

Every Worker Get Behind the Coal Miners—Help Save the Miners' Union!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

There is a play at the Martin Beck Theatre that every young boy and girl should know as Margaret Sanger might say. Even the professional critics vowed it was good, tho those gentlemen detect various flaws in its historic anatomy. As for myself, if I like something I have a habit of glossing over little defects. And "Spread Eagle" with American imperialism in Mexico as the theme is as hot a potato as a patriot ever had shoved into his mitt.

TWO ex-warriors who occupied the same sector of a battle area in France are chatting in the office of Mr. Henderson, the big Wall Street broker. One of the two is a newspaper man; the other is the big broker's amanuensis. The latter had his lesson and was sharing it with the reporter, who lived up to the common conception of the typical news-hound. He wanted an interview with Henderson which he was willing to write, provided the great man permitted the use of his name. That would be plenty.

THE big man worked for a dollar a year during the war and made a fortune out of it. Every time a shell shrieked from the sector in which those lads suffered it rang up 37 cents on Mr. Henderson's cash register. The man who now supplied Henderson with his business brains also worked for him on the western front. The dialogue between the reporter and the broker's clerk is ear-tickling.

MR. HENDERSON has extensive holdings in Mexico. He might be Doherty or John D. Rockefeller. He is an interventionist and does not want a stable government in Mexico. Hearst failed to bring about intervention but his spade work planted the idea in the minds of the people. Mr. Henderson has a daughter. A little hokum is enjoyed by the most serious of mortals. Somebody had to get married to cater to that kind of an audience. She played her part capably.

INTO the broker's office bursts an O. Henry, Latin American general, who bored Henderson with speeches on liberty until he was assured of \$650,000 to pull off a revolution against the Mexican government. No sooner had he left than the son of an ex-American president came in on the track of a job which he got, starting in at the bottom on a salary of \$5,000 a year. Of course he took the job to prove to Miss Henderson that he would and could make good, etc. He did, and almost got murdered by her father's general. And strange to say that is just what Mr. Henderson wanted to happen to of course he was not aware his daughter loved the victim. Why? Because the American people would never stand for the murder of the son of an ex-president. And did not the Washington people admit that the people were not yet keyed up to the intervention pitch.

HENDERSON'S general did the job he got paid for and the ex-president's son got shot. War was declared. Now, there is where the authors of "Spread Eagle" spring something new. They introduce a newspaper editor on the radio who does his one minute speech in four-minute fashion and pictures of soldiers marching to the front and kissing wives and babies are flashed on the screen. Mr. Henderson becomes chairman of the national defense committee and goes to the border in his private car. Generals fawn on him. He is America.

THE ex-president's son is found safe and sound but talking like a man out of his wits. In fact he knows that Henderson sent him to get killed and he is going to spill the beans. The big patriot is shocked and is about to collapse when his amanuensis comes to his rescue, frightens the wits out of the victim who goes off and marries the maiden. Then the big man's flunkie joins the army after giving the broker a tongue thrashing. The curtain falls with the star-spangled banner playing, and the broker's flunkie ordering his boss: "Stand up you son of a b---." Perhaps this is a concession to the patriots. Perhaps it is satire.

THE play is the best piece of anti-imperialist propaganda that I have seen on the stage. It reveals the imperialist in all his horrible nakedness. Of course there is a strong touch of cynicism there and the acts of the main anti-imperialist character are at variance with his words. But the amount of hokum and the cynicism and the Star Span (Continued on Page Two)

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM DEATH!

INDIANA STRIP MINING BOSSES TO MEET UNION

Lewis Did Not Attend Conference

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—With the bituminous coal lock-out still keeping about 200,000 men idle, and the Pennsylvania constabulary still reported breaking up picket lines there, the miners settled down to what looks like a long fight.

The Indiana strip mine owners may settle, temporarily, on the basis of the Jacksonville scale, and let their men go back to work until the rest of the field settles the wage rate.

Conference On

A meeting takes place at Terre Haute, tomorrow, between operators of strip mines and union officials. Any decision made there will affect but a small part of the men out, even in Indiana, and none of the strip miners outside of the state are involved. Strip mining is a special sort of work, more like excavating or quarrying than tunnel and shaft mining, and is not applicable to all American coal fields.

Lewis Won't Attend. John L. Lewis, International president of the United Mine Workers, chiefly responsible for the present tactics of the union, and especially for the making of temporary agreements with any of the owners who will do so, stated in his office here today that he would not attend the Terre Haute conference.

2,500 Women Join In Needle Trades Defense Meeting

2,500 women workers of the needle trades and wives of workers jammed Cooper Union last night in a demonstration protesting against the imprisonment and persecution of active needle trades workers for their activity in recent strikes under left wing leadership.

Resolutions Adopted.

Resolutions giving their wholehearted support to the defense of these workers were adopted, and a call was made to all working class women to join in fighting for the release of the victims of the reactionary officialdom of the needle trades.

Declaring that "working class women can no longer remain indifferent to the struggles that are going on in the needle trades, and will not be passive to the continued suffering and misery brought about by the officialdom of the International unions of the A. F. of L.," the resolution calls upon the women "who know what it means to have the father of your children taken away and placed behind prison bars for the crime of fighting for a better living," to "raise their voices in protest."

The meeting, which was called by the Unity Committee of the furriers and cloak and dressmakers, was addressed by Kate Gitlow, Fannie Warshafsky, Rose Wortis, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Lena Chernenko, Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the furriers' union, and Louis Hyman, head of the Joint Board of the cloakmakers.

Committee to Begin Work.

A committee of 25 women was appointed at the meeting to begin at once a campaign of agitation for the release of those workers now in jail and for the legal defense of those facing trial.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

YOUR NEIGHBOR WILL THANK YOU

Your neighbor will thank you for tipping him off about the forthcoming DAILY WORKER Insurance Expose. An amazing exposure of Wall Street fraud, corruption and graft. Pass the word along! Monday, April 11th and daily thereafter.

Fascist Flyer's Plane Burns Up at Prescott; Trip Seems To Be Over

ROOSEVELT LAKE, April 6.—Marquis de Pinedo, fascist round the world flyer, has sunk his plane in the Roosevelt Lake here, and will have to at least temporarily abandon his trip. His policy of a little flying, by easy stages, and much speech making for Mussolini, came to grief when soon after he left it, the plane, Santa Maria, caught fire. No one was hurt. The flames were extinguished, but not until the engine and heavy parts had gone to the bottom.

Anti-fascists in Eastern cities are prepared to answer any of de Pinedo's arguments when he gets there, whether he flies or walks.

F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war, no sooner heard of the blackshirt's disaster than he offered him a government plane to continue his flight with.

BRITISH LABOR TO WAGE FIGHT ON TORY BILL

Right Wing Leaders to Call Conference

LONDON, April 6.—The British trade union movement is planning an attack on the government's new bill prohibiting strikes and outlawing the political levy.

Under pressure from the left wing the general council is organizing a national campaign and will hold a special trade union conference to discuss the plan of action.

This is one of the most drastic attempts ever made any British government to crush the workingclass movement.

Driven by the left wing, Ramsay MacDonald and J. R. Clynes have been forced to express opposition to the bill which is sure of passage in the house since the tory government has a big majority.

The government says the proposed law is not aimed at the right to strike, nevertheless, it makes all strikes impossible since any strike that would intimidate any "substantial portion of the community" would come under the legal ban if this bill becomes the law of the land.

Liberals More Cautious

The liberals say that the government is unwise in introducing the bill at this time. The right wing labor leaders are only a little more critical, being more fearful of the opportunity for propaganda it presents to the Communists than the injury it may inflict on the workers. The liberals agree with its attack on the general strike and on picketing but doubt the wisdom of banning the political levy and attacking the principle of the closed shop.

While the employers' government is mobilizing its forces against labor the right wing bureaucrats are fighting the left wing, the backbone of the trade union movement and threatening to expel them.

American Stranglehold On World Tightens As Investments Increase

WASHINGTON, April 6.—American investments abroad are rapidly increasing.

While \$253,362,150 were invested in foreign countries by American financial magnates in the first quarter of 1926, \$377,472,700 were invested in the first quarter of 1927.

American investments abroad now total \$11,900,000,000. Investments, according to Department of Commerce officials, are distributed as follows: Europe, \$3,200,000,000; Latin America \$4,700,000,000; Canada, \$3,100,000,000, Asia and the rest of the world \$900,000,000.

Ferdinand Near Death.

LONDON, April 6.—The condition of King Ferdinand of Roumania continues very critical and his death is expected hourly, according to a telegraph dispatch from Carlsbad today.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI



Sketched in Mass. State Prison May 1, 1924, by Lydia Gibson.

Fierce Battle in Nicaragua; Diaz' Claims Disputed

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Reports continue here of fierce fighting in Nicaragua between the armies of the constitutional president, Juan Sacasa, and those of the usurper, Diaz, placed in power by the United States government. The Diaz representative in Washington has issued a statement claiming the conservatives have captured Muy Mui after a bloody battle in which hundreds were slain.

The claims of the liberal collapse were received with reserve here, however, even by government officials, as the Diaz Government has made similar claims in the past only to have Dr. Sacasa's forces come back apparently stronger than ever.

Latimer Reports Battle

Real Admiral J. L. Latimer, commanding the American occupational forces, reported to the navy department today that the fighting has been very severe in the region of Mui Mui and Tierra Azul.

No definite information is at hand, he reported, indicating a conclusive verdict for either side, but unofficial reports indicate the success of the Diaz forces.

Bulgar Tyrants Force Workers Into Scab Unions

AMSTERDAM, (FP). (By Mail):—Conditions of hardships for organized labor in Bulgaria, says a special report just received from Sofia, are no worse than any known in western Europe in the past 40 or 50 years. Nothing remains of ordered working conditions, of state care for the workless or sick, or of sanitary work places. Under the fascist club which now is wielded by the government upon all workers alike, persecution and endless corruption go unchecked.

"Even in trades where unions had some strength," says the report, "they can do nothing, for they are under constant supervision from the police, who do not allow the slightest free action. Trade union meetings are forbidden, or, if held, are broken up by force. Strikers are arrested by the police, beaten, imprisoned and made to suffer worse penalties."

Imitating Mussolini's system, the Bulgarian government is now driving the starved and intimidated workers into fascist unions. Leaders of these organizations play upon the ignorance and prejudices of their recruits, give them uniforms and arms, and pay them a pittance to attack and destroy the free labor organizations.

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BELEVILLE, N. J., April 6.—Osti Sazi, 29 years old, of 238 Davenport avenue, Newark, was shot and killed today on Belmont avenue here by an unidentified man who made his escape in an automobile. The assailant came up behind Sazi and shot him in the back of the head.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CALLS ON ALL LABOR TO PROTEST

Planning Huge National Conference to Decide Action for Two Workers' Freedom

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6.—The International Labor Defense, thru James P. Cannon, secretary, issued the following statement today calling for renewed effort to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti from the electric chair:

"The decision of the Massachusetts court, disregarding even the established rule of capitalist legal procedure, lays bare the class nature of the prosecution and the forces behind the conspiracy to legally murder Sacco and Vanzetti, two militant workers whose loyalty to their class brought down on them the relentless hatred of the enemies of the American working class.

Only Labor Can Save.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must not die. Those who still retained some hope that the Massachusetts hangmen would relent and spare the lives of these workers by crawling thru some legal loophole which would have allowed them to appear as honest but mistaken agents of the industrial and financial lords, must see now that only the united action of every worker and farmer, every lover of liberty and foe of dishonesty and corruption can save Sacco and Vanzetti. There must be organized and set in motion such a huge mass protest that the executioners of these two innocent men will have to stay their hands.

One Gigantic Movement.

"The International Labor Defense calls upon all who want to save Sacco and Vanzetti to join in one gigantic movement which will not only save their lives but liberate from the tortures they have been forced to endure for more than six years.

Secretary Cannon stated that plans (Continued on Page Two)

REED ASSAILS LOWDEN IN FORD LIBEL CONTEST

Sneers at Politicians Farmer Pose

DETROIT, April 6.—National politics entered the Ford-Sapiro libel suit today when United States Senator James A. Reed, democrat, vitriolically assailed Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, and aspirant for the 1928 republican presidential nomination. Continuing his cross examination of Aaron Sapiro, so-called "wheat king," Reed charged Lowden, who headed the National Wheat Growers Advisory Committee, made his living as a capitalist while Sapiro declared Lowden was "one of the greatest farmers in the country."

Sneers at Lowden

Reed was sharply contemptuous of Lowden as a friend of the farmer. The senator who is mentioned as a possibility for the Democratic presidential nomination, declared Lowden, who was "making his living as a son-in-law of the Pullmans," it angered Sapiro, who warmly defended the Illinoisian to the huge enjoyment of the courtroom fans.

Fake Farmers

The clash came when Sapiro listed the members of the advisory committee. He named Lowden, Judge Robert W. Bingham, of Louisville, Bernard M. Baruch, New York capitalist, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, Thomas Campbell, Montana wheat king, and a half dozen editors of farm papers.

"Why there isn't a wheat grower in the lot," Reed snorted. He then read each name to Sapiro, asking: "Does he grow wheat?" and the witness invariably replied "I don't think so."

"What about Lowden?" Reed queried. "He may grow some," Sapiro said. "Why he's a capitalist," Reed declared.

"No, he's a splendid lawyer and a very fine farmer," Sapiro said sharply. "He is one of the largest farmers in the country."

Pullman Parasite

Reed stared at Sapiro. "Now isn't he a capitalist?" the senator insisted. Then with a wave of scorn in his voice, he added: "Isn't (Continued on Page Two)

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

CHINA STRIKES IMPERIALISTS WITH BOYCOTT

Soviet Union Embassy Raided by Chang

SHANGHAI, April 6.—China's most effective weapon against foreign aggression—the boycott—has been turned against the United States.

A strike and a boycott of American goods went into effect Monday afternoon in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, in southern China, according to a wireless dispatch received here. The crews of all of the Standard Oil Company launches have walked out, the reports said.

General Strike.

A general strike of all employes of foreigners has been called for today at Kiukiang, on the Yangtse River in Kiangsi Province. In the meantime foreign business in Hankow continues at a standstill.

Organized labor at Hankow controls the situation so well that coal burning imperialist gunboats at Hankow are unable to get any fuel. Coal will probably have to be sent up the river from Shanghai.

Raid Soviet Embassy.

PEKING, April 6.—Troops of Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord and puppet of the imperialist powers, raided the Soviet Embassy at Peking this morning.

Eighteen Russians and sixty Chinese who were found in the embassy were dragged away by Chang's troops. The raid started at seven o'clock in the morning and did not end until early in the evening. The embassy was ransacked and all documents were confiscated by the northern troops.

Among those captured was Li Show Ching, one of the northern leaders of the Chinese liberation movement.

Part of Chang's Terror.

The raid on the Soviet Embassy is only one feature of the campaign of terrorism that Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, has been waging in an effort to retain his hold on the north. Workers, students, merchants who have dared to protest against Chang's corrupt and unofficial dictatorship in the north have been executed. A number of labor leaders in Tientsin, port for Peking, recently met their death at his hand.

Chanberlain Wisely Silent.

LONDON, April 6.—Austen Chamberlain refused to make any statement of the government's Chinese policy in the house of commons today, despite the demands of laborites.

The opposition to the cabinet's aggressive Chinese policy was indicated when Sir Alfred Mond, die-hard, was (Continued on Page Two)

Ruthenberg's Ashes On Way to Moscow, Carried by Engdahl

The ashes of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg are on the way to Moscow to be placed in the Kremlin walls near the grave of John Reed, pioneer American Communist, and not far from the Lenin Mausoleum.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The Daily Worker, selected by the Central Committee of The Workers (Communist) Party, left with the ashes on the Berengaria last Monday.

Race Prejudice Is Flayed at Chicago I.L.D. Mass Meeting

CHICAGO, April 6. — Protesting against the imprisonment of colored workers on grounds no more substantial than race prejudice, a mass meeting was held here last Sunday under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Negro Labor Congress, the International Workers Aid and a number of Mexican fraternal organizations.

Stressing the unity of interest of workers of all races and colors, William Simons, speaker for the I. L. D., declared that race discrimination was the work of industrial demagogues whose purpose is to divide the workers and rule. The purpose of the I. L. D., he said, is to unite the workers of all races.

Segregation laws came in for a severe drubbing at the hands of Dr. Charles Thompson, who outlined the role of the N. A. A. C. P. in the working class struggle. James Ford of the A. N. L. C. and Maximo E. Lira, editor of "Mexico," who has been intimately connected with the workers' movement in that country, were among the speakers.

Reed Assails Lowden In Ford-Sapiro Trial

(Continued from Page One)

he a capitalist who makes his living as a son-in-law of the Pullmans?"

The Pullmans are the family of multi-millionaires, whose sleeping cars run on all American railroads.

Sapiro's eyes flashed at the sneer in Reed's voice.

"No," the cooperative king shouted, "Governor Lowden does not make his living as a son-in-law of the Pullmans. He is a very fine gentleman and he makes his living as a lawyer and by his work as a farmer."

Ford Profit Great

Meanwhile it has come to light that Henry Ford, baron of the vast Ford domains, who tries to regulate the lives of his slaves both in and out of the slave pens he owns, realized last year a surplus of \$597,617,788, as shown by the annual report of the Ford Motor Company filed with Tax Commissioner Henry Long today.

Ford is rapidly recovering from his injuries received a few days ago in an auto accident and will be able to testify in the million dollar libel suit brought against him by Sapiro when called.

MUSSOLINI'S GANG STRETCHING BARBED WIRE IN SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT



The appeal to violence which is going out from all militarist and imperialist camps now, has affected the blackshirt regime. Italy has nothing much to "protect" in China, but Premier Mussolini has sent a warship, and some of her bluejackets are here seen building a barbed wire entanglement.

Twelve Killed by Big Explosion in Wyoming Shaking Entire Town

PARCO, Wyo., April 6.—Loss of life in the terrific explosion of two huge refining stills of the Producers and Refiners Company here may reach ten or twelve. The blast shook every building in the town.

Fire resulting from the explosion spread to two large oil tanks and other stills but was believed to be under control this morning.

Several bodies have been recovered, and three men, badly burned, have been taken to the local hospital.

Huge Profits for Yellow Taxi Co.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Chicago Yellow Cab Company for the year ended December 31, 1926, showed consolidated net profits of \$2,241,722, after all charges equal to \$5.60 a share on the 100,000 common shares outstanding. This compares with \$5.51 for 1926.

During the year 1,277 new cabs were purchased from the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company at a cost of \$3,304,917. "All the cabs have been paid for," President C. W. Gray said.

CHINESE WOMEN FORGING AHEAD, SAYS MME. SUN

Daughters Will Be Fifty Years in Advance of Us

HANKOW, March.—(By Mail).—"Our grandmothers were five hundred years behind the women of America, but our daughters will be fifty years ahead," says Madame Sun Yat-sen, the lovely woman of exquisite poise who is the widow of the man who founded the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist Party, and who led China's revolution.

Madame Sun is a slender, delicate creature, but she has force and a clear, wise mind. She is given the homage due the first lady of the land. China at the moment has no president, but Madame Sun, its first lady, is a member of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang, the controlling body which defines the policy and directs the government of Nationalist China.

Training School for Women.

Madame Sun was speaking to the interviewer about the women's movement in China, in general, and, in particular, of the political training school for women, which she has founded in Hankow. In this school, women leaders will be trained. A small group of one hundred, very carefully selected young women will be trained intensively in the problems of China and the role of China's women. They will be given more than a knowledge of problems. They will be given a technique with which to solve them, the technique of the Kuomintang, of nationalist revolution.

"These women leaders will make real the vision of a free Chinese womanhood which was part of the great emancipation program of Dr. Sun Yat-sen," said Madame Sun. "All ways in his writings and his speeches, Dr. Sun stressed the point that not only China's men, but her women, also, must be freed. My husband was not only a political and economic revolutionary, he was a feminist revolutionary as well. Wherever he went, he fought the battle for freedom of both sexes. Women have sat around conference tables with the men who forged the revolution in 1911. They sit around conference tables today. Within the ranks of revolutionary leaders, China's women have been given, without question and without a struggle, equal rights."

Great Changes Have Come.

Madame Sun spoke of the great changes in China during the past twenty years. "It is just an hour ago, as history is measured, that China really awoke to the extent of her bondage and was stirred with the resolution to be free," she said. "But in that short hour great changes have come. China is transformed, its women as well as its men. Mothers find their daughters a little strange today; grandmothers look upon them as creatures of another world. But we younger women feel that there is just a touch of envy in the hearts of the older women, and, perhaps a timorous applause."

Attend American College.

It is not without experiences of other lands that Madame Sun speaks of China's women. She has travelled widely, with her husband, building up from end to end of the world the revolutionary force in China. America she knows especially well, for she attended college in Macon, Georgia.

"I doubt if you women of America can grasp the extent of the change in China," she said. "In my four years in college, and later in the larger cities, I came in contact with many women and with the political and social aims of American women. I saw a little of the desperate fight for suffrage and of the present agitation for equality before the law. I was always impressed by the determination of America's women, but, in my college days, I was impressed even more by the thought that the chains against which they were rebelling were not half so strong as those that bound the women of China. In those days, when I looked ahead and thought of the long decades that I thought inevitable before Chinese women could reach even the degree of freedom of the American women, I became sad. Complete freedom for American women seemed just around the corner; for Chinese women, it seemed a distant, almost a foolish dream."

Chains Have Been Broken.

"But I was wrong. As strong as were the chains that bound the women of China just a few years ago, they have been broken. Our grandmothers may have been five hundred years behind the women of America, but our daughters will be fifty years ahead. Chinese women, under the Kuomintang, are wiping out centuries."

"Yes, it is the Kuomintang that is doing it," said Madame Sun in response to a question. "The great, inclusive principle of freedom that is driving Chinese nationalism is sweeping along with it. Every one is in the current, from the highest to the lowest, men and women, scholars and laborers, old and young. Under the Kuomintang, we are being spared the painful path, step by step, out of feudalism. We see the goals at the end of the road."

No Women in Taxi Union.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 6.—"Nothing doing" was the emphatic reply of Dan Tobin, head of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and Stableners Union, to the recent plea of Miss Mary Hensen, of San Antonio, Texas, a taxi driver.

Miss Hensen operates a Shaw (Yellow) cab in this city and since she has been refused admission to the teamsters' union she is unable to make up her mind to sell the cab or get scabbing (involuntarily) in San Antonio.

Boys Must Dance with Girls.

There will be no "stod dancing" at the eastern district high school in Brooklyn at class party this year. The acting principal of the institution said yesterday that he would take no steps to repeal the 23-year-old regulation forbidding boys and girls to dance together. The seniors had tendered a formal request asking that the ban be lifted to permit boys to dance with fair partners at their graduation dance in June.

New Commissioner



Col. William B. Egan, new Commissioner of the District of Columbia, assuming the office in June.

far end and in the twentieth century it is not necessary to travel slow.

"Much will be saved us, of transitional suffering. Women in China, for instance, will never have to wage the battle for the right to vote. Suffrage will be given them as a matter of course by the Kuomintang national constitution which was drafted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Neither will women have to fight for property rights in China, nor for the right of guardianship of their children, nor for fair and decent marital laws. Marriage and divorce will not work greater hardship for women than for men in the new China. Citizenship, suffrage, property rights, social rights, for men and for women, are as much a part of the fundamental revolutionary program in China as is the unhampered sovereignty of China in its relations with the world."

In speaking of the specific plans for the new women's statute Madame Sun explained that its purpose would be intensive training for a selected group in the physical and social background of present day China, and in the principles and technique of the Kuomintang. China must have women leaders in great numbers.

The school begins on a small scale, only one hundred students. But, explained Madame Sun, there will be another hundred, and another, and another hundred. It is in this way that freedom for Chinese women must be gained. In China, it will not be a battle against a worn man-made laws. Kuomintang laws know no sex. The task of China's new women is to reach their sisters and make them open their eyes upon a new world.

Chinese Nationalists Boycott U. S. Goods

(Continued from Page One)

howled down when he rose to speak on the Chinese situation. Ramsay MacDonald, labor leader, pleaded with the government not to dismiss the proposals for bringing in the league of nations "to smooth out the Chinese troubles."

MacDonald, Dove of Peace.

MacDonald complained that "the British action in dispatching troops to China has undoubtedly spread a suspicion through all of us as to the real intentions of Great Britain."

Four British submarines have arrived in Chinese waters, according to a dispatch from the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express.

Nails British Lies.

The Nationalist News Agency made public a dispatch from Shanghai, vigorously denying reports that two American women were in a Shanghai hospital as the result of attacks made upon them by Chinese soldiers at Nanking.

The reports were branded as propaganda circulated for the purpose of creating opinion favorable to intervention. British news agencies and pro-British correspondents have been flooding the United States with propaganda and distorted accounts of the events in China, the news agency said.

One of the women is reported to have been "attacked" by a tuberculosis patient transferred from Nanking, and the other is a woman who was wounded during the Nanking evacuation, according to an investigation made by the Nationalist News Agency.

Briand Properly Cautious.

PARIS, April 6.—By a vote of 385 to 145 the French chamber of deputies upheld today the request of Foreign Minister Briand to postpone debate, when a socialist member demanded that France recognize the Cantonese government and evict its troops from China.

I. L. D. CALLS FOR PROTEST MEETINGS

(Continued from Page One)

for a huge national conference were being considered by the International Labor Defense at which a program of action could be settled upon.

By EUGENE LYONS

(Eugene Lyons conducted the publicity work of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense during 1921-22, the year immediately following their conviction.—Ed.)

Massachusetts has celebrated the tenth anniversary of America's entry in the world war by announcing that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti—two working class victims of the hysteria created by that war—must die in the electric chair. It is likely that in a few days Judge Thayer will wind up a seven years' job by pronouncing the sentence of death and setting a date for the execution.

