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UNITED STATES MOVES TOWARD WAR ON CHINA

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

A MAN who tumbled down Niagara Falls in a barrel and got away with it had nothing on Edward Payson Weston, transcontinental pedestrian, in the way of running into cheap accidents.

THE New York Times of last Thursday devotes a whole column to a story of graft in the Soviet Union state film industry.

GRAFTING in Russia under Czarism was as institutionalized a form of acquiring wealth as bootlegging is under prohibition.

WE may expect many editorials in the capitalist press lecturing the masses on the weakness of human nature which renders co-operative effort impossible.

FEW HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE SOVIET UNION, THORO SURVEY SHOWS

A reply to the recent capitalist press campaign by our own Moscow Correspondent.

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

That misinformation about Soviet Russia, and bitter attacks totally unrelated to facts, are still popular "dope" with the capitalist press is evident from the publication of a statement by a Yale professor of history denouncing the Soviet Union's present form of government as "the worst in her long life."

The professor, altho born in Russia has not lived there since 1917, yet he unhesitatingly gives details on the "deplorable" economic condition of the country, and the dissatisfaction of the people; and he points to the "thousands of homeless children," who have been so widely exploited in the American press, as an example of the terrible rule of the Soviet Government.

The DAILY WORKER feels it is time the truth was told about these children, so it has arranged for a series of special articles written from observation and first hand information. One is printed today and the others will follow at intervals.

THE newspapers of the enemies of the working class have opened up a new barrage of attack against the Soviet Union, and again the attack is innately delivered from an angle calculated to win sentimental support from the masses of the American "common people" who are being more and more impressed by the very real "social progress" recorded on all fields in the United Socialist Soviet Republic.

So plausibly was the tale presented that even some of our best friends among the liberals and bourgeois radicals were taken in by it. It was completely exploited by the reports of va-

U. S. Sold Arms To Diaz Long Time Ago

Protest Slaughter Of Non-Combatants by Americans

WASHINGTON, March 24.—When the State Department was most loudly proclaiming its impartiality in Nicaragua, it was tacitly selling arms and ammunition to the Diaz regime.

Announcement of Secretary Kellogg's attempt to "maintain law and order" by providing Diaz with arms was made last night long after feeling on the Nicaraguan situation had died down in this country.

The arms were sent to the Diaz regime "to maintain law and order in the country and suppress revolutionary activities, which not only threaten the Constitutional Government of Nicaragua, but also the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners," according to the State Department.

Protest Killing of Non-Combatants

WASHINGTON, March 24 (FP)—Formal protest has been delivered by President Sacasa of the Liberal Government of Nicaragua to Secretary of State Kellogg against the killing of Nicaraguan non-combatants and the burning of several blocks of buildings in the center of the town of Chinandega by two American aviators, Major Bill Brooks and Major Lee Mason, employed by the Diaz forces which are backed by Kellogg.

The United States cancelled the citizenship of aviators who served the French in the war against the Riffs in Morocco, Foreign Minister Espinosa declared in his protest to the State Department. He then says: "My government which in the public opinion of the continent, counting that of the great democracy of the United States, is the constitutional government of Nicaragua, respectfully but earnestly requests of yours in the name of justice, to proceed in this case as in the case of Morocco, by withdrawing the privileges of American citizenship from those who for no reason at all except that of mercenary profit have come to perform such acts against a weak nation that is not at war with yours."

A large number of affidavits, signed by members of the Sigman clique who have become professional "attesters," were appended to the application for the injunction of the bosses. Many of the affidavits were also suspiciously similar in content and phrasing to those furnished by

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It Is War On China!

The action of the United States and British warships in bombarding the city of Nanking that had just fallen to the Nationalists is an act of war and no quibbling of the state department can make it look otherwise.

The city of Nanking fell to the Nationalists without the loss of a drop of blood. Early reports from Shanghai said that the situation was peaceful and that the lives of foreigners were not in danger.

Then like a bolt out of a clear sky came the story of the bombardment and the big newspaper headlines of Americans killed. But details were suspiciously lacking.

One Washington dispatch had it that the shells from the warships fell in the closely packed streets of Nanking and it was estimated that thousands of Chinese were killed.

Another report was that 20,000 United States troops in the Philