension of unionism, as the chief

hope of the workers?" How can such words be interpreted as "nothing will convince the worker of the inefficiency of the capitalist system, so far as he is concerned more than the voice of some one standing shoulder to shoulder with him in his immediate fight?" Or can criticism as "They did not really wish to soil their hands by too much contact with the honest-to-God workers?" Budenz "is careful." He preads "not for the capture of the unions by certain socialists or radical groups or leaders—a policy doomed to complete defeat—but for penetration of the unions by a radical philosophy, based on a sympathetic desire to attain victory for the workers, now and in the future."

IF Budenz were a more diligent reader of Communist literature and keener observer of the left wing tactics, he would understand that the aim of the left wing is not to "capture," but to "penetrate." To capture control in the unions, brother Budenz, is possible only by force in the interests of a minority or gang (and this purpose is being pursued now by the right wing union smashers), but to "penetrate" means through correct tactics and constant "contact shoulder to shoulder" with the masses (as the left wing is doing) to win over the majority of the members and with the help of true representatives of the workers to work in the interests of the rank and file, exposing the treacherous leaders and their gang.

BUDENZ' advice to be a realist, that is to endeavor to size up the situation in a given industry and to lead the struggle in accordance with such correct estimate of Communist strategy.

THIS is Leninism, brother Budenz. A Leninist is not afraid to "soil his hands" by the contact with the masses in their daily struggles. The Leninist program is to go into the unions, to help to build them, to organize the unorganized, yet never forgetting the ultimate goal of the movement. Leninism throws out the slogan of building of a "labor party," yet does not regard parliamentarism

DRAMA

The Death Sentence

"Chicago," With a Wide Grin, Says That American Courts Have a Fatal Sickness

Reviewed by HARBOR ALLEN

CHESTER MORRIS

It is late in the year to praise Maurine Watkins' "Chicago" (produced by Sam H. Harris at the Music Box). But the critic for The DAILY WORKER doesn't get tickets as easily as the critic for the New York Times. No good at crashing the gate, he sometimes has to buy his way in.

In spite of having to buy my way into "Chicago," I think it's a good play. Together with a hilarious audience, I snickered and laughed and roared and smirked and slapped my knees. "Chicago" is the best comedy I've seen for years.

It's the kind of play that I personally, get soft about. It isn't a great play; too ephemeral, too noisy, too limited, too repetitious. But it has elements of a first-rate working class satire. It starts with a bang—literally, a revolver shot. It is full of action. It is not afraid of horseplay or slapstick humor. It is simple. It has suspense and a stout story. It goes in for crowds and the unsheltered places where life is boisterous, real and kicking. Its material is drawn from the tabloids. Its speech is the speech of the people. From the first minute—when Roxy Hart kills her lover—to the last when she thanks "all youse guys of the jury" for acquitting her—the story is the old one you've read once a month in the Graphic. Didn't the Greeks use the people's stories for their dramas? So does Maurine Watkins.

A Tabloid Debauch

But "Chicago" is not all just belly laughter. It has a target which it hits not only with gusto but with dead aim. No scholar in ten volumes could do so much to convince the people that our courts are circuses, our judges and prosecutors publicity seekers, our cops boobs, our lawyers highway robbers, our moralists humbugs, our jails bedlams, our public officials crooks. Under Miss Watkins' laugh is a snarl. Under her horseplay is the conviction that justice is sort of drunken debauch for the tabloids.

We revolutionists ought to get a lot of courage out of watching the crowds pack "Chicago." Ten years ago Miss Watkins would have been lynched for questioning the sanctity of American courts. Today even the hardened Broadwayite laughs with her. Who respects the courts today? Who thinks American justice is anything more than a farce today? And who can doubt, when he sees not only "Chicago," but the audiences of "Chicago," that our government is so rotten, so ready to fall apart that it has to laugh at itself; is ready to hang itself with senile glee.

A Very Sick Patient

Go see "Chicago." Go early for tickets: the scalpers snatch up the good ones. Go and convince yourself that all the whole worn-out structure of capitalism needs is a good push to topple it over into junk and kindling. Another war, another ten years, another twenty, "Chicago" is one of the doctors pronouncing the death sentence. "Chicago," says the patient has spinal meningitis, locomotor ataxia, and softening of the brain; nothing on God's earth can

Co-featured with James Rennie in "Crime," the Shipman-Hymer melodrama at the Times Square Theatre.

save it. Only, the doctor is funny and says it with a grin. It's better that way. People listen to funny doctors.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

"Queen High" will celebrate the end of the first year at the Ambassador Theatre tonight.

Francis Edwards Faragoh, author of "Pinwheel," which just closed at the Neighborhood Playhouse, has collaborated with Irene Lewisohn in a number which is to be a feature of the bill of Lyric Drama which opens next Tuesday.

Marjorie Gatenon has been engaged for the part of Gwendolyn in "Tangles," the musical version of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest." Flavia Arcaro will play Lady Bracknell.

"Hearts Are Trumps," a comedy from the French of Felix Gauder will be presented by Henry Baron at the Morosco Theatre next Tuesday night. The cast includes Frank Morgan, Vivian Martin and C. H. Croker-King.

Lynn Riggs, the author of "Big Lake," which the American Laboratory Theatre has in rehearsal for production in April, is the author of "Sump'n Like Wings," an Oklahoma play announced by the Actors' Theatre last year but as yet unproduced.

Ernest Vajda, author of "Fata Morgana" and "The Crown Pince," will address the European history classes of Columbia University this afternoon. Vajda is planning a trip to California to engage in moving picture work.

"Pogrom," is the new title for "The Message," which opens next Monday night at the Bronx Opera House prior to showing at a Broadway theatre. Howard Lang and Elizabeth Spencer head the cast.

Hal Forde will play a leading part in the forthcoming musical version of "The Importance of Being Earnest." The production is now in rehearsal.

AMUSEMENTS

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FARL CARROLL
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Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes"
The Hilarious Comedy

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street,
Evs. 8-12. Matines 2-30
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Theatre Guild Acting Company in
BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
GUILD THEATRE, W. 52 St. Evs. 8-10
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2-15

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama
Edith Fitzgerald, who plays the part of Kitty in "Chicago" at the Music Box Theatre, is now working on a new play. Miss Fitzgerald is the author of "The Event," to be produced in the fall.

THE SILVER CORD
John Golden
52nd Theat. 296 West 42nd St. Evs. 8-10
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2-15

as the ultimate aim, but only as a weapon in the hands of the toiling masses.

BETWEEN the views of a Russell and following the footsteps of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, of a Hillquit to whom parliamentary action is the only hope of the socialist party, and that of Budenz, who almost turns his back on political activity, there is such a distance that the socialist party, which has dwindled into a handful of people, will never be in a position to cover. Of course, it is possible to prolong the agony of the

dying, but this only helping to poison the atmosphere for the remaining members. But to save the socialist party, to restore it to its former status, who but a fool can believe it? It is high time to let the dead bury their dead, Brother Budenz, to put aside prejudices and to remember that there is a choice between the progressive forces with the Workers (Communist) Party as the leader, and the reactionary alliance of the master class, A. F. of L. flunkys and discredited socialist party politicians. The S. P. as a party is doomed.

ANTONOVSKY PUT IN THE TOMBS JAIL THRU FRAME UP

Sigman, Rosalsky Imprison Militant

Louis Antonovsky, of local 8 in the Tombs today, another victim of a right wing frame-up. His three small children are wondering why their father doesn't come home from work. Antonovsky was an active picket during the recent cloakmakers' strike, but even Judge Otto Rosalsky did not hold him for a jail term when an employer charged him with malicious mischief. In January, Antonovsky was put on probation for three years. He went to work in the Meyer Hanser shop at 45 West 17 street, and reported regularly to Judge Rosalsky.

Some weeks later, on February 28, Antonovsky was the victim of a framed-up attempt by right wing sympathizers to put him back in jail. He was accused of beating up Morris Katz, a worker from Reisman Rothman and Bieber, who at first stated that he could not recognize his assailants, but later "identified" three men known to be sympathetic to the Joint Board, including Antonovsky and Aaron Wortuns, who had been attacked the previous day by gangsters. Wouldn't Hear Evidence.

That the charges against him were a frame-up is proved by the fact that he was at work in the Meyer Hanser shop at the time of the alleged assault upon Katz, as is shown by his time card. In spite of this irrefutable evidence, Judge Otto Rosalsky before whom he appeared for his regular report on Monday, refused to hear any defense, and committed him to jail, with the statement "A man who is on probation should keep out of trouble."

On Tuesday morning his employer appeared to testify in his behalf, as well as a number of workers from the shop, all of whom knew that he had been working overtime in the shop at the time of the assault. Judge Rosalsky again refused to hear any testimony, and recommitted Antonovsky to the Tombs until Friday.

To Starve Families.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, is commenting on the case, pointed out that Judge Rosalsky had resorted to similar tactics in the case of Oscar Newman and Max Gorenstein, whom he kept in jail for nearly three weeks by postponing sentence before they were finally released on probation. "Judge Rosalsky evidently intends to deprive this man of his chance of making a living for his family by this kind of tactic," he said.

"This is just another example of how this judge is prejudiced to such an extent as to be unfit to act in such cases. That Antonovsky was the victim of a frame-up could have been established in ten minutes, and he could have gone free to continue his honest work by which he supports his family. Instead, Rosalsky has heartlessly put him into jail, and evidently intends to keep him there for an indefinite period, though all the while, his employer and his fellow workers are ready to testify to his innocence."

Raise Fund.

An out-of-town campaign for funds with which to carry on defense for the sixteen imprisoned cloak makers and seven furriers who were victims of the recent strikes, will be opened in Philadelphia Wednesday evening at a great mass meeting of workers. Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board of Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions, and Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers Joint Board, will be the principal speakers.

Mass meetings have also been arranged in Cleveland, for the coming Sunday, and for Boston on Tuesday, April 5.

In New York there will be a mass meeting of women workers on Wednesday, April 6, in halls to be announced later.

Suspend College Girls.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 30.—Secrecy veiled the suspension of at least eight young women from the New Jersey college for women here today for infractions of college rules.

Violations for which girl students may be suspended include "excessive social engagements, unauthorized auto rides, smoking and leaving the campus without permission."

Nancy Watches Hubby.

LONDON, March 30.—Lady Nancy Astor is not a lady of leisure. "I have a husband and that is a full time job," Lady Astor told an educational meeting at Bristol, explaining that between her family and her parliamentary duties she had about ten minutes a day for relaxation.

Funerals Passaic 6163.

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Japanese Fibre Flowers

Japanese Silk Flower a Specialty
All Kinds of Decorations Done
Estimate Cheerfully Given
L. BROMBACHER, Manager
Brombacher Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Anti-Jingo Meeting At Minneapolis on Friday, Not on Sat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 30.—Protests against the brutal slaughter of Chinese at Nanking by British and American marines will be coincidental with the celebration of the capture of Shanghai by the Nationalist Army being staged here Friday by the "Conference Against Intervention in Mexico, Nicaragua and China."

The meeting, originally scheduled for Saturday, had to be changed for Friday. S. A. Stockwell will speak on "The Growth of American Imperialism"; Ole Hellie of the "Mid-west Student" will speak on "Recent Industrial Developments in China"; Carl Skoglund will discuss the political significance of recent events. A Chinese speaker will also talk on the Kuomintang.

The meeting will be held at the Farmer-Labor headquarters, 242 W. Broadway.

NEWS NOTES FROM NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC, N. J., March 30.—On Friday evening at Kanter's Hall the chauffeurs and helpers held a mass meeting for the purpose of talking over working conditions in Passaic county. They listened to their organizers Tracey and Conlon from Hudson county on conditions in their respective localities.

Next week the bosses will be presented the demands of the union and the fellow-workers were urged to line up all the unorganized chauffeurs and to stick together no matter what emergency arises in the near future. All non-union men are urged to join the organization so that the workers can show a solid front against the bosses.

Port Committee Effects Politicians.

TRENTON, N. J.—Last year the port authority committee came in for a strong slanging from New Jersey trade unionists when they were charged with favoring non-union contractors with contracts. The committee headed by former governor George S. Silzer of New Jersey has within its power, at present, the spending of millions of dollars of the state's money. They have in their jurisdiction the awarding of contracts to contractors for the construction of all bridges across the Hudson that will unite Jersey with New York.

A bill has been introduced and passed in the Jersey legislature giving Governor Moore power to veto any measure that the port authority may pass upon. New York and Governor Smith promise to test the constitutionality of the bill if Moore signs it, which means that Governor Moore is a Hague lieutenant. Mayor Hague of Jersey City is national committee member of the democratic party. He is also a boomer for Governor Moore of New Jersey as a candidate for the presidency in 1928. This means a division in the ranks of the democratic politicians who have national influence.

But the awarding of contracts and the spending of millions of dollars by the port committee means much more to the workers of New Jersey. It means that if the contracts are awarded to Jersey engineers that local workers and trade unionists will find employment.

Against Polish Terror.

NEWARK, N. J.—On Sunday April 3rd there will be a mass meeting to protest against the terror and atrocities committed in Poland against class conscious workers. The meeting will be held in the Ukrainian Hall at 57 Beacon St. There will be speakers in English, Polish, Russian, etc. Admission is free and workers are urged to attend.

First class machinists out of work can secure employment at the Carriers Engineering Co. Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark. Wages run at 90 cents per hour for the first four weeks then at the rate of a dollar an hour. Members of the machinists' union are preferred.

500 More Workers Laid Off.

ELIZABETH, N. J., — 500 more employes of the Bayway Plant owned by the Standard Oil Co., will be discharged Friday. Reorganization is the excuse given by the company officials. But men who know conditions in the plant credit it to the new process in the manufacture of gasoline. The maintenance department is to be eliminated entirely. This lay-off will reduce the number of workers to about 2,500. This means that half of the men have been fired since the first of the year. The new process in manufacture of the oil will net millions of dollars in profits for the company but unemployment and starvation for the workers.

Awarded \$10,500.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 30.—A jury sitting before supreme court Justice Frank L. Young here today awarded Mrs. Rose Pike, of Yonkers, five hundred damages and her husband \$10,000 damages in a suit brought by the couple against the Yonkers Railroad Company as the result of injuries suffered by the woman in an accident on one of the company's trolley cars on March 25, 1926.

Send The Daily Worker Every Day

WOLF'S DENIAL OF PEACE RUMORS SHOWS REACTIONARIES SQUABBLING

The attempt of the president of the International Fur Workers' Union, Olse Schachtman, to create trouble between the independent fur manufacturers and the New York Furriers Joint Board, was revealed in a letter which this right wing official sent yesterday to notify independent firms that the Joint Board has no right to deal "for and in behalf of the International Fur Workers' Union."

Tries to Make Trouble. In addition to giving official notice of the "dissolution" of the Joint Board, this letter ends with a paragraph saying, "You undoubtedly have deposited some form of security with the former Joint Board."

We shall be glad to cooperate with you in securing the return of this sum and see that it is redeposited in a safe place and under the proper authorities.

Scheme Will Fail.

This deliberate attempt to make trouble is sure to meet with defeat, the Joint Board believes, because the season is just beginning and the manufacturers will not want to have any labor difficulties just now.

Joint Board Contracts.

"The letter sent by President Schachtman to the independent fur manufacturers has no significance whatsoever," said Ben Gold, general manager of the New York Furriers Joint Board in commenting on this matter yesterday.

"The independent manufacturers have concluded agreements with the Joint Board only, and the officers of the International have nothing at all to do with them. Neither had the A.

F. of L. committee anything to do with these agreements.

Will Keep Contract.

"The securities of the independent manufacturers have been deposited with the Joint Board for the duration of our agreement for the purpose of assuring the maintenance of union conditions by the independent manufacturers. These securities are in the safe keeping of the New York Joint Board."

"We are positive that the manufacturers will maintain their contractual relations with the Joint Board regardless of Mr. Schachtman's letter. The manufacturers have begun to make samples, and it will not be conducive to their interests to allow themselves to be provoked into unnecessary trouble and difficulties, which the officers of the International are attempting to do."

New Judge on Well Report.

Appointment of a city magistrate to conduct hearings on the so-called statements of bribe charges in connection with the fur workers strike of last year, will be made on Thursday as Chief Magistrate William McAdoo announced yesterday.

The District Attorney has named Assistant District Attorney Brotherton to sit in on these hearings to discover whether there is any evidence of violation of the law.

Magistrate McAdoo is still considering details of the report of the fur strike compiled by the A. F. of L. Special Investigating Committee, which was handed to Mayor Walker and then turned over to the magistrate last Friday.

PHILADELPHIA HOLDS BIG PARADE TO FIGHT INTERVENTION IN CHINA

(Continued from Page One)

father and founder of the Nationalist Party, the Kuomintang, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Then, in a different tenor, he denounced American intervention in China, a policy, skillfully camouflaged under the declaration "Open Door" but easily susceptible to British foreign policy.

Sketching briefly and concisely the inhuman conditions under which the Chinese young workers toil and suffer under the rule of foreign imperialism, Irving Green of the Young Workers Communist League, demanded on behalf of the young workers of Philadelphia that United States keep "Hands Off China."

In introducing the next speaker, P. S. Ho, chairman Baul explained: "Mr. Ho will address us in Chinese, but the language of Revolution is international. We shall understand."

Weisbord Speaks

Rising dramatically to the occasion, Albert Weisbord, youthful leader of the historic Passaic strike, painted in bold, vigorous and forceful touches the picture of New China; the tincture of red in the rising sun of China; of the history-making and world creating struggle of the mighty Chinese nation against the strangling octopus of world imperialism; the mighty sweep of the Chinese masses, under the iron heel of foreign domination for more than a century. Clearly, he showed the alignment of forces of the imperialists in China; the Standard Oil interests, etc.

"World imperialism has now brought into being destructive forces greater than the constructive forces it generates, and unless the workers of the world gain the mechanism and control of society, there is the greatest danger that the fabric of civilization will be smashed irreparably. The workers hold the future of society in their hands."

Most generous was the response to the appeal for a collection to defray the expenses of the meeting, the total being \$532.00.

Growth of Nationalism

Sherman Chang, especially address-

ing himself to the Chinese students, told of the growth of the Nationalist consciousness of the Chinese nation.

The last speaker, Wm. Pickens, field secretary of the Association for Advancement of Colored People spoke of the growing restiveness of the oppressed colonial peoples of the world, and their growing determination to throw off the yoke of world imperialism.

Before adjourning the following resolution was carried unanimously:

To Resist Intervention

WHEREAS, After many years of subjugation to the imperialist robbery of Great Britain, Japan, France, America, and other capitalist nations, the workers and peasants of China have organized an effective resistance to foreign-domination, and have under the leadership of the Kuomintang, almost completely rid their country of the imperialists and their native agents, and

WHEREAS, The military and naval forces of imperialism have been utilized in a most infamous manner to drown in blood the heroic struggle of these Chinese workers and peasants, the shelling of Nanking and the consequent slaughter of thousands of Chinese being a case in point, and

Illegal Invasion

WHEREAS, The forces of American imperialism are among those who have illegally invaded China, in spite of the fact that the efficient Cantonese army is quite capable of keeping order and safeguarding life,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That we hail the victorious Kuomintang and the workers and peasants of China, and extend our fraternal greetings and wishes for their continued successes, and further

Withdraw Forces!

THAT we demand that all foreign military and naval forces, including those of America, be immediately withdrawn from Chinese territory, and that the workers and peasants of China be left to forge out their own destiny, without the imposition of special privileges for foreigners.

DAILY WORKER CLUB OF LOS ANGELES TO HOLD A CONCERT SAT., APRIL 16TH

By ROSE KAPLAN (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 30.—The Daily Worker Builders' Club of Los Angeles announces the attention and in particular calls the attention of the bay district comrades that it has reorganized its forces and means business from now on.

Some time ago an article signed by "Adonis" a worker correspondent of San Francisco, appeared in the Daily Worker criticizing our best builders and throwing shady suggestions on the Sunny South such as "home town of Aimee McPherson." We wish to emphasize that Aimee McPherson is not a member of our club and though her application was suggested by some of our good friends the club unanimously has turned it down.

At our last meeting, March 14th, a committee of five was elected to arrange details for the International Workers' and Peasants' Concert and Entertainment to be held Saturday, April 16th at 8:00 p. m. at Forester's Hall, 951 South Olive Street. This will be something that Los Angeles has never seen before. Workers' and Peasants' struggles, feelings,

and life expressed in songs, music, and drama. Artists will appear in their national costume. Music of different nations and this all for thirty-five cents.

Splendid Program

Comrades Rudolph Liebich and Douglas Robson, both members of the Club have volunteered to organize this splendid program. The concert will be the closing call for the present Annual Lenin Drive. Besides other routine business of the meeting of March 14th, Comrade Fisher dwelt on the importance of the Correspondent's class and Paul C. Reiss reported on the progress of the present drive in the southern part of the state. Comrades and sympathizers willing to participate in the Correspondents' Class are asked to register with the Secretary Queen Silver at 322 West Second street or with the local representative, Paul C. Reiss.

De Pinedo Reaches New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30.—Francisco De Pinedo, commander of the airplane Santa Maria, arrived here shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon from Havana.

Operators' President Says Bosses Will Lock Out Miners On April 1

CHICAGO, March 30.—Pete Miller, president of the Illinois Mine Operators Association, in talks with presidents of similar organizations elsewhere, stated today that a split of the United Mine Workers Policy Committee offer to continue work during negotiations, the operators would close down their mines on April 1. His organization is demanding a wage cut.

ROW ON "PURETY", NEW JOB NOW FOR McLAUGHLIN

Police Commissioner George V. McLaughlin is through. He announced his resignation yesterday, to take effect at once. The official reason given by the chief of the city's police force, which includes the strikebreaking corps known as the industrial squad, for leaving the "service" is that he has "secured a better paying job in the form of the vice-presidency of the Postal Telegraph Company."

The real basis for the present stir, however, is found in the fact that Tammany Hall is somewhat divided on the question as to whether or not it shall continue its policy of intimidating some of its own friends, like Alderman McGuiness of Brooklyn, who have been making "side money" by running gambling dens in the Tammany clubs throughout the city.

The faction which McLaughlin represented, in an effort to graduate the traditional unsavory reputation which is associated with the name "Tammany Hall," embarked on a "purity" campaign which explains to a large extent also the present attacks on Broadway plays.

Saving "Al"

The local clinchings of the Tammany politicians has its national aspect in the program to put "Al" Smith across for president, who, they feel, has enough to overcome because of his Catholicism without having in addition to apologize for the rough-house reputation of his party.

Under the regime of Commissioner McLaughlin, workers on strike were the victims of the most unprecedented kind of brutality and viciousness. This was especially true of the activities of the industrial squad, who, with monotonous regularity staged savage attacks on various groups of strikers.

Beat Furriers.

The most recent carnival of brutality of McLaughlin's pet contingent was displayed a week ago last Tuesday when, without the slightest provocation, the industrial squad went through the fur market and beat up hundreds of men and women. The attack was made with the active assistance of stool pigeons of the reactionary International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

CHICAGO ELECTION CAMPAIGN HAS EXPOSED CAPITALIST POLITICIANS

(Continued from Page One) has become notoriously known. Gun play, killings, and kidnappings are usual events on election days. It may also be expected at this April 5 election. Stuffing or stealing of ballot boxes has for years been perpetuated on a grand scale. The Chicago registration for the 1926 primaries revealed election frauds to an extent of 218,217 names being stricken from the registration lists because of proven false entry.

The words "crime and politics" have become commonly associated. The leaders of the so-called crime rings are the handymen of political ring-leaders. The gang-land elements now appear jubilant over "Big Bill" Thompson's lead. This calls to mind exposures made last summer by the "Better Government Association" showing pictures of a banquet given by the "Diamond Jags" Esposito attended by the Genna brothers and other gang-land chiefs. Amongst the representatives of politics were senator Deane, states attorney Crowe, and others. Chicago's annual crime bill has reached approximately \$60,000,000. While the Chicago politicians of the old parties mutually accuse one another of crime association, the facts reveal the actual dependency of candidates of both parties upon the so-called crime elements, the gunmen gangs, for support in elections.

Are Fit Company

"Big Bill" Thompson, and states attorney Crowe are undeniably fit company. In the past, Thompson would sometimes refer to Crowe as a "little rat," while Crowe's answer would be "a pungent skunk." In his speeches of 1924 Thompson would often refer to Crowe, Barrett, and Brundage somewhat as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen, any time you'll find that I am in the same political bed with Bobby Crowe, the Barrett brothers, Ed Brundage, who was the cause of killing Governor Small's wife, the Chicago Tribune profiteering from Canadian free lands for their pulp paper, and Medill McCormick who voted for war, then you'll know that Bill Thompson has turned out to be a crook."

On the whole the Chicago political record has been mostly Democratic. The Democratic politicians mainly enjoying the fruits of the spoil. During the last term Bill Brennan, the big Democratic boss, has been the patronage dispenser of the local administration. Of recent years a new by-product of Chicago capitalist politics has been developed in the bi-partisan alliance. Through such alliance with the Crowe-Barrett faction, the Democrats have been able to reinforce their weaker points, the Crowe-Barrett faction getting their part of the spoils.

Exposed Alliance

During the 1926 primary elections, Alderman Albert exposed some of the results of the bi-partisan alliance in the Sanitary District. The budget of the district had increased from approximately \$19,000,000 the previous year to the sum of \$42,000,000 in 1926. The payroll, he stated, was used to give jobs to political

workers, friends, and relatives of the trustees and persons whose political influence are desired. The number employed in 1922 increased from 1,497 to 2,200 in 1926. Amongst many other charges, he also stated that excessive payments to "engineering experts" were found. A special reviewing board of engineers costing \$302,367.28 in addition to the regular engineering payroll. The additional sum was used for political patronage.

"Good People" Various groups, self-styled and otherwise, like the Better Government Association, the Municipal Voters League, and so-called "citizens committees" are now appealing to the voters to disregard political lines and vote for "good people" and "fit candidates." This is the usual practice, and leads nowhere as far as the workers are concerned. The Cook County Wage Earners League, an aggregation of trade union officials, have rallied to the support of Crowe's candidate, "Big Bill" Thompson. Whatever program the contending candidates have to offer seems to have gotten lost in the shuffle. One thing, however, stands out decisively. None of them champion the interests of labor or offer any program which in any way corresponds with the needs of the organized labor movement or the large working class of the city. This phase of the election campaign will be dealt with in the next article.

Sinking Into Mud, Man Saved by his Colleagues

BAYONNE, N. J., March 30.—Frank Corcoran, 32, of Media, Pa., a workman employed on a dredge in the Newark Bay Channel here, narrowly escaped death today when he sank up to his shoulders in the mud which is being used in the construction of a new bulkhead. Corcoran stepped off the stonework of the bulkhead onto the mud and immediately began sinking. Fellow workmen on the dredge layed planks around him and pulled him to safety only a minute before he would have sunk out of sight.

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Borah Takes His Place with the Imperialist Foes of the Chinese Republic

By J. LOUIS ENGDAL.

AS the United States plunges toward actual war openly declared against China, the lip service friends of subject peoples rapidly fall away. This always takes place. The present situation, not only with regard to China, but also Mexico and Nicaragua, is no exception.

It will be remembered that prior to the world war, Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, had a reputation as a pacifist and liberal. Yet he became Woodrow Wilson's secretary of war, one of the worst jingoes of them all.

J. Mitchell Palmer, of Philadelphia, was a Quaker and pacifist, with a supposedly liberal twist of mind. But as Wilson's attorney general, he led a reign of terror, antedating the deposed Attorney General Daugherty as red baiter and radical hunter.

Now Senator William E. Borah joins the casualties including those turning against the Chinese masses. He strips himself of the last shreds of the anti-imperialist cloak that he has been wearing as a so-called friend of oppressed nations.

The stripping has been a gradual one for Borah. But it has, nevertheless, been effective.

He has continually urged the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics. Recently when he was charged with having deserted his stand on this question, he reiterated his demand for the recognition of the Soviet Union. The crucial test, however, occurred when Samuel Gompers, the late president of the American Federation, an enemy of the Workers' Republic, challenged Borah's stand. The open clash came at hearings held by the senate foreign relations committee, of which Borah is chairman. At the crucial moment, when Borah was expected to make an aggressive fight, he suddenly adjourned the hearings. His militancy on this question has gradually faded.

Borah's failure to take a definite and aggressive stand against the open intervention in Nicaragua is of more recent date. In speeches delivered on Tuesday at Utica and Syracuse, New York, he revealed himself more than ever as drifting closer and closer to an open stand with the imperialists. On the Nicaraguan issue he said:

"I object to the Nicaraguan situation not so much because our marines are there to protect life, but because we recognized the wrong individual."

That is about as deep as Borah's differences with imperialism go at the present time. Borah, in the same speech, declared that he had been campaigning for the republican party ever since the campaign for Blaine and Logan, way back in the last century, which means that he claims to have always been a good republican. Borah has been an upholder of the republican party during all the time that it has been the political spokesman of the developing American imperialist empire. He has never broken with it.

At Utica Borah declared that, "I think he (Cal Coolidge) is entitled to the nomination (for re-election as president in 1928) and can have it if he wants it." Borah knows Coolidge wants it.

To support Coolidge in the United States is to support the creature, Diaz, in Nicaragua, of the imperialist that keeps Coolidge in the White House. This exposes how sincere Borah is in lending lip service to Sacasa, the opponent of Diaz. This is the Borah that contents himself with a speech in the senate on the "legality" of dollar diplomacy's aggressions in Central America, as if robbery could be committed "legally."

Another shred of large proportions was torn from Borah's anti-imperialist cloak when he meekly surrendered to the administration in its refusal to permit him to go to Mexico with other members of the senate foreign relations committee and investigate conditions there for themselves.

Senator King at least made an effort to get into Hayti, forcing the local stool pigeons of the Dollar Kings to keep him out. Not so, Senator Borah. At this time when Coolidge and Kellogg are trying to explain mysterious letters sent to the enemies of the Mexican workers, promising American aid and sympathy in support of any uprising against the Mexican government, Borah is upstate in New York making speeches that are favorable if anything to administration policies. The least that could be expected from Borah would be an immediate investigation of these letters and a strenuous demand that they be made public so that the workers and farmers of the nation could get a look at them and decide for themselves whether they are forgeries. But Borah has lost his zeal for open diplomacy. He winks both his eyes at secret, dollar diplomacy.

But it is in his latest statement on the Chinese situation that Borah stands stark naked as an imperialist ally. No longer he parades as an anti-imperialist politician, as "the friend" of oppressed peoples and subject nations. Wall Street may be proud of the chairman of the senate foreign relations committee who says:

"The United States government is simply protecting the lives of its citizens there (in China); the government has gone no further and will continue to protect its citizens until the spirit of the revolution has passed away."

No protest here against the wanton murder of 7,000 defenseless men, women and children at Shanghai. No voice raised against the assassin's aerial attack on the quiet villages of Bias Bay, under the shallow pretense that they were the abodes of pirates. No indignation at the slaughter of workers in Shanghai, both by native Chinese exploiters and alien imperialist soldiers who now number approximately 20,000.

One American has met his death at Nanking. It is shown that his slayers were the Shantung allies of the United States. France and other nations that continue as invaders in China. But Borah has closed his eyes to the actual situation. He wears the goggles of Wall Street and beholds the situation in China as presented to him by the gifted propagandists of Dollar Diplomacy.

All that is necessary now is for J. Pierpont Morgan to step forward and pin Dollar Diplomacy's most famed decoration, "The Double-Cross of Gold," on Borah's breast, heaving with love and admiration at the achievements of the armed fists, the army and navy, in crucifying helpless peoples. Yet, even without this decoration, Borah is now branded.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of the DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 23 First Street, New York City.

What Russia is Doing About Homeless Children

By Our Own Moscow Correspondent, WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

There are two lines of activity directed towards coping with the problem of the not more than 125,000 homeless children, and the approximately 300,000 in homes and institutions of various sorts. One is in the hands of the state organs directly, and the other is conducted by various social organizations, by trade unions, by the Young Communist League, the Young Pioneers (Communist Children's Movement), and especially by a voluntary membership society of about two million members, the "Friends of the Children." All of the activities of all of these organs are of course closely interwoven and co-ordinated, for here certainly the state does not stand over and above the social organs of the working class.

Voluntary Workers.

It has already been pointed out that about 60 million roubles a year are spent in liquidating this post-war and post-famine evil. Most of this is furnished and spent by the various branches of the government. It may be well, though, to outline first the social units and their work in collaboration with the official agencies. The "Friends of the Children" is a great voluntary society of the type of "International Red Aid," "Society for Combating Illiteracy," etc., in which the masses of Russian workers who are not Communist Party members, are actively engaged in political organizational life.

These members pay about 15 kopeks per month in dues, and thereby help maintain some of the children's homes, labor communes, night shelters, trade schools, etc.

In addition many trade unions are directly connected as "patrons" over certain homes, donating funds for special clothing, holidays, gymnastic equipment, etc., and the children from these homes in turn frequently visit the union meeting, give little entertainment programs, etc. The railroad workers in particular have provided very extensively for the salvaging of the young "tramps" with whom they come into specially close contact.

The "Friends of the Children" publish a magazine, run lotteries to raise funds, and employ specially qualified agents who go about among the young waifs to seek to persuade them to abandon their vagabondage in favor of the social arrangements at their disposal. The Young Pioneers, children themselves, do very valuable work in getting hold of the younger waifs, in uncovering cases of mistreatment of children in which event they teach the wronged child what his rights are and help him maintain them.

The constant friendly influence of the spic-and-span young Communist children is one of the most powerful means of drawing hundreds of children off the streets. Hand in hand with their government the workers, young and old, are exerting all energy to cope with this big and complicated problem.

Activity of Soviet Government.

The programme for dealing with these youngsters was laid down in the decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviets on March 8th, 1926, and on the basis of this decree the following measures are now being pursued by the Soviet authorities:

- 1) Help the children get back to parents or relatives.
- 2) Place these children with working-class families, helping such families materially to care for them. (I have seen many such children now living as members of Russian families, and they share every advantage open to the children of that family.)
- 3) Placing the children in institutions run by the "Department for the Protection of Mother and Child."
- 4) Placing the children in various children's institutions run directly by local government.
- 5) Placing them in hospitals and medical institutions.
- 6) Placing them in industrial and agricultural productive enterprises.
- 7) Material aid to children in their own homes.
- 8) Placing them in apprenticeship, trade schools, handicraft arts.
- 9) General state guardianship over all children so aided.

Spend Ten Times Over U. S.

At present the Soviet Government is spending 46 million roubles a year directly, to which must be added 9 million spent by individual unions, voluntary societies, etc.; and other items on the medical budgets which bring the total up to about 60 million roubles a year.

The present annual appropriation available to spend through the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, amounts to \$1,240,000 provided it is matched by about an equal sum from the various states—less than one-tenth of what is being spent in the Soviet Union, and yet the whole appropriation is not used because some states refuse to participate.

When the Children's Bureau was first started, its appropriation amounted to \$25,640—less than 1% of what is devoted to the same item by the Young Workers' republic. I have been able to find no record of appropriations for those 10,000 Porto-Rican "brezprezhorni"—but plenty has been spent there on bullets for the U. S. Marines.

There are more than 3,000 children's homes, colonies, schools and

other institutions, in which 17,597 teachers and attendants look after 226,061 children. 55% are children of peasants, workers 25% and soldiers and artisans 20% (Communist of Education Weekly), while out-relief is being given to 175,000 additional children.

During the next three years, according to government plans, a "Lenin Memorial Fund" of 100 million roubles will be devoted to the special task of wiping out the last traces of child homelessness. Since the problem of vocational guidance is the greatest, 500 new working communes are being planned with an equipment that is to cost 11 million roubles.

The Situation in Moscow.

The capitalist press charges that there is a homeless army of 65,000 children in Moscow, with room in the institutions for only 2,410; that 6,025 were assigned to these institutions by the authorities and that half of these have escaped. Not a single one of these figures is anywhere near the truth.

Below we give a list of the institutions in the Moscow gubernia and the number of children harbored in them. I am told that there are not more than between 500 and 1,000 children, practically none of them native to Moscow, still uncared for on the streets, and they are being gathered one by one, not by the police, but by conscientious volunteer and professional workers among these children.

The official census taken recently will give us accurate data. In the year from October, 1925 to October, 1926, there were 2,640 dependent and 612 delinquent children placed into Moscow institutions, a total of 3,252.

Boys Will Run Away.

As far as runaways go, of course, there are runaways, but the number is nowhere near that indicated. And running-away does not mean here what it does in our reform schools in the states, climbing down leader pipes and crawling over walls studded with steel pickets and jagged broken glass bottles.

Thus far not a single one of the homes and other institutions locks the children in or takes any measures to hinder their going if they wish. An essential factor of the treatment these youngsters receive is to convince them that they are not being shut off from their fellow-workers, that they are not being kept against their will as though they were criminals.

Money For Clothes.

In one home I visited I found that all the boys, about 50, had been furnished work of one sort or another outside the home and that they kept their wages (after paying very low board) to do with as they pleased. These wages did not go, as might be supposed, for drink and dissipation,—the first possession the boys invested in was a pair of fine shiny new "goloshes," and after that came the wide-pegged riding trousers now considered by the Russian youth as the acme of smart dressing. So running away here simply means the young vagabond holds out a little longer against the social influences that surround him and that are bent on enrolling him as a useful member of proletarian society.

Discuss Compulsion.

This month the first home for "brezprezhorni" at which any compulsion is to be introduced will be opened in Moscow. This home will be particularly well equipped, with gymnasium, manual training school, specially qualified teachers, etc., to make it so attractive that if possible the boys (who have run away from other institutions in the past before being sent here) will not want to run away—but if they do want to they will be prevented.

This is arousing considerable discussion, A. V. Lunacharsky, Commissar of Education, being opposed to it. The fact that so mild a method, which so distantly resembles the police method of dealing with the problem, should arouse opposition of this kind completely shows how impossible is this fairy tale of an Arctic exile, and all the other tales of "children's hard labor prisons."

In Moscow there are almost 200 institutions harboring about 25,000 children. About 80% of them came from outside of the gubernia during the great migration attending the war and famine.

Kind of Institutions	Number	Quar-tered
Homes of normal type	74	12,243
Special homes, observation centres special backward, wayward	16	2,415
Special homes for physically handicapped, deaf, blind, epileptics, feeble-minded, etc.	18	2,788
Open-air forest schools, etc.	17	1,124
Isolation camps for children with tuberculosis, eye and skin diseases	11	500
Dormitories for young workers	16	847
Central and district workshops	17	4,437
Working Communes	22	1,298
Children's overnight shelters also connected with the permanent homes	1	100
	192	25,747

(From the official publication of the Moscow Department of Education, 1926.)

The Teachers' Case

By JOSEPH KALAN.

Teachers are in absolute swinish poverty. Their personalities, and personality as the harbors of successful teaching, are ignored by the politicians who formulate the educational code. A teacher is a machine, a curious and humorous mechanical contrivance of lightning the pupils in mathematics, reading, writing, geography, and the like. That he be able to perform his duties in a mechanical way is the first requisite, but God help him if he attempts to use his own head! God help him if he tries to do any real cultural work, any work of real significance! He is only a machine, an automaton—and must perform as such, and if he steps outside of his immediate duties he is dealt with as he deal with a rusty machine, he is oiled back into shape, the oil in this case being threats.

In the first place teachers are not chosen for their real innate intelligence, for their personalities; for their ability to teach. Normal School Training is the mill from which all perfect teachers come! A County Superintendent of Schools in Minnesota sent a farm letter to all of her dutiful slaves in which, among other things, she said, "I had to get rid of the best teacher I had in the county because she didn't have the proper training (i. e. the proper scrap of paper)." Get that! The best teacher she had! And what is this wonderful normal school training that will convert the most sour of old maids into a perfect teacher? High talk about eye-span, curves, poetry study (no wonder all school children hate poetry!), technique, observation, stuff that has no more actual relation to teaching than Cal Coolidge has to intelligence. In other words a teacher that would frighten and revolt any child by the severity of her physiognomy, a teacher that looks upon children as brats, and very unruly brats, is yet a one hundred percent teacher because she has mastered (1) the purely mechanical aspects of education.

After graduating from a normal school a teacher is castrated of all original intelligence, of personality, all humanity. He is a machine.

In normal school he is forced to attend a period set aside for chapel. During this period he must join his voice with the rest in singing HOLY, HOLY, HOLY, and must sit mute and submissive through a tirade of pious vomit from some heavenly general.

The scrap of paper he receives on graduation presumably fits him for the arduous moulding of the brats in his charge into his own image. And what is his image? Let me tell you: the poetry of Eddie Guest, Cal Coolidge, the Stars and Stripes, the close relationship between the president of the U. S. A. and God, white supremacy, anti-red, Longfellow, the Saturday Evening Post—that is the image in which, O Worker, your child shall be moulded.

His slavery, upon beginning to teach, is apparent to everyone except himself. He is told what to teach, how to live, how not to live, what to read, what to believe, what church is especially ordained by God! For instance if a teacher were so rash as to tell his pupils that the World War was hardly fought for democracy, and that the Germans were not rapers of crippled children, he would go on the mat. Not so long ago during National Education Week he was even told to tell his pupils all about the Red Menace (capitalistic definition), the Communist threat to religion, morals, etc! That was National Education Week!

A very good friend of mine, possibly the only intelligent teacher I have yet met, once was so indiscreet as to read part of SMOKE and STEEL by Carl Sandburg to his pupils. Almost immediately a colossal caricature of woman rushed to the board and told them that he was reading indecent literature. She read an extract that presumably clinched her argument, and then said "There is a lot more dirty stuff here, but I couldn't read it before all you men!"

We have the Anti-Evolution Bills. Science is a hated word among the plutocrats that control the educational system. New discoveries in the "spiritual" line of science are usually taught a century after they have become common property to everyone. In certain rural communities a teacher has to teach Sunday School (and most of them are glad to)—or get out.

All of the history she teaches is a subtle propaganda for race and class hatred. Many pupils upon graduating, find themselves in possession of an inexplicable revulsion for the English people. Many of them have never seen a real Englishman, and yet they have that prejudice.

The teachers are expected to teach that the Bolsheviks are a menace to civilization, that they are aiming to destroy the very foundations of our government. Very well. But the teachers are not permitted to go into any detail concerning this chimerical foundation of our government, because if they did, the pupils would welcome the Red Menace!

A teacher is not rated according to ability or intelligence. There are those poor pitied teachers who possess only a second grade certificate, those in the middle class, or those possessing a first grade certificate, and the elite, the professional first class. I have known a teacher who had only a limited Second Grade (or Class) certificate, and yet she was a perfect, if not over intelligent, teacher. I have known another that belongs to the elite, and he is worthless. Yet the former receives \$70 a month and the latter about \$150.

When such importance is placed on a mere scrap of paper, is it any wonder that our children grow up into Babbitts, into lynchers of the I. W. W., burners of Negroes, staunch upholders of the very things that exploits and brutalizes them?

The very irony of it is that very few teachers care to teach evolution or know anything about it, very few teachers are class conscious, or intelligent. But what can you expect? To be able to teach they had to go through the whole educational cesspool and very few people are able to get through the cesspool without retaining a little of the odor. By the time they had the scrap of paper that gave them legal rights to teach they had become willing, unconscious slaves of the politicians who run the educational system.

The Letter-Box

Remember Ruthenberg in Alabama.

Editor, Daily Worker:—I have read in the "passing on" of my friend and Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg. We have had many things in common—yes.

Both of us joined the socialist party the same time. Both of us were disciples of good old Robert Bellamy—at that time editor of the Cleveland Citizen—idealistic, a dreamer of the things to come. Many a time did we stand in wrapt attention listening to Max Hays explain his theories of socialism at the Square in Cleveland. Soon young Ruthenberg (we called him "Ruthy" then) himself essayed the platform and often did I have the pleasure to introduce him to the audience, from the box. I never became a speaker as so many of the boys did who "joined" at that time.

We met and had a good talk for the last time in some Jewish hall on E. 58th St., near Central Ave. in Cleveland—the tall, handsome, frail looking boy of 1909 had become a rather corpulent man. Among other things I remarked on his physical condition—he said that wry indulgent smile.

Dr. J. J. Scholtes, Hurville, Ala.

Fighting Flood and Famine in China to Save Millions

(By Nationalist News Agency)

HANKOW, China, Feb. 20 (By Mail).—It is not only enemy armies that the nationalist forces of China are fighting and defeating today. There is another, even greater enemy—flood and famine. Nationalist China is putting up defenses in Central China today that will cheat the floods on the Yangtze of ten million victims.

They came just in time last fall. Provisionally, the peasants say. "One month later, and we should have been lost," the farmers tell you as they work feverishly under the supervision of the new Hupeh Dyke Commission of the Nationalist Government to repair the unprecedented breaks in the dykes caused by last year's torrents, which left the Yangtze dyke system in such a battered state that, it seemed, nothing but a miracle could prevent wholesale famine in 1927.

No Urging Needed

The Nationalist Government today is urging the peasants of Hupeh on, but their words are scarcely necessary. Seventy thousand peasants are working like mad men. They know, better than anyone can tell them, what is at stake. A chance of saving their homes and their very lives was offered them when the Kuomintang forces came last fall. They need no urging to help in the work of repairing the broken dykes.

Last year there was the worst flood Central China has seen in fifty years. The waters came raging down from the uplands, down the Yangtze and the Han, and the dykes, which for thirty years had been neglected by the various warlords who had held the region, broke in a score of places. Thousands of acres of farm land were under water. Crops were ruined. Hundreds died in the floods or, later, of starvation. And when in the early fall, the water subsided and the people came back to their land, they looked with dismay at the battered dykes, convinced that with the rising of the waters the next summer, nothing could save them.

No Help From Wu Pei-fu

There really seemed no hope for the peasants late last summer. To save Hupeh, repairs on a large scale, with organized labor and expert supervision were needed. It meant money, and the peasants were penniless.

Late last summer, Wu Pei-fu seemed secure in Hankow. And the peasants knew they could look for no help from him and his subordinate generals in the matter of dykes. He had watched last year's flood, as he had watched previous floods, without lifting a finger. All the money he could raise went into his armies. For years, the dykes had been neglected.

It is no wonder, then, that the peasants look upon the coming of the Nationalist forces to Hankow as a miracle. It meant that immediately money and men were thrown into the battle against the coming of the floods. Actually, however, it was a part of the Nationalist plan. The Kuomintang knew in advance all about last year's breaks in the Yangtze dykes. They knew that disaster loomed ahead for the people of Hupeh and Hunan. This was one of the things that urged the armies on. Every day on the way, the leaders knew, meant one day lost on necessary work of repair. Ten million people were in danger of famine.

No Time Is Lost

When the Hankow region was finally taken last fall, no time was lost. Immediately a commission was formed, the Hupeh Dyke Commission, composed of the head of the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Sun Fe, the head of the Ministry Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, and General Chang Tao-pin. There was a hasty survey of the damage from last year's flood, and a budget. Three and a half millions were needed immediately to mend the dykes sufficiently to prevent the flooding this year of half the province, including the Wuhan cities, Hankow, Wuchang and Hangang. Mr. Soong raised the money, and the work began. The actual direction was placed in the hands of Mr. Wang Chi, a local Hupeh man, familiar with dyke problems. Under him were placed Chinese engineers. Recently, a foreign engineer, Mr. O. J. Todd, who has been in charge of engineering work for the International Famine Relief Commission, was employed as supervising engineer.

"It is a close race, this race against flood and famine," said Mr. Sun Fe in an interview yesterday, "but we believe we will win. We have started late, but we are working overtime. We must erect temporary barricades before high water comes. Half the province is at stake and the lives of ten million people."

Save Rich Rice District.

The region that is to be saved is the rich rice-producing district along the Yangtze, above Hankow, and along the Han, the river that enters the Yangtze at Hankow, and that gives the city its name. There are two places which are being given particular attention. Above the city on the Han, last year's torrents broke thru the dykes built thirty years ago by the Viceroy Chang Chi-tung. It is this break that threatens the city of Hankow. The second bad break is at the Chieh Wan Dyke, above Hankow on the Yangtze, where repairs, costing \$222,000, are under way. Twenty

thousand peasants are on the job at that point. The whole repair job this year will cost approximately three and a half millions. The work will be done by local, peasant labor, working of very low pay, twenty cents a day, but enough for food. It is because the peasants and villages know what is at stake that it is possible to do the repairs for three and a half millions. Mr. Sun explained yesterday. The flood last year left the dykes in an appalling condition. There are a score or more places that must be repaired.

70,000 Volunteers On The Job

But the call for labor has had an immediate response. Seventy thousand volunteers are now working in frenzied haste, knowing that the time is short between now and the coming of the floods. Thirty thousand more are to be called. Mr. Sun Fe stated yesterday, and they will be gathered in a day.

"But even if we beat the floods, Hupeh will not be safe from the threat of famine," he stated. "These repairs are purely temporary makeshifts. The problem of floods along the Yangtze and the Han cannot be adequately solved until many times three and a half millions are spent. It involves work on a gigantic scale, the regulation of the whole Yangtze river system."

"But the present repairs will give us a breathing spell. The dykes will be fixed so that they will hold until we can start work on the big plan. These repairs should have been done long ago. The situation has been becoming more and more acute. The peasants are right in saying we came just in time. This year would have meant a disaster on such a scale that it challenges comprehension."

Floods Due to Neglect

When asked the cause of the disastrous flood of last year, Mr. Sun Fe said that it was partly the unusual torrent of water that came down from the uplands, but it was partly due to neglect. Nothing has been done on these important dykes for years, except local tinkering by the desperate peasants. Adequate repairs meant money and organization, and all the money and organization of the former tupsans of Hupeh and Hunan have gone into armies. So year by year, the dykes, upon which the lives of the peasants depend, were allowed to fall into worse disrepair.

"This apparently meant nothing to the warlords," said Mr. Sun Fe. "But it means a great deal to the Kuomintang. Down in Canton last year, we knew of the flood on the Yangtze, we knew that unless rapid repairs were undertaken, nothing on earth could save Hupeh and Hunan this year. Flood is a more implacable enemy than an army."

"This is a part of the fighting front of Nationalist China," he concluded. "To the east and the north, we are ridding China of the curse of militarism. Here on the Yangtze, we are fighting to hold the devastating floods at bay."

Michael Gold's 'Fiesta' Has In Hortense Aiden Actress Worthy of It

"Fiesta" the drama of Mexico by Michael Gold, and the third production of the New Playwrights Theatre, boasts an unusually large and interesting cast. Notable among the younger players in it, is Hortense Aiden, who enacts the role of Guadalupe, a young orphan, a victim of the Mexican revolution.

Miss Aiden has had a long and varied stage experience. Among the recent productions in which she has appeared are "Creoles" with Richard Bennett, "Ghosts," by the Actor's Theatre, "Arabesque" the Norman Bel Geddes presentation, and numerous roles with the Theatre Guild.

Although Miss Aiden accepts the protection of the dominant male in "Fiesta," in real life, she is by her own confession, a "rapid feminist." "I am very happy," she admits, "to be living in a generation, in which women have come into their own. That is as much true of the commercial world as it is in the realm of arts. Certainly on the stage, the triumphs of women have been so numerous and so great that they have far eclipsed those of the men. And in recent years, some of the outstanding hits have been written by women."

"Women, also, have contributed the large audiences for the more intelligent and thoughtful plays. They do not come to theatres with prepared, bored attitudes, and are appreciative of the new and the stirring."

"Fiesta" in which she will appear, opens at the 52nd Street Theatre. The DAILY WORKER has bought out the house for the week of April 11. Tickets are now on sale at the local office, 108 East 14th Street, Phone Stuyvesant 6584.

Old Watchmen Killed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 20.—William Gaskill, 72 years old, watchman at a local coal yard, was found unconscious during a fire in a shack in which a small coal stove had overturned. He died at noon yesterday.