Verdict No Surprise

The action of the Massachusetts Supreme Court does not come as a surprise to those familiar with the history of the case. In sustaining an outrageous decision by Judge Thayer on the latest motion for a new trial, the august tribunal was merely saying "ditto." It sustained the irate and vindictive old judge on a long series of decisions equally outrageous in the past.

One lesson at least the latest episode in the legal farce should leave with us, and that is the futility and foolishness of optimism.

There was every outward reason for believing that the courts would do something to save their reputation. A perfectly respectable and conservative lawyer was in charge of the legal defense. The New York World, the Boston Herald, the Baltimore Sun—all of the influential and respectable sheets—came out for a new trial. Men like Prof. Felix Frankfurter said publicly—although some six years too late—what they knew privately, that the conviction of the two Italian radicals was a ghastly farce, that the refusal of a new trial thereafter was based on the violent prejudices of a judge who helped convict them.

Courts Always the Same

What could be lovelier? The courts, usually fair and just, had made a mistake. They would, of course, correct it. Why all the mass meetings and parades and trade union resolutions? The process is a little long, which is too bad, but be patient and everything will turn out right. The case is now in safe and sane hands, said Leary of the World. It has taken on a "new complexion," Frankfurter announced.

This attitude unfortunately was reflected in the radical and labor movement, which should know better. Even the defense committee itself published such stuff.

But the latest decision has demonstrated the absurdity of the attitude. It demonstrated that there must be no let-up in working class protests, here and throughout the world. The assistance of conservative lawyers and college professors and editors is welcome. But it must not be relied upon to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the chair. It will be useful only if it is backed up by a powerful, unmistakable working class agitation.

Weakness of Liberalism

The influence and authority of meaning liberals and near liberals is real only on matters that are of no importance. Just so soon as they try to assert themselves on a clear cut class-war issue, they learn their own weakness. It took nearly seven years for some of them to wake up to a fact which was perfectly clear in May of 1920—that Sacco and Vanzetti were being railroaded to death because of their working class activities. It was the world-wide labor agitation which kept these persecuted workers alive while the Boston Herald etc. were asleep. And only a continuation of that agitation, louder and stronger than ever, will prevent their murder now.

MORE MASS PROTESTS! MORE TRADE-UNION ACTION IN BEHALF OF SACCO AND VANZETTI! MORE STOPPAGES OF WORK TO SHOW HOW LABOR FEELS ABOUT THE EXECUTION!

Workers Must Free Them

The courts, and the governor will act to save Sacco and Vanzetti only under pressure from the workers. William G. Thompson, for all his standing as a conservative leader of the bar, received exactly the same treatment at the hands of the court as did Fred H. Moore, his predecessor. Thayer attacked and insulted both of them with the same violence—and the Supreme Court o.k.'d both attacks quite as readily. The appeals of the Boston Herald and the Baltimore Sun were disregarded precisely as the appeals of THE DAILY WORKER and a thousand other labor papers were disregarded.

Situation Very Serious

Those who speak and agitate in behalf of the Sacco and Vanzetti must realize the seriousness of the situation. They must recall the whole history of the class persecution, not merely its latest phase. They must revive in the workers' memory the facts about those "identification" witnesses who confessed to perjury; the other witness who was exposed as a criminal testifying under a false name; the witnesses of whom the government knew but did not bring into court because their testimony was favorable to Sacco and Vanzetti;

the confession of the gun expert that his testimony had been deliberately misinterpreted by the District Attorney, etc.

Above all they must make clear the part of Judge Thayer in the whole affair. Thayer's behavior throughout the trial and some of the things he said to the jury went far towards bringing about the conviction. He was attacked throughout the world. He was angry, nervous, almost hysterical as a result of this—issued statements to the press, called reporters and others into his chambers to bawl them out.

Save Sacco and Vanzetti.

Yet it was he who was called upon to rule upon the fairness of his own acts. And the highest courts, working on the pleasant theory that a judge is calm and impartial (things of which Thayer is not capable), upheld his rulings.

Sacco and Vanzetti must not die! The responsibility rests with the workers of the world!

Earl Carroll Visits Calvin Coolidge and Asks Him for Pardon

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Earl Carroll, the theatrical producer, came to Washington today seeking presidential clemency to escape serving his sentence in Atlanta federal prison for perjury. He is due to start on his sentence on April 12.

Carroll surrounded his Washington visit with the greatest secrecy. He obtained a suite in a prominent hotel, but did not register and hotel officials denied he was there. Despite the secrecy, it was learned this afternoon that Carroll had an appointment to see President Coolidge at noon. White House officials declined to say whether Carroll had actually seen Coolidge, but the appointment was made on the private list.

14 Dead, Many Injured In Oil Tank Explosion

PARCO, Wyo., April 6.—Fourteen men are known to be dead, several are seriously burned and at least six are missing, following a terrific explosion at the oil plant of the Producers and Refiners Company here today.

The explosion, of unknown origin, occurred in two Dubbs pressure still located in the heart of the \$5,000,000 oil plant, which employed 350 men.

Fire spread quickly to other stills and two large oil tanks, but was under control after two hours of heroic work on the part of volunteer firemen, oil company workers and fire apparatus from Rawlins, eight miles away.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

gled Banner do not inflict serious injury on the play. It is a radical's meat. The patriots are welcome to whatever consolation they can get out of it.

The masses are not in favor of intervention in China, Mexico or Nicaragua. Yet the government goes ahead bombing, occupying and threatening the peoples of those countries. Democracy! What a farce? The native sons of this land are supposed to have a say in how the country is governed. It is true they cast votes for presidential candidates selected for them every four years. But that is the last thing they have to do about it. The president they may have helped to elect may be the one to send their sons to death in a war for the benefit of the "Spread Eagle" (Hendersons and the Dohenys, Sinclairs Morgans and Rockefellers)

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 - That government officials aid and abet this colossal fraud?
 - That the editor of New York's leading morning paper said that industrial insurance is "unfortunate and unfair"?
 - That the "Big Four" hold over TWO BILLIONS of dollars belonging to the American insuring public?

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The DAILY WORKER
33 FIRST ST. Orchard 1680 NEW YORK

SOCIALIST CHIEF FOR IMPERIALISM IN PORTO RICO

Iglesias Is Secretary of Pan-American F. of L.

By J. NEVARES SAGER. (Special To The DAILY WORKER.) SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 25.—During the session of the Porto Rican senate, held March 22-27, the senate president, Antonio Barcelo, in outlining his intended discourse before the visiting Secretary of War Davis, at the official banquet, suggested that he intended, in addition to laying bare the problems of Porto Rico, to condemn the Latin-American policies of the U. S., initiated by Roosevelt with the rape of Colombia, and pursued at present in relation to Nicaragua, by supporting a hireling, Diaz, against the actual government sustained by the people of Nicaragua.

Senator Santiago Iglesias of the Pan-American Federation of Labor hastily intervened, and warned Barcelo, "You would assume a serious responsibility in confronting the secretary of war regarding the policies which his government may pursue in its relations with Mexico or Nicaragua. You should confine yourself exclusively to the problems concerning Porto Rico and not meddle in international affairs. Such an act would be interpreted badly by those in whose hands the fate of our aspirations lie." Which means the fate of their political ambitions, whose further development can be realized with the granting of political autonomy to the islands which would give either of these politicians the opportunity to become the governor of the island.

Barcelo with much humility bowed to Iglesias, adding, "True, very true, as colonials it is not our right to vent our feelings and sentiments, I will confine myself as Senator Iglesias suggested."

PALESTINE IS IN THE GRIP OF CLASS STRUGGLE

Workers Intend to Bury Masters in Sepulchre

JERUSALEM, March.—By Mail).—The past 1926 year, without any exaggeration, was an extremely difficult year for the working class in Palestine.

Despite the hampering of British imperialism, despite Zionist speculations, Palestine has entered a stage of capitalist development. Neither imperialism nor Zionism find it possible to hold up the process of capitalist development in this country. Their influence only makes the development of capitalism more protracted and more difficult and produces profounder and severer sufferings for the peasants and workers.

Growth of Trade Unions.

Immigration to Palestine proceeded at an incredible tempo. During the last six years the number of Hebrew workers alone increased almost by 30,000. The numerical growth of the working class led to an intensive growth of its organization. The Trade Union Federation—Gistadrut—which is seen from the following figures:

1920 4,000 organized workers
1922 6,000 organized workers
1926 25,000 organized workers

Arab Workers Increase.

Together with the growth of the number of the Hebrew workers, there is a parallel growth in the number of Arab workers. Unfortunately, we have no exact numerical data on the number of Arab workers, but in all probability, this figure reaches 70,000.

Just previous to 1925, Gistadrut was not only the single labor organization in the country, but in general the only organization that existed. During recent years and especially during the past year, this situation sharply changed. A variety of organizations have sprung up among different strata of the population. The economic crisis and unemployment coupled with the revolutionary movement in Syria was conducive to this change.

Lower Wages Urged.

Simultaneously with the growth of unemployment, the attack of the capitalists on labor conditions becomes increasingly more active. The British and Zionist capitalists have long contemplated the lowering of wages of the Hebrew workers. In answer to the memorandum of the traders and industrialists, who demanded a lowering of duties imposed, the British customs authorities advised them to lower wages.

Boston Truck Drivers Win.

BOSTON, April 6. (FP).—Boston truck drivers of Local 25 have won a 9-hour day for five days a week; 7½ hours for winter Saturdays and 5½ hours on Saturdays of three summer months.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

INDIA ENTERING NEW PHASE OF FREEDOM FIGHT

Meeting Held to Discuss Question of Leninism

BOMBAY, Feb. (By Mail).—Signs have recently multiplied in India to show that in 1927 we are entering on a revolutionary phase of the class-conscious political organization of the Indian proletariat and its emergence in its role as the leader of the national-revolutionary movement. These signs are the visible fruits of the underground activities of the Indian Communist Party, carried on under exceptional hard conditions of imperialist repression. A recent factor which has stimulated the revolutionary orientation of the masses of India is also undoubtedly the cause of events in China.

During the last two or three years, the Indian proletariat has gone through a severe training in the school of industrial action in the shape of many hard-fought strikes and it has reached a certain degree of political maturity which was absent in the first post-war revolutionary period of 1921-1922. This is evidenced by the fact that revolutionary propaganda which before had to be carried on underground, can now be made publicly without the British authorities attempting to suppress it. An occasion for this open propaganda has been furnished by the present visit to India of Comrade S. Saklatvala who has addressed a large number of meetings in the Province of Bombay in the first week of his arrival. A detailed report of his speeches is being prepared.

Workers of Endurance.

A foremost place in the revolutionary proletarian movement in India is destined to be taken by the workers in the industrial areas of Bombay. Because Bombay is the seat of the oldest capitalist industry in India, namely, the textile industry, engaging now about 200,000 workers; and the Bombay workers have shown very great powers of combination and endurance in their strike action. The trade unions of the Bombay province have a record of industrial and political activities, not equalled by other unions in India. Bombay is appropriately the permanent headquarters of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Discussing Leninism.

In Bombay we have had an example of the new propaganda that is being carried on among the Indian workers. The Congress Labour Party, a left wing organization within the National Congress held a public meeting of workers to discuss the significant questions: "Does India need a Lenin? What did Lenin stand for, and what has Russia gained by adopting his principles? If India needs a Lenin, with what modifications should his theories be practice, and with what moderation should his concepts be introduced into the body politic of India?"

The meeting was presided over by S. H. Jhabvala, a Vice President of the Bombay Textile Labor Union. By social origin Jhabvala is of the intelligentsia. He has an active record of work within the Indian trade union movement. According to Jhabvala, the meeting was organized, inter alia, "to pay tribute to Leninism, a Russian movement that had revolutionized the modern world and had evolved a state of society and government for which humanity had been yearning for the last half a century or so." Jhabvala defined Leninism as "mass organization and the rule of the proletariat."

Under Gandhi Influence.

That Jhabvala still remains under the influence of the ideology of Gandhi is shown in the following remark of his: "Lenin has done for Russia what Mahatma Gandhi can certainly do for India; only, Indians should imbibe Gandhiism as the Russians had assimilated Leninism." Continuing his remark, Jhabvala said: "Gandhi had contented himself with his idealism while Lenin had a dynamic force of organization."

Coming to the needs of the present situation in India, Jhabvala said: "British imperialism in India was goaded on by economic and commercial motives, it was nothing short of a money grabbing campaign. India was and had long been a prey to economic exploitation of the oppressed by the militarist force of the oppressor. A general and wholesale revolt against their organized and democratized violence was the need of the day. In China also, the present condition was the natural and inevitable outcome of the continued and persistent efforts of the imperialists to choke and curb the just aspirations of a civilized nation."

For Mass Revolt.

Jhabvala then put forward the slogan: "Organize a mass revolt." Explaining the slogan, he said: "During the six years following the overthrow of Czarism in Russia, the Russians had progressed by leaps and bounds intellectually and economically. Whereas, nearly two centuries of British rule had left the Indians illiterate, semi-civilized and incapable of being entrusted with even minor responsibilities. We should also adopt Leninism and organize a thorough mass revolt against all

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

LAND AND FACTORY WORKERS JOIN HANDS



The peasants and industrial workers of China have united into a mighty force to drive out foreign imperialism.

tyranny and oppression whether capitalist or imperialist."

Another speaker at the meeting said: "The picture of the U. S. S. R. painted by the English press was false and mischievous." "The present regime in Russia," he explained, "is the dictatorship of the proletariat. But it was only a transitory stage which would eventually lead to Communism." A third speaker said: "The non-Brahmin movement in India of the lower castes against the higher castes, was an indication that socialism was gradually but perceptibly creeping into the body politic of India."

American Clergy Protests Against Roumanian Terror

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Once more appeal of American clergy and other leaders of public opinion has been voiced in Washington against the white terror maintained in Roumania against Jews, Saxons and Hungarians by the government in which Queen Marie is the dominant figure.

This time a petition addressed to Queen Marie, asking her to use her influence in behalf of mercy toward these religious and racial minorities in the annexed territories, has been presented to George Cretziano, minister from Roumania, to be sent to Bucharest. The petition was signed by more than 30,000 persons in all parts of this country. It was delivered to the Roumanian legation on April 4 by Roland W. Boyden, formerly of the reparations commission; Edgar Y. Mullins, president of the Baptist World Alliance, and a committee of eight other leaders including Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, Louis C. Carmish, vice-president of the American Unitarian Association, and twice chairman of Anglo-American commissions to Roumania; Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Jas. J. Phelan, Henry D. Sharpe, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Christian Herter and R. E. Danielson, editors of the Independent. Nine university presidents sponsor the petition.

"Individuals belonging to the Baptist, Jewish, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Unitarian churches," says the statement issued by the committee, "are particularly affected, it is alleged," by the Roumanian terror.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

France Trying to Save Submarines At Geneva Meeting

GENEVA, April 6.—Attempts at a compromise on the question of naval disarmament were being made today and the League of Nations preparatory disarmament conference stood adjourned to permit compromise conferences between Viscount Cecil, British delegate, and M. Boncour, French delegate.

M. Boncour states that France is not able to accept naval disarmament by categories but suggests that a draft be drawn whereby those nations unable to accept disarmament by categories make a detailed statement of their future naval programs.

M. Boncour submitted this proposal in writing to Viscount Cecil and to Hugh Gibson, American delegates, who wired the proposal to Washington for instructions.

The "peace" struggle at Geneva has settled down to a combat between the British and the French, over the question of whether reserve main power should be counted, and whether the French, with the smaller navy, shall be allowed to build submarines enough for protection against the British grand fleet.

The British delegate insists that the total tonnage alone shall not be counted, as this would allow France to build submarines at the expense of other shipping. Britain insists that each "category" of ships shall be limited.

Fire Textile Unionists.

CARBONDALE, PA. (FP).—Discharge of four textile union members by the Klots Throwing Co. is causing strike talk.

Mexico Encourages European Commerce As Rival to U. S.

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—Treaties of amity and commerce between Mexico and Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark and Holland, which expired March 31, have been extended 10 months to enable the interested powers to negotiate

new treaties, it was announced at the foreign office today.

Mexican consul and commercial attaches in Europe will meet soon at Geneva to work out a plan to increase commerce between Mexico and Europe, thereby diminishing the trade existing between this republic and the United States.

Seven men have been executed in the Guadalupe graveyard after having been convicted of the murder of Edgar Wilkins, American citizen of Savannah, Ga.

U. S. Bankers Aid Fascisti, States Italian Liberal

WASHINGTON (FP).—American bankers who are lending hundreds of millions of dollars to fascist institutions and fascist business men in Italy, and the Tory government in Britain, stand as barriers to the liberation of the Italian people, said Professor Gaetano Salvemini, former professor in the University of Florence, in a lecture on Fascism, in Washington.

Salvemini charged that Mussolini's economic reports are reported to meet the needs of argument, and that in fact Italy has suffered during the past four years a distinct weakening of the pace at which it was recovering—before the massing of the Black Shirts on Rome from the economic disaster of the world war. Loot and murder go unreported and are often the road to home in Mussolini's regime, he reminded his audience. He named some of his friends in parliament who had been murdered in cold blood, the list beginning with Matteotti and Amendola.

Resolutions offered by Egan, editor of the A. F. of L. Jews Service, were adopted. They declared that fascist organizations are at work in this country to prevent the naturalization of Italian workers in America; demanded that steps be taken by the government to stop this hostile activity, expressed sympathy for the Italian people's struggle to regain freedom, and declared there can be no compromise of democracy with fascist tyranny.

He gave repeated and definite warning that the Italian nation, when it throws off fascist despotism, will not pay any of the debts contracted by the fascist regime. It will make good this warning, he said, because foreign capital, and chiefly American capital, is being poured in the scale to lengthen the period of national slavery.

Striking Printers Silence Imperialist Papers in Hankow

HANKOW, April 6.—The union printers of Hankow have silenced the voice of the reptile press in the pay of imperialism. Their strike has closed the American-owned Hankow Herald and the British-owned Central China Post. Both these publications closed several days ago and have not been able to reopen on account of the uncompromising stand of the striking printers, who refuse to work on newspapers printing abusive and mendacious attacks on the Nationalist government and the Kuomintang movement. Before subsidizing the American-subsidized Herald issued a few mimeographed numbers containing the most infamous slanders upon the Chinese liberation movement. These foul libels furnished material for such alleged correspondents as the vicious Frederick Moore, reports of whose attacks in the New York Times have just reached here.

The foreign communities under the domination of imperialist chambers of commerce, are protesting loudly against this action of the strikers. They are being properly answered by the organ of the liberation forces, the People's Tribune, which has been revived after suppression by the forces of Chang Tso-Lin, and daily prints the facts regarding the development of the revolution.

Assails Imperialists.

The Tribune expresses the attitude of the Nationalists in the following statement which appeared in yesterday's edition: "China is at war. Hankow today is the Berlin, London, Paris, Washington of the great war. Those inclined to protest against the action of the labor unions because of the so-called interference with foreigners, unfair attack on legitimate business, inexcusable stifling of free speech, are asked to remember the days of the great war. No paper printing such abusive attacks against a government in the capitals of Europe ten years ago could have survived a day.

"There is also a matter of manners involved. The action against certain foreign papers in China is justifiable in time of peace as well as of war. Those who for years have been printing violent abuse about China in China know that if they had printed such attacks in any western land where they were aliens they would have been told in no gentle terms to leave the country to which they had mistakenly been welcomed.

"The aliens in China cannot much longer continue such offenses. Their day is ended in Hankow and is rapidly nearing its end in every city of the land."

More For Freighthandlers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (FP).—Five cents an hour more to all freight employes on its system is being granted by the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. The increase follows advances by other eastern railroads.

Coolidge Vetoes Bill Creating Referendum On Philippine Freedom

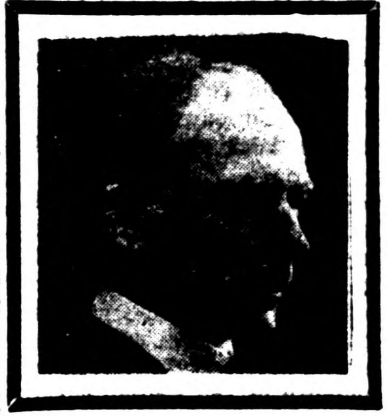
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Philippine hopes for independence received a blow today.

President Coolidge vetoed the bill recently passed by the Philippine legislature calling for a referendum upon the question of independence.

ton of the great war. Those inclined to protest against the action of the labor unions because of the so-called interference with foreigners, unfair attack on legitimate business, inexcusable stifling of free speech, are asked to remember the days of the great war. No paper printing such abusive attacks against a government in the capitals of Europe ten years ago could have survived a day.

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"The aliens in China cannot much longer continue such offenses. Their day is ended in Hankow and is rapidly nearing its end in every city of the land."



We Are on Trial Today

Today the bespatted and high-collared representatives of the National Security League, and the Keymen of America will appear in court against The DAILY WORKER. Today these wealthy scions of reaction will rally their legal talent and the forces of the government in an attempt to impede the progress of the only paper which lifts up its voice against the brutal power of American imperialism. They will speak with the assurance of those who are fully conscious of the support of the dark forces behind them.

But the drama which will be enacted today will stretch far beyond the confines of the courtroom. Outside in every important city and town, in the factories and workshops, as well as on the farms, there are many thousands of workers who have enrolled themselves in The DAILY WORKER army, who have enlisted in the ranks of the contributors to the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund to build a bigger and better DAILY WORKER. The attack upon the paper by the enemies of labor will inspire this army to superhuman efforts in behalf of the paper. The answer to the attack against The DAILY WORKER must be an avalanche of contributions to the Sustaining Fund. Thus we will show our enemies that we will brook no opposition to our determination to build up The DAILY WORKER, and to increase its effectiveness in the struggle against American imperialism. YOU must fall in line.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Inclosed is my contribution of _____ dollars _____ cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER. I will pay the same amount regularly every _____

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____

Attach check or money order.

U. S. BIRDS OF PREY; MARINE CORPS AVIATORS MAY BE USED TO DESTROY CHINESE VILLAGES



United States marine corps' aviators sent to China are, left to right: Lieutenants C. C. Jerome and W. C. Wallace, Major F. T. Evans, in command; Lieutenants P. E. Conrad and T. N. White, and Gunnery Sergeant C. V. Frick.

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The Chinese Liberation Movement Goes to the Left

The Unions in China's Pittsburgh—Their Advanced Demands—The Native Bosses

ARTICLE IV
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

WITHOUT the disorganization created in the rear of the pillars' forces and the organization work carried on among the industrial workers and peasants by the trade unions, the Peoples Armies would have been unable to secure the series of sweeping victories which gave them control of the Yangtze valley and the port of Shanghai.

The three towns of Hankow, Wu-chang and Hanyang form the center of Chinese heavy industry and it was in this center that the unions showed the greatest activity. The living standard of the workers in this district is shown by the following table in which the figures are approximate but with a very narrow margin of error in either direction.

Rice	\$6.00
Coal	1.00
Fat	.75
Vegetables	1.80
Salt	.18
Rent (one room)	1.00
Clothing	2.00
Total	\$12.75

THIS sum represents the minimum amount on which a family of four could exist. It will be noticed that no provision is made for amusement or medical attention.

But the wages of the workers previous to the fall of this district to the Peoples Armies did not provide for this miserable budget. Miners for instance averaged 30 cents per day or \$19 per month. Textile workers averaged about 37 cents per day.

These starvation wages prevailed in both Chinese and foreign enterprises. When the organization drive and strike movement began it therefore encountered the hostility of Chinese and foreign employers alike.

Chinese and foreign capitalists joined hands to oppose the workers. In the foreign settlements this unity of the capitalists was smashed only by the threat of the unions to cut off water and electric light and power supply.

numbers but also many formerly neutral or hostile sections of the Chinese middle and capitalist class. These elements came in with more or less sympathy for national independence divorced from the class aspect of the liberation movement in order to exercise their influence in the governing party. Their readiness to make peace with imperialism in order to protect their class interests was shown in their united front with foreign capitalists against their working class countrymen.

IT is not hard to understand that thru the two-sided struggle against imperialism and native exploiters the Chinese labor movement developed an express train speed duplicating in a sense the experience of the Russian working class.

This development took on a political character in two ways first, it clarified the struggle for national liberation by including other enemies than open imperialists and second, it showed the workers the necessity for control of industry thru the government and the trade unions.

THAT this latter lesson was learned well is shown by list of demands put forward by the Postal Workers Union—demands similar in their nature to those made by other unions.

Discharge of two "favorites" of the overseer who had injured other workers—payment of wages in standard Chinese coin instead of dollars—a maximum working day of 8 hours—an annual bonus of two months wages—payment of wages instead of the vacations which the workers had not received—members of the executive board of the union to be allowed to remain at work in the district so they could do their union work—local inspectors to be appointed by the union—all notices of discharge to go thru the union offices—payment of wages during sickness—wages to be paid while workers are forced to go on strike and the union to be compensated for losses during strike—general improvement in working conditions.

IT will be noticed that most of the above demands are designed to strengthen the control of the union and further that they are for the most part far in advance of any demands ever made by American trade unions—proof that the Chinese labor movement because of its anti-imperialist character has leaped several decades during the recent struggles.

Even the police were drawn into the organization drive and policemen from five separate concession districts held organization meetings.

The foreign press, especially the British, was alarmed by this rapid growth of unionism and the display of class consciousness. It tried to

bring pressure on the Kuomintang government by editorials calling on General Chang Kai Shek to show "courage" and "firmness" in suppressing the labor movement and in return promised him the full support of the foreign interests. The effect of this upon the workers was not what the British editors thought it would be. It served merely to call the attention of the labor movement to the necessity of having a party in control of workers' representatives who would exercise "courage" and "firmness" in their behalf.

BUT it was the organization of the Union of Servants and the demands which it put forward that convinced the British that their world was toppling.

One needs to understand that one of the great attractions in the past for imperialists and their hangers-on is the low cost of personal services—the white man does nothing for himself. A superintendent or foreman could have more servants in India than his employer could have in Great Britain or America. The burden of creation who carried the white man's burden in China did not even need to dress themselves. Loads of low paid menials and imperialists go together in oppressed nations.

WHAT a shock to discover that the servants whom the employers had booted around at will had organized a powerful union and were putting forward such demands as:

No discharge without proper cause and no ill-treatment of servants—all wage arrears to be paid by the Chinese New Year—inspectors to be allowed the right to visit all houses where servants of the union were employed—free medical aid during sickness—except in cases of venereal disease acquired thru neglect or lack of attention—all workers to be hired thru the union—three weeks annual holiday or a month's wages—one to be discriminated against for presenting the union's demands.

IT was by this process of organization and struggle for day needs with the experience of the imperialist elements as the most up-to-date foe, and the growth of the conviction that without the support given to native capitalist interests by the still more powerful imperialists, the workers would be able to secure wide control over working conditions and government, that brought about the movement against British control of the foreign settlement in Hankow.

Britain's surrender of this valuable concession to Chinese control was forced by the labor union. Strikes and boycotts were the weapons used. It had consequences of tremendous importance for the whole national liberation struggle.

The Trade Union Reform Bill—The Inevitable Consequence of Imperialistic Labor Leadership

The British ruling class, having smashed the general strike and beaten the coal miners by means of force and treachery of reformist leaders procured by the government, is taking the next step in the general attack on the labor movement of which the mobilization of the full power of capitalism against the British workers was the first move.

The "trade union reform" bill which will be introduced in the House of Commons next Monday has two principal features:

1. It outlaws not only general strikes but sympathetic strikes as well and makes union members responsible for damages to business and property claimed by the capitalists as a result of strikes.

2.) It makes illegal all assessments levied by unions for political purposes unless each member of the union signifies his consent in writing in advance.

If this bill becomes law the British trade union movement can legally conduct only localized and ineffective strikes and will have no legal right to support the labor party by means of the ordinary trade union methods of raising funds.

If this bill becomes a law the British labor movement, after a quarter of a century of struggle, will have the illegal status it was placed in by the Taff-Vale decision. In the struggle against this decision the modern British labor movement was born.

The responsibility for the furious attack of the British government upon the labor movement rests in one place and in one place alone—upon the shoulders of the MacDonald section of the labor party and those spurious left wing trade union officials who called off the general strike, deserted the miners, justified their conduct by imperialist phrases and then followed up this treachery by refusal to even attempt to rally the labor movement to the aid of the miners' struggle.

These capitalist-minded labor officials took the side of the government by parroting phrases about "constitutionalism" and "democracy" while the army and navy forces were against the strikers in full war panoply. These officials have already given evidence of their willingness to accept legislation which will outlaw political strikes but the government goes them one better. It takes advantage of the favorable situation created by their acceptance in principle of the inviolability of the British constitution and their hostility to militant mass action to strike a deadly blow at the working class which these leaders betrayed. These leaders are simply continuing their betrayal although they must make a pretense of fighting the proposed legislation.

As the British Communist Party and the National Minority Movement pointed out at the time the general strike was called off, the disgraceful surrender of the leadership would be followed by demands for the labor movement to give up its arms—the strike weapon and mass support of the labor party.

MacDonald and his crew, who led the workers to defeat, are now confronted with a rising tide of mass resentment brought into being by the public proof of the hypocrisy of these leaders in trying to deceive the workers into believing that there was any difference between British government and British imperialism.

The theory of the impartiality of British government as an institution was severely shaken by the course it followed in the general strike and miners' strike. It has been shattered by its advocacy of the destructive bill aimed at the trade unions.

More rapidly than ever the masses are turning to the Communist Party and the left wing in the labor party is challenging MacDonald's leadership with George Lansbury mentioned as his successor. That Lansbury took a leading part in the recent Conference of Colonial Peoples in Brussels, an international expression of the worldwide revolt against imperialism, has a deep significance when taken in connection with the drive on the living standards and organizations of the British working class and the failure of the right wing of the labor party and trade union leadership to put forward a fighting program.

There is Danger in Believing in the Pacific Intentions of Wall Street

The news from China seems to indicate that Great Britain is not meeting with brilliant success in lining up America and Japan for joint action with her against the People's Government but formal agreement means little when such incidents as the Nanking massacre have occurred without any known agreement existing at the time.

For members of our class it is enough to know that all the imperialist powers are enemies of the Chinese national liberation movement and that actual invasion is prevented only by a conflict of interests and not by their lack of desire to use this method for securing the degree of subjugation necessary for successful and continued robbery of the Chinese masses.

In addition to this there is always the convenient excuse of "protecting lives and property" of citizens or subjects which is used to justify war on colonial peoples by a collection of powers, whether or not an agreement for joint action exists.

American policy toward China has not changed since the Boxer uprising although the methods by which it has been applied have varied due to the fact that America's actions in China have been the result of a desire to rob the Chinese masses while still retaining their friendship. Having no extra-territorial rights in China it was necessary for American imperialism to appear in a different guise than that of the powers who had forced concessions from the Chinese.

Secretary of State Hay, the author of the famous "Open Door" policy, explained America's attitude at the time of the Boxer rebellion (essentially a rebellion of poverty-stricken peasants) in the following words:

"...affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests; aiding in preventing a spread of dis-

sentiment and a recurrence of such disasters."

Surely no further basis for war is needed than to follow the procedure outlined above. It was by carrying out the official interpretation of this policy that American warships took part in the bombardment of Nanking. Nothing more than this is needed to send huge shells hurtling from American battleships into Chinese cities and to have an American army take the field with British butchers. American imperialism needs no formal agreement with other powers to appear as an enemy of the Chinese liberation movement.

Any note indicating pacific intentions on the part of Wall Street government toward China is meaningless as long as American naval and military forces are in Chinese waters and on Chinese soil.

Neither should we forget that the Philippines are the outpost of American imperialism in the Pacific and that the Chinese liberation movement, thru its political expression the Kuomintang, now leads the struggle of all workers and peasants of the Far East against imperialist domination. American imperialism's potential rubber plantation and strategic naval base is threatened.

There is no guarantee of non-intervention until the demand for the withdrawal of all armed forces from China has been complied with by Wall Street government.

TEN YEARS AFTER

With a Few Reflections on the Liberal Supporters of Wilson

By H. M. WICKS.

APRIL 6, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson signed the declaration that put this country into the World War. Four days before he had appeared before a joint session of the two houses of congress and proclaimed that:

"Our object is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up amongst the really free and self-governing peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and action as will henceforth assure the observance of these principles."

"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon tested foundations of political liberty."

"We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and freedom of nations can make them."

TODAY, ten years after, the Wilsonian shibboleths are again revived, as various shades of opinion endeavor to take inventory of the results realized. There is none so stupid as to believe that the war was fought for democracy. Not even the most rabid apostle of Wilsonism ventures the suggestion that greater freedom is enjoyed today than when these lofty principles were proclaimed.

The horde of liberals and yellow socialists who were in full cry with the jackal pack of imperialism are now compelled to confess that the hoped-for blessings have not materialized, that black reaction today pervades every crevice of the capitalist world; that instead of the World War being a formidable crusade by "the champions of the rights of mankind" to end war for all times, it was simply a prelude to still more titanic and sanguinary conflicts. None can view the world today and doubt that the gathering clouds of another World War will soon burst forth and rock the earth with their thunder and lightning.

SECRET treaties, Machiavellian diplomacy, bestial and mendacious imperialist aggression against the colonials and semi-colonials, the series of new alignments springing out of the brigands' Versailles pact, desperate efforts on the part of the self-sacrificing allies of 1917 to create a bloc against their "saviors" of those days, the malignant conspiracy of Britain to encircle the Soviet Union, the war against the liberation movement in China, the crusade of Wall Street against Mexico and Nicaragua, the disarmament conference which are merely maneuvers to gain advantages in the race for deadly instruments of destruction are subjects of comment in every newspaper in the world.

How naive are the comments even of those liberal opponents in principles of war! Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation*, still believes that Wilson really had an impelling desire to realize the aims he put forth in his public utterances. According to Villard "the (Wilson) died still blind to the fact that he chose the worst method in the world to achieve his purpose; the method that made success impossible."

The inability to grasp fundamentals, the sloppy mentality that takes words for deeds, sophistry for political honesty, characterizes liberalism everywhere. What every real revolutionist in the left wing of the Socialist Party in this country knew and openly proclaimed ten years ago the liberals have not learned to this very day.

WHEN the Princeton professor in the White House was issuing his exhortations to "make the world safe for democracy," we stigmatized him as the agent of the House of Morgan. One who thinks that Woodrow Wilson really believed he was "champion of the rights of mankind" has no conception of the role of political lackeys of imperialism. Less than four months before his declaration of war against the Central Powers, Wilson himself asserted that the struggle in Europe involved "moral issues and ought therefore to be brought to a sensible close." This observation was made in December, before the first 1917 revolution in Russia removed that power from the ranks

DRAMA

"The Ladder" Offers \$500 Weekly for Best Essays

The group presenting "The Ladder," at the Waldorf Theatre, announce that they will award a weekly prize of \$500 to the person writing the best 200 word article on the play. The rules of the contest are simple. The contest is open to all. The letter should be typewritten, on one side of the paper. The contest begins today and the first week ends with Saturday night's performance. Manuscripts should be sent to office of the United Actors, room 502, 226 West 47th St.

The management will reserve the right to use the letter in advertising the play. They also will reserve the right to use any of the other manuscripts by the payment of \$50 for each one used. The award will be announced as soon as possible.

Another innovation was announced by the producers, which is rather new on Broadway—the refunding of the purchase price of a ticket to any seat holder who does not feel satisfied with the play. The money will be refunded at the conclusion of each performance, if the patron applies at the box office. No other formality will be required.

"The Ladder," which deals with reincarnation, has undergone revision since its opening Oct. 22. The play in its altered form was given Monday night before a special audience.



VIVIAN MARTIN

One of the featured players in Henry Barons' newest French comedy "Hearts Are Trumps," opening tonight at the Morosco Theatre.

Another premiere scheduled for this evening, will take place at the Provincetown Playhouse, where "Rapid Transit" will be shown. The play is from the Hungarian of Lajos Egri, and was adopted by Charles Recht.

Margaret Anglin will give a special performance of "Electra" of Sophocles at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening April 25th. The production is being staged and rehearsed under her personal supervision. A special orchestra will accompany the action of the story.

Broadway Briefs

"Hearts Are Trumps," a comedy from the French of Felix Gauder, will be presented by Henry Barons at the Morosco Theatre tonight.

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of the Allies, and before it was evident that unless new forces were thrown into the balance the investments of the House of Morgan in Europe would be wiped out to the accompaniment of the roar of the German "Big Berthas," even then thundering at the gates of Paris.

Wilson could not come before the American people with a request to rally to the defense of Morgan's millions, so he coined the slogan "Make the world safe for democracy," which in reality meant "make the world safe for Morgan's investments in England and France and Russia." Wilson discovered that the War that involved no moral issues in December, 1916, threatened the freedom of the world in April of the next year.

THE 4,355,000 men who were mobilized in the frenzied months of this country's participation in the war wore the uniforms of American Imperialism. The 126,000 American lives that were blasted into nothingness on the sanguinary fields of battle were sacrificed on the altar of Wall Street greed and avarice. The 230,300 injured and maimed suffered that American imperialism might become the mightiest predatory force the world has ever seen.

Instead of being the defender of the rights of mankind and the liberator of the oppressed the sum total of the achievements of America's participation in the War was the bestial suppression of ever larger numbers of peoples, the stifling of what little liberty once existed in this country, with the armed forces of the nation functioning exclusively as the hired gunmen engaged in defending the foreign investments of Uncle Shylock.

LIBERALISM, that whooped it up for Wilson during his two campaigns for President of the United States, prefers to think of its former idol as a misguided idealist, rather than as an astute politician, a master orator who, to the fullest degree, used language to conceal thought. Liberalism denies the class struggle, therefore it cannot be ex-

pected to see in the diplomatic maneuvers of statesmen anything other than a conflict between great men, each, in his own way, following the light as he sees it.

The revolutionist alone is able to look beyond the apparent movement of history and perceive the real movement. The proclamations, manifestoes and exhortations of statesmen are merely dramatizations of the clash of economic interests on the stage of world history. All are as inadequate to reveal the real movement as were the Wilsonian war cries of a decade ago.

Today, when other servile flunkys of imperialism at Washington are trying to conceal their policy of brigandage beneath pleas for the defense of Americans in China, in Nicaragua, and in Mexico, the workers should refuse to heed their pleas. Instead every working class organization should in no uncertain terms demand that the bloody butchers in the service of Wall Street keep their hands off China, Nicaragua, Mexico and the Philippines.

MANY lessons have been learned since the World War, but most important of all for this epoch is the magnificent lesson of Leninism that has taught hundreds of thousands and millions of workers throughout the world that an insidious pacifism, such as pervaded the ranks of the liberals and the overwhelming majority of the Socialist Party leaders during the last World War is utterly inadequate at best to deal with the situation and at the worst is merely a gesture of despair—complete paralysis of revolutionary energy that might otherwise be generated among the masses of workers. Lenin and the Bolsheviks alone knew how to meet the practical problems arising out of the World War and the slogan raised by Lenin at Zimmerwald and Kienthal: "Turn the imperialist war between nations into a civil war against capitalism," must be the reply of the vanguard of the proletariat to the wars and the threats of war today.

ORGANIZED LABOR

INJUNCTION AFFIDAVITS OF WINNICK, LUCCHI SHOW UTMOST CONCERN FOR PROFIT TO BOSSES

Rumors are frequent and persistent concerning an injunction to be taken out by the International Fur Workers' Union to try to prevent the New York Joint Board and its locals from carrying on the union business.

No doubt they are giving this matter extraordinarily careful thought and prayer after the thorough defeat they met in Newark when they attempted to use this capitalistic weapon against Local 25, when it had elected officers to suit itself and not the International Fur Workers' weasel officials.

Swear Some News.

There are some interesting affidavits attached to this Newark injunction, which the International was eventually forced to withdraw. Vice-President Isador Winnick, for instance, says:

"It is absolutely essential that immediate action be taken. That all of the books and affairs of the local organization be turned over to the proper authorities of the International because of the chaotic condition which exists in said Local 25, and because of the attitude of its president, executive board and officers are taking.

Save The Industry.

Local 25 has approximately five hundred members employed in various fur factories in the vicinity of Newark, and that any disension in its ranks will materially effect the employment of these men, the output of the manufacturers and general conditions in the fur trade. It is necessary that this work be carried on or irreparable damage will be done. It is also essential that steps be taken immediately to wipe out from Local

25, the propaganda of the Communist Party of its members."

Save The Bosses.

General Organizer Pietro Lucchi is also deeply concerned over the "disension," and worried for the safety of the bosses. He says:

"I am now informed that Mr. Langer and his associates have even continued their acts of creating disension among the ranks and are directing the men not to return to work; are ordering the men to refuse to pull the wet skins used in the fur trade and threaten to create every possible disorder amongst the workers. If this condition should continue, it will cause irreparable damage to the workers, the employers and International union.

"The Sub-Committee consisting of myself, Moe Harris and Hyman Sorkin, the last two gentlemen named being vice presidents of the organization, have had experience in union affairs for many years and I believe could wipe out the Communist tendency among the members and bring about peace and harmony, besides protecting the interests of the manufacturers who have a great deal of material on hand."

Doubtless the same worry over the business of the bosses in New York is making the International lie awake nights now, trying to figure out how it can jail the workers and smash the union in order to make the boss's life happier and more peaceful. Of course they don't forget how happy their own lives would be with no opposition and a handful of faithful, dues-paying followers. It will take a little while before they realize this is a hopeless dream.

THREE TAILORS' UNIONS CUT EACH OTHERS' POWER; INDUSTRY SHOULD HAVE ONLY ONE

By A Worker Correspondent.
(Labor Journalism Class, Workers School.)

Organization of the hundreds of unorganized custom tailors seems still far away in spite of the joint conference for united action recently held between representatives of the Journeymen Tailors Union and the Amalgamated Custom Tailors.

No results have yet been shown from the conference, though the committee gives favorable reports stating that thousands of journeymen tailors are ready to join the union when there will be a unified union. The 1923 conference between the unions had no follow up until this year's meeting.

Consolidation Needed.

The rank and file of tailors realize the necessity of a consolidated union, but the bureaucratic job holders of the two unions mentioned and of the United Garment Workers Union hinder united action.

The terrible results of three unions in the field are unforgettable to tailors who went through the bitter

struggle of 1920 for better working conditions. The journeymen tailors struck demanding the 44-hour week and increase in wages which the Amalgamated tailors had won. The Amalgamated tailors did not help the journeymen by joining in a sympathetic strike and continued working.

The loss of the strike by the journeymen within three months quickly affected the Amalgamated tailors. The United Merchant Tailors started wholesale wage reductions and ended with the general lockout of 1921.

The United Garment Workers, with Rickert as president, do the strike-breaking on each occasion. The last big example was in the International Tailoring strike in Chicago. The United acted as a scab agency against the strikers.

The consequences of the isolated unions in the men's garment trade causes the present demoralization, whereby the tailors are compelled to work under miserable conditions. Only through united action is it possible to organize the open shops and to build a powerful organization to serve the interests of the workers.

Radical Organizations Co-operate in Angeles To Celebrate May Day

By ROBIN E. DUNBAR.

LOS ANGELES, April 6.—Four radical organizations have united together to form a gigantic united front and put on a May Day celebration in regular A. F. of L. style. There were 18,000 at the Labor Day picnic last September to hear a lot of platitudes, etc., of the eminent orator (?) John P. Frey, who conveniently forgot about the Judge Busick injunctions, the Mooney-Billings frame-up, the Criminal Syndicalist Act, the open shop drives and the class collaboration moves of the capitalist class in this state. He talked generalities about the labor movement "back east," and kept off dangerous ground out here. There were some lion taming acts, pop-corn balls sold, three Communists were driven off the ground for selling Passaic pamphlets, and the picnic was a jazy affair all ground with Bro. Buzzell playing the buzoo.

For Class War Prisoners.

Of course we won't draw that heavy; but we do count on 2,000 radical workers from the unions, the fraternals, the co-operatives, the Young Pioneers, and the various singing societies and sport clubs of the radical organizations to unite in a rallying mass gathering to toast the heroes of labor; and to collect funds to liberate the Centralia prisoners, to fight on for Mooney and Billings, for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The I. W. W.'s original branch, the I. L. D., the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense League, the Centralia Defense Committee and the Workers (Communist) Party are the principals who are behind the movement. The Carpenters Union, the Woman's Consumers League and all the various language groups, Finns, Hebrews, Russians, Mexicans, Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, etc., are expected to cooperate in the day. They are all welcome. There will be athletic contests; speakers will be numerous and their addresses will be short and they will represent as many organizations as possible.

Jersey Painters Ask Raise.

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).—Paterson and Atlantic City painters are asking \$13 a day. They now get \$12 and \$11 respectively.

Scranton Carpenters Strike.

SCRANTON, Pa. (FP).—Five hundred journey carpenters are striking for \$10 a day. The old union scale was \$9.

Lacurto Gets Life Term.

Joseph Lacurto, 25, of 379 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, a friend of Thomas ("Red") Moran, was sentenced to a life term in Sing Sing prison by County Judge McLaughlin in Brooklyn yesterday. He pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery, first degree.

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With the Young Worker

To Our Readers

This Youth Column will be conducted under the supervision of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League. Our start will be modest, that is to say, will only appear on Mondays and Thursdays. In a few weeks, however, we can establish it on a daily basis if support in the form of material is forthcoming from our readers. We want to make this column full of life, one that can be an asset to the paper and not a mere space filler. This column should reflect the life of the young workers and students; it should discuss their problems such as militarism, exploitation of the young worker, unionization and the like. A minimum of articles on internal Young Workers League activities will be inserted. Humor and sports (in the absence of a regular sports column in THE DAILY WORKER) will be features of this column. The quality of this column will to a large extent depend on the co-operation of our readers. Manuscripts should be limited to 400 words and addressed: Young Worker, Editorial Committee, 33 First Street, New York City.

Every Comrade on the Job—and the Job Will Be Accomplished

By P. FRANKFELD.

In the construction of a building, the first necessary step is the laying of a strong and solid foundation. After the foundation has been laid, every worker has his given task to perform. The bricklayer, the plasterer, the hod-carrier, the cement-mixer, iron-worker, plumber, painter, carpenter, etc., all do their bit and after weeks of work, the building is completed.

In our present membership drive we are in the process of laying a strong and solid foundation for the building of a mass youth league in New York City. Like the workers constructing a building, every league comrade must do his bit, and in that way accomplish our task of doubling the league membership in New York.

Despite the general "prosperity" that is supposed to exist in the U. S., it is a fact that the young workers do not receive high wages, work long hours, are unorganized, and therefore are more exploited than the adult workers. Also, the fact that the young workers are being mobilized for the coming wars, makes it imperative that we become more energetic than ever before in building up an effective, powerful, youth revolutionary movement here. The young workers can be made to listen to our message, the young workers are willing to be organized, the young workers have no desire to be used as cannon-fodder.

We must build a mass Communist movement in New York City. It is up to every league comrade to get on the job, speak to his fellow young workers in the shop, recruit new elements for the league, and if every comrade does just that, not only will we double the league membership, but treble our present membership.

Plumbers' Helpers

From the beginning obstacles have been put in the path of organizing the plumbers' helpers both by the bosses and the plumbers' unions—American Federation of Labor or United Association.

For 20 years the plumbers' helpers have attempted to form a union, but they have been often betrayed by their officers. In one instance the treasurer and the president ran away with the money; in another case the plumbers' locals took the leaders into the union and broke the organization through not having a leadership.

The plumbers' helpers are the only unorganized and exploited young workers in the building trades. The average wage is \$4.00 per day doing the same work, using the same tools as the mechanics getting \$12.00 per day. All other building trade helpers receive from \$9.00 to \$11.00 per day, such as steamfitters, plasterers, carpenters, etc. Being unorganized, the plumbers' helpers are at the mercy of the bosses, doing all the dirty and heavy work connected with plumbing such as carrying tools, heavy pipes, fixtures, etc. Working overtime, whenever the boss chooses, for straight time. Plumbing being a bad insurance risk, the helpers risk their lives every day for the bosses.

In the plumbers' locals the majority of the mechanics are in favor of the helpers union. It is the reactionary officials who do not wish the helpers organized for fear of losing their graft. The graft comes in the form of initiation fees of the helpers. The initiation fee is \$105.00 but with the graft the helper must pay \$555.00.

While the policy of the A. F. of L. stands on record as organizing the unorganized, there has been nothing done towards the unorganized plumbers' helpers.

At the present time the helpers have organized the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, taking in all helpers from Bronx, Manhattan, Long Island, Brooklyn, etc. The membership has grown in the last three months from 8 to 1,200 under a leadership of an organizer and experienced Executive Board. Having

Religious Education in The Schools

For the last several years a steady stream of propaganda has been appearing in the columns of the capitalist press advocating the compulsory religious training of the children in the public schools.

Everything that is in any way not to the liking of the bosses is charged to the lack of religious training. The press even goes so far as to say that the continual wave of crime or the appalling number of suicides among the youth is due to the cause. Their only remedy is to pack all the children off to church and have the priest give them a good dose of meekness-pills. This is despite the fact that a great majority of the criminals come from religious homes and have had religious training, even continuing it to the present day.

"Religion," said Mrs. "is opium to the masses." The first reason why the capitalists support the churches, is that they, more than any other means of propaganda, succeed in effectively doping the workers.

It has been found that those workers with religious training are more obedient to their masters, the bosses. The churches teach the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, disregarding the fact of the exploitation of the many by the few.

The fact that criminals are produced by the environment, which, of course, includes or rather is caused by the economic condition of the said environment and of the individual, is completely ignored.

The young workers' children in the schools with their unfocused and unopinionated minds are especially susceptible to this dangerous propaganda.

All religious organizations teach the false doctrine of class-collaboration.

The workers must teach their children in the class struggle. They must not let the capitalists teach the children the false doctrines of the church, which is itself a great capitalist business. The workers and especially the young workers must fight against the teaching of religion in the schools. The YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE must lead this struggle. This fight will take us on to greater things. It is an effective means for education. The workers must rally together to fight this menace of religious training.

—H. C. BHOWARE.

The C. M. T. C.

Tons of propaganda are spouting forth about the virtues of the Citizens Military Training Camp and the opportunities being offered to the youth. "A Month's Vacation" is the catchy slogan used, but intensive dull vacation under strict military discipline is the truth.

All this bunkum about the camps that stares us in our face wherever we go, comes at a time when Chinese workers and peasants are slaughtered under false pretenses.

Militarism is a problem that is of paramount importance to the youth for it is the youth that acts as cannon fodder in wars. It is no accident that U. S. Steel Corporation, and other large industrial corporations, that are directly concerned in fostering the idea of war and the exploitation of the young worker should endorse the Citizens Military Training Camps. The C. M. T. C. are being used as tom-toms for a war that may at any moment break out against China and Mexico.

The camps are being used for still another purpose which is the class on citizenship means loyalty to your boss and scab on your fellow workers. The answer of the young worker or student must be a complete rejection of these war training camps.

TALK IT OVER!



Get that fellow you know and talk to him like a "Dutch Uncle." You can say: "See here the YOUNG WORKER is a paper you simply have to read."

You know the rest! And in case you forget, the subscription rate is \$1.00 a year; \$5.00 six months. Send the subscription to Young Worker Editorial Committee, 33 East 1st Street, New York, N. Y.

Negro Death Rate Twice White Due To Bad Housing

Negroes in Chicago have a death rate more than twice that of the whites, and an infant mortality rate of 118 (per thousand) as compared with 71 for whites. More than six times as many Negroes as whites die from tuberculosis and syphilis; more than three times as many from pneumonia. The Negro death rate from tuberculosis for the past 12 years shows no appreciable decline. It has increased rapidly since 1924.

These facts are cited by H. L. Harris, M. D., in an article, "Negro Mortality Rates in Chicago," appearing in the first (March) issue of the Social Service Review, a new quarterly issued by the University of Chicago. They were admitted by Chicago's Health Commissioner, Dr. Herman N. Bundeson, in talking with members of the Negro Health Committee, shortly after publication of a bulletin by the Health Department showing that for 1925 Chicago had the lowest death rate of any city of a million or more population. Dr. Harris, a colored physician, analyzes some of the conditions causing this discrepancy in the mortality rates between white and Negro citizens—notably the lack of public health services and adequate housing in the congested area where the 200,000 or more Negro workers live.

Two Firemen Overcome In New Jersey Blaze

ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—Two firemen were overcome by smoke in attempting to rescue a third who was trapped in the belfry of the first Presbyterian church, 125 feet from the ground when the steeple of the church was ignited by sparks from a blazing picture theatre across the street today.

The trapped fireman managed to escape from the belfry, however, by sliding down a rope while cheering hundreds looked on. The interior of the theatre was destroyed.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

SCAB TANGLES UP YARN, BUT JUDGE CONVICTS GIRLS

Walsh Argues Against Garment Injunction

In spite of the fact that no corroborating witness appeared and that the complainant herself was "not sure" that Gussie Kimberg and Clara Kimberg had "struck" her, the two girl pickets were found guilty, by Judge Kelly Voorheis in Special Sessions in Brooklyn, of attacking Mrs. Anna Bloom during the second month of the recent cloak strike.

Although her story was inconsistent in many details, and no witnesses appeared who could corroborate her testimony, the judge found the girls guilty. They will be sentenced on April 14th.

Persecuted by Sigman.

The interest which the International officials continue to take in the conviction of strikers who picketed during the strike was again attested when several agents of the International from New York were seen in the Brooklyn court room.

James Piasanti was found guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in Special Sessions, of the misdemeanor of malicious mischief during the strike. He will receive sentence on April 11.

Goretzky Case Next.

The case of Joseph Goretzky, manager of Local 35—Sigman's own local of pressers—will come up for trial before Judge Rosalsky on Friday in Special Sessions. Goretzky was the victim of framed up charges, which were apparently made against him in the hope of eliminating him from the local.

Walsh Argues.

Frank P. Walsh and Louis Bordin appeared for the Joint Board of cloakmakers before Supreme Court Justice Tierney, on Tuesday to present arguments on the injunction secured by Luigi Antonini of Local 89, which attempts to restrain the Joint Board from collecting dues from the Italian members.

Justice Tierney asked both sides to submit briefs by April 12.

With May Day GREETINGS



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of World Labor
IN THE SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY/
may day 1927

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FOR A LABOR PARTY—P. P. Wiener	1927 (Paper)—U. Sinclair
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The Chief and Stalin's Picture

By DONALD McKILLOP

THE first trip we sailed together, the chief and I got along without friction, in fact, he thought so much of me for fixing the freezer, which I found in a very bad state, that he did an unheard of thing by giving me a refreshment. I rose still higher in his estimation when he discovered me reading the Bible.

But, alas! I only flattered to deceive in agreeing with him that the Bible is a good book. But his disillusionment didn't come until homeward bound, the second trip. A comrade sent me a copy of the "Workers' Monthly" at San Francisco, which contained a picture of Comrade Stalin. I thought it would look well stuck up in my room, so I cut it out and pinned it up, facing the door, where it struck one on entering.

Strange to say, what was ambrosia to me turned out to be poison for others, and I very soon learned that "arts that take at number two don't thrive at number five." Some of the engineers gaped at it; others made uncomplimentary remarks about Stalin in a good-humored manner, but the 1st assistant scowled and said nothing. His silence was far from golden to me for I knew from experience that silence with him was a sign of brooding within.

The chief seemed to be more affected than anybody else, however, which was most unfortunate for me, as it does not pay to cross a chief engineer. When first he gazed upon it, I watched him closely, for "old Jock" has his share of the Scottish trait of hiding the emotions. A steely look crept into his eyes, but he spoke or without comment about the picture. His caution, however, didn't deceive me as I am a "canny Scot" myself, and I felt instinctively that he would have something to say later.

I hadn't long to wait. Two days afterward, the 3rd assistant, an American, and I were having a friendly argument on politics in his room, when the chief put his head in the door, and a finish to the controversy. By way of conversation, the 3rd said, in jocular manner:

"What do you think of this man, chief?—He's a Bolshevik."

This brought forth what was coming to me. Like damped up water when the gates burst, and with the hatred of a clansman who has a debt to settle with a member of another clan, came his flow of vituperation against the Bolsheviks, whom he loves the way the cat loves mustard.

"Yes, I know that, and I see he has got one of the b—s stuck up in his room. Those are the b—s that have ruined the Clyde, and caused the ships to be built elsewhere. If I had my way, everyone of them would be put against the wall and shot. The quicker he gets the picture of the b—d down, the better for himself!" With this, he turned on his heel.

The third apologized for broaching the subject. Although one hundred percent American, and a republican to boot, he liked me too well to wish me harm. I assured him he had not damaged me in "old Jock's" eyes, but had simply enabled him to ease his feelings. Once, the 3rd advised me in a friendly way, "to drop Bolshevism and other cock-eyed ideas as it doesn't pay to have such beliefs in America."

It was clear to me that I was doomed and damned on the ship. I could see the writing on the wall. It may be true that the Scots are clanish, but then I had become as a Campbell in the eyes of a MacDonald. The latter clan had a great number treacherously murdered, in the Massacre of Glencoe, by the Campbells, at the behest of Williams, Prince of Orange, for, ostensibly, not taking the oath of allegiance to the king in time. We were now as the poles apart. This, of course, was clear to me from my first day on the ship, even if the chief didn't know before.

You see "old Jock" is typical of the old school of engineers from the Clyde, and lives in order to work, while the rising generation only works in order to live. He has a supreme contempt for the young engineers coming from Scotland now; maybe this is because they don't believe in staying down in the engine room longer than is necessary. They, unlike the chief, are not troubled much with "duty to the company." The heat of the engine room makes them feel they have a duty to themselves. When an engineer is wrestling with a breakdown, however, even at the Mexican coast, the hottest part of the run, they will fly to his aid, and work with a will until the trouble is remedied, all the while losing rivers of sweat.

After receiving the chief's veiled ultimatum, I pondered over the question of whether Stalin should stay put or disappear. Economic interests were involved, as well as the inconvenience of looking for another job if fired. After a while, the heroic spirit came to the rescue with the thought, "How can man die better than facing fearful odds?" and, as the lion shaking dew from its mane, I cast my doubts and fears into the discard by saying, "To hell with poverty—give the cat the canary!" I had crossed the Rubicon, and decided to go down, if not with colors pinned to the mast, at least with Stalin pinned to the bulkhead.

Every time "old Jock" went up or down the engine room he got another sight of the "b—d," as my door was always open for air, and his glance to see if he were still there made me chuckle.

He certainly gave me long enough "to come to my senses" for he suffered that picture two other trips before realizing I was incorrigible. Then he enlisted the services of the superintendent engineer to get rid of me, as, no doubt, I had become as a red rag to a bull.

The superintendent, after examining around the freezer, trying to find legitimate cause for removing the thorn in the flesh, and failing to find one, seized upon my habit of smoking cigars on watch, which my oiler, a Hawaiian, was good enough to present me with. He remarked:

"You seem to have a plentiful supply of cigars." "Oh, no," I rejoined, "like most things the Scots get, this is a gift."

That night, the chief informed me that the super had fired me for smoking cigars on duty. He hoped I bore him no ill will, and that I would leave the job in good condition. His concluding remark explains why he didn't fire me himself—he was afraid I might throw a monkey wrench into the works before the new man arrived.

If I manage to remain undiscovered in my present job, where we have to work as the proverbial hatter, there is a chance of better money and easier work; and should those advantages come my way, I will say, with Shakespeare, "Sweet are the uses of adversity," and regard my discharge from the ship as a blessing in disguise.

The Letter-Box

On Departing "Heroes."

Editor, Daily Worker.—I have read in the daily papers about our boys going to China. I saw their pictures as they leave to kill the poor people who are in revolt against the British and American exploiters in Shanghai.

In the pictures the boys were looking very nice and smiling, but nobody knows how they will look after they come back—if they come at all. Maybe they will get the same as I got in the world war.

I have lost my health and my physical condition is such that I cannot work.

I learned how much of a country I had and how much the capitalists appreciate the sacrifices soldiers make for them when they threw me out like a dirty dog, without home or funds.

I hope the boys never come back who go to crush the revolutionary movement in China.—William Poznisk.

Fragments from "The Broken Charm"

A Free Translation From the Russian of A. Andreyev. By VERA and VIOLET MITKOVSKY.

Part II (Continued From Yesterday).

One who has lived much, not in years but in experience, realizes some fundamental truth, some inexorable law of life. One who has lived much must have a big heart to accommodate all his experiences.

She was not coquettish or trying to be original. She merely had a queer turn of speech. She told him, "You remind me of early spring. There is something sunny, something of the spring about you. You make one throw off all fear and heaviness of spirit. Are you always happy? Most unusual man!"

Tropin had arrived from the front two days before and was now waiting for the Revolutionary Committee to send him to another front where panic, treachery and desertion held full sway. Every village in the district was a nest of bandits. His wounded leg ached and before his eyes continually danced the words of a letter received a short time before, telling him of the death of his friend, death from starvation in a forest while fleeing from the enemy's prison camp.

In answer to her he smiled and said, "I have never experienced a great joy." "I can't believe you. You smiled just now. Only a happy man could have smiled like that."

He knew she loved him, and when his train pulled out, felt he had left something precious behind. "I am unhappy," he murmured to himself, but the expression of his feelings did not relieve them as it had done in childhood.

A change began to come over Tropin. It may have been caused by the life he was leading—a life full of danger, fighting and restlessness. It began to take place during the endless obstinate fighting in the village Kedrovka. Kedrovka was an important post and changed hands three times a week. It seemed the war had begun because of Kedrovka and would continue there eternally.

For the second time the village was in the hands of the Reds. Brigadier Shiharof and Brigadier-General Tropin were riding towards Kedrovka through a small wood. It seemed to Tropin he had always been riding thus, riding eternally through the bullet-scarred wood. He felt choked and unfashioned his collar. The Brigadier turned towards him in his saddle. "We'll stay here about two days, then get thrown out again—a continuous trotting to and fro. The third brigade kept it up for two months before we came." He hummed a tune and turned again. "Its like a dance: two steps forward, two steps back, this way, that way, back again. The Madam's Waltz. Heigh-ho!" Tropin forced a laugh and remarked, "The charmed circle," then murmured to encourage himself, "We'll break the charm yet."

A nameless sorrow oppressed Tropin, and with sadness came fear. He felt it first while fighting, not in a battle such as he was used to but merely a short exchange of shots. He feared death and the "Why? Why? Why?" of everything closed in upon him like a charmed circle.

One day Lucy unexpectedly arrived in the village. "I couldn't stand it any longer," she told him. "I suffered too much and thought I should go mad. I can't live without you." He knew she was sincere. All her little mannerisms and quirks of speech had disappeared. She simply repeated, "I can't live without you."

Soon the sleigh-bells of the wedding party rang merrily through the cold air. They drew deep breaths of

the biting wind, but Tropin's gloom was not dispelled. Shortly afterwards he told Lucy that he couldn't see her often, that she had better go back to St. Petersburg. None of the inhabitants were evacuating, yet he insisted that she go. "We're at the very front," he told her. "There will be many inconveniences." Lucy pointed and said, "No one else is going. Why can't I stay?" She stayed but saw little of Tropin. His thoughts were always of her, yet the feeling of fear and uneasiness oppressed him more and more.

One day Lucy said, "You have a prisoner of war here. He is my brother." Tropin remembered, "Oh yes! I thought the surname was a coincidence." "No, he is my brother. What will they do to him?" she inquired anxiously. Tropin was silent. He knew what they would do to one of the enemy's scouts. "I'll send him to the rear of our army," he lied. None knew of the prisoner save himself and he could easily have been sent to the rear flank, as was customary with ordinary prisoners. Yet he knew that he was going to give orders for the scout's execution on the following day. "But what will you do with him?" she insisted. "Shoot him?" "Yes," answered Tropin. "No, no! It's impossible. Oh my God! You beast! You beast!" She wept and scolded in a frenzy, finally throwing herself across the threshold and exclaiming, "You won't walk over me, will you walk over me, your bride?" He was silent, for he knew he would have to step over her. "No one knows he is here," she pleaded. "You said so yourself, send him to the rear. He'll do no harm to your party there. You'll do it, won't you? Come, say yes." With a great effort he said firmly, "No." She clasped his feet. "No, no. You won't do it. You love me, don't you?" "I can't. Don't you understand?" He explained his duty to her. To him it was clear. His answer was, "No."

All the uneasiness of the past few months faded away. His thoughts cleared and strength flowed into him. He made a step towards the door. Lucy jumped up. In her eyes, whose expression Tropin would never forget, was a full knowledge of what he was going to do. She whispered, "You don't love me?" "I love you but not as I love..." "As you love what?" He made another step. She flung open the door. "Go!" "Damn you, damn you!" she screamed after him and ran out calling, "Murderer."

Next day Tropin received two packets. The first was an answer from the rear to his report of the capture and condemnation of the white army's scout. At the end it said, "Report immediately sentence is carried out." The second was a note containing the two words, "Cursed Murderer."

Within an hour a little boy, bearing a note, rushed into his room. The youngster had been running and was panting for breath. "Comrade... Commissar... the lady..." Tropin looked at the frightened eyes and understood. His head swam but he controlled himself and said, "You are tired, little man. Well... the lady?" "She... she took poison." He patted the wet hair. "Go, my dear."

He picked up the portfolio and wondered, "What did I want this for?" then remembered that in it lay a paper with the words, "Report immediately sentence is carried out."

That evening the brigadier asked Tropin, "Is it true that you shot the white scout with your own hand?" "Yes," answered Brigadier-General Tropin.

The End.

The War Makers

By WILLIAM PICKENS

IT is interesting to note how our officers and daily papers are trying to get us in a rage against the Chinese—especially against the progressive and intelligent element in China, which is represented by the Kowmintang forces. These war-makers know that the average reader does not think and analyze, but "swallow whole" whatever "the papers say." Therefore they keep harping on certain cunning phrases, such as "Chinese atrocities" and "Chinese outrages," although an analyzing mind can see clearly that the greatest outrages being enacted in China, so far, are those being done by British and American guns; and that the remarkably self-controlled Chinese are being gradually and systematically bear-baited and enraged by our naval commanders, so that the yellow people will attack the white people, and thus create a pretext for a general war on China and for the possible crushing back of the "racial equality" aspirations of the Cantonese leaders.

If such a white and yellow war is forced upon a sleeping world, the United States will have been duped into acting as the tool of the British. The British dragged us into that world war on a plea for an Anglo-Saxon victory; they may drag us into a color war on the plea for a white victory. Great Britain is now financially too much embarrassed for her leaders to want to start a big war all by themselves. But they know that America has the money, and if they inveigle us in, so that we can pay the heaviest bills and costs, they will feel safer in starting an Asiatic war. If the Cantonese succeed and place China on the international plane of Japan, England sees the end of British domination in Asia. It would hardly be a decade before they would have to withdraw from even India. They can delay (they cannot ultimately prevent) this exit, if they can get somebody to bear the costs.

ONE who reads the papers discriminatingly about these "Chinese outrages," can see how the headlines are contradicted by the details of the reports; "one American is killed" by a mob; and there are reports of at least two attempts at criminal assaults on American women. To the unprejudiced mind these details indicate the superiority of control in Chinese men, or whenever did white soldiers or a white mob break in on a people whom they did not like and "kill one" said only "attempt" to assault two of the women? Can you imagine a Mississippi mob being so mildly savage when it breaks into the Negro section of a town—even the Negro is a native citizen and not a "foreign devil"?

If there come such a war, it looks pretty clear that some big white nations will be on the side of Asia, and some others strongly in sympathy with the Asiatics. Will our American people allow either British interests or Standard Oil to lead them like sheep to the worst horror of all these horrible ages—a COLOR WAR?

How Metro-Goldwyn Movie Ads Are Made

(By JACK GLASS, Worker Correspondent).

Learning a trade nowadays is not so easy. Not because it is such hard work, but because the boss won't give you much chance to learn.

When I was laid off from my last job for asking for a raise, I answered an ad which stated: "We wanted to become a pressman..."

I got the job. The elevator took me up to the 6th floor. The heat struck me in the face as soon as I opened the door. Not only heat but a funny odor. The foreman came over to me and looked me over from head to foot. The first thing he told me was that I'll have to work for \$16 a week.

Pay Seems High—But.

Sixteen dollars! Gee, that's a lot of money, as they usually pay about \$10 to \$12 to start. Especially when advertised "to learn a trade."

I was also told that I'd work from 8 to 5:30 and half an hour for lunch. Nine hours a day, and a half day on Saturday. I MUST work overtime whenever I'm asked to. Of course I wouldn't have to work much overtime. The windows are shut tight. The steam heat at full blast. Gas heaters lit to give extra heat.

The foreman told me, when I tried to open one of the windows, that they must be shut. "Otherwise the plates will crack. They cost between \$15 and \$25 apiece and need very much heat." The plates are of glass.

Health Not Considered.

I wanted to tell him that the health of the workers is more valuable than the plates; that steam heat can be put under the press. I kept quiet.

I have headaches and feel dizzy after I get through with the day's work. My throat is dry from the ammonia, benzine, kerosene, etc., used to wash the press and plates.

There is no water in the place, except in the toilet, where it's dirty and filthy. It seems as though they never cleaned it since the building was erected. At times I have to go in there to drink, especially when I get through washing the press. The floor is swept when we have nothing to do. And then we are sent home—given a vacation without pay.

All the Odd Jobs.

I was supposed to feed the press in order to become a pressman. Instead I did everything else but feeding. Sorting pictures as fast as my hands can move. The boss came over and told me to hurry up as Mike has to pack them up immediately and send them out. If in New York, deliver them—heavy bundles.

After working for two months I was promised to feed the press. I went "from the frying pan into the fire." I have to stand a whole day and feed the press. My head reaches the ceiling and I nearly choke to death.

Pay Day Postponed.

We used to get our pay on Saturday. We quit work at 12 and had to wait till one before we got it. They started to lay off our pay until Monday. They regularly on Monday night. Now they are beginning to pay us on Tuesday.

The workers are desperate. "We are going to raise hell if we don't get paid regularly," some of them claim.

And then people wonder why the workers in the printing trade are kicking and want to organize.

THE MISSIONARIES.

Nanking's streets are red with blood,
The people's homes aflame,
But never a man of the brotherhood
To raise the cry of "Shame."

Deaf to the widowed mother's shriek
In that hellish shrapnel's screen,
Nor heeding cry of maimed or weak
They spit on the Nazarene.

They prate of Christ the crucified,
Of a western world's good will,
While christian guns spray death's red tide,
O'er dark Soony Hill.

ROBERT MONTEITH.

BOOKS

A JOURNALIST LOOKS AT CHINA.

Young China. Lewis Gannett. The Nation. \$2.25. It is difficult to get the feel of awakening China from garbled newspaper stories, statistics or theses. China tends to become for the average well-informed reader a huge chess board; growth versus reaction; little war lords moved from box to box by the imperialist powers, etc.

Gannett, a brilliant journalist, expresses the movement in human terms. Take the industrialization of China. Here is what it means expressed in human terms. "All about the industrial outskirts of the great Western city which is the pride of foreigners in Shanghai one may see the disreputable sheds, built of bamboo, mud, lime, straw. Six or eight people live in one-room floorless huts, through whose flimsy roofs the rain leaks in a storm; whose walls, falling or riddled with holes, affords no privacy. There is no drainage, no lavatories; garbage heaps and cesspools—or rather cess-puddles—surround the hovels. A big rain floods the whole neighborhood and the ragged babies wade about covered with mud and filth."

"Walking through the dimly lit mill-rooms one sees baskets containing children, sleeping or awake between the whirring, clacking machines. Sometimes a tot of two or three sits cheerfully playing with cotton waste in the aisles through which the foreman guides the visitor. Girls a little older help their mothers tend the rows of spindles and the deftness of five-year-old fingers is amazing."

"Often the children are brought in from the country by a contractor, who follows disaster like vultures and pays starving parents about a dollar a month for a contract which amounts to slavery; the girls live for years in his compound, eating his food, or in factories, eating factory rice, working sometimes fifteen and sixteen hours a day, and often sleeping on the floor beneath their machines."

The report of the hard-boiled Shanghai Child Labor Commission made in 1924 contains all this and more. But reports are as a rule lifeless. . . . Gannett does better at reporting than at an analysis of the forces back of the revolution, of class alignments, etc. He sees that industrialization of China "has upset her old equilibrium," but it seems that he fails to grasp the implications of China's industrialization.

He seems surprised at the revolutionary role of the Chinese bourgeoisie. He says, "The Chinese employer straddles the class issue. He does not identify himself with the employing classes of the world. Race consciousness has taken the place of class consciousness."

The Chinese middle classes, like the middle classes of India, Mexico and other colonial countries, "do not identify themselves with the employing class of the rest of the world" for very definite class reasons. Noble notions of race unity or Chinese brotherhood have little to do with their position in the revolution.

Tariff restrictions imposed upon China by foreign industrialists extra-territorial rights, fat concessions handed out to foreign plunderers by the Manchus and Yuan Shi Kai, as well as natural antagonism to foreign competitors flooding China with cheap manufactured goods, have forced the middle classes (with the exception of the compradore element) into a revolutionary role.

How long the Chinese middle classes will remain with the revolution is open to question. Judging by press reports, (and the role of the bourgeoisie in other revolutions) it won't stay very long.

—HARRY FREEMAN.

AN IMPORTANT BIOGRAPHY

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, by D. Riazanov. International Publishers. \$2.50.

Many characters on the surface of the European radical movement at the close of the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries are brought before us in the vivid analysis of historic developments at the time. Not that all of the individuals are of such vast importance to us, but as molders of historic events and as precursors of scientific socialism they are important for a clear understanding of the movement. And Riazanov surely throws the clear light of Marxism upon them.

Marx came upon the arena of life with the French Revolution as a background. The capitalist economy which he is to analyze in the future is establishing itself through a series of revolutions embracing his youth and early manhood. The revolution of 1848 finds Marx a Communist. For just a few months before the conflict of that year broke out in Germany, the Communist Manifesto was published.

Karl Marx displayed the trend toward the materialist interpretation as early as his high school days. Not in vain was he bred on French materialism.

The movement for the liberation of the working class is far more of a social consequence than the very immediate surroundings of the individual. While Karl Marx was brought up in the free spirit of the French revolution and the doctrines of materialism emanating from the same land, Engels, on the contrary, was raised in the midst of bourgeois mannerisms and religious narrowness. Yet, the labor movement was at its birth, the social forces were being released upon the road of clarification; and Marx and Engels approached and collaborated for the final overthrow of class rule.

Contrary to opinions held by many, Marx was not a cloistered thinker. He was not merely a philosopher but a revolutionist taking an active part in every struggle of the workers. Long before he was asked to participate in the proceedings of the League of the Just, there were many working class groups and organizations in the most important European countries which were initiated by him. He kept in close touch with them.

Riazanov shows that Marx was not a closet theorist but was following current political and economic events very closely. Although at all times arriving at the basic conclusions of the Communist Manifesto, he nevertheless modified his method of approach and wording of manifestos to conform with the revolutionary understanding of the workers and the political situation at the time.

The book by Riazanov is a biography of the founders of scientific socialism, written by a Marxist and analyzed in a Marxian way.

—EUGENE KREININ.

DARROW VS. DURANT.

"Is Man a Machine?" Clarence Darrow, affirmative; Dr. Will Durant, negative. League for Public Discussion. \$1.

This is the stenographic report of a debate between the big lawyer from Chicago with the drooped shoulders, bored manner and drawing voice, and the author of "The Story of Philosophy."

Listening to this discussion might have been fairly interesting, at least when Darrow took the floor. But reading this embalmed collection of mutual genuflexions and impromptu wise-cracks is awful punishment.

Clarence Darrow likes nothing better than a huge, appreciative crowd before whom he can show off. He doesn't mean half he says. (He's been having a wonderful time these many years arguing the thesis that life's not worth living.) As far as Dr. Durant goes, the great advantage of reading his part of the debate is that one is relieved of the pain of listening to his ingratiating, nasal locutions for two whole hours.

—SENDER GARLIN.

Immigration.—In spite of much agitation for even more drastic regulation of immigration, the law as amended in 1924 still stands. The quota of which may be admitted from any country in a year is 2 per cent of the persons born in that country and living in the U. S. in 1890. Monthly quotas in general must not exceed 10 per cent of the yearly quota. The present quotas hold until June 30, 1927. After that date the total yearly quota is 150,000, apportioned according to the national origin of residents in the U. S. in 1920. Of the numerous laws proposed in congress for fingerprinting or otherwise registering immigrants, none has yet been enacted.

FROM THE KOREAN

Golden cups
Excellent wine! It is the blood of hundreds of people!
Jade platters
Delicious food! It is the fat of thousands!
When the candles shed their tears,
The people shed tears!
Where the voice of song rings high,
There echoes the sound of mourning!

JAPANESE STREETS TORN OPEN



Photograph just received of effects of the recent Japanese earthquake—a gaping crack in an Osaka street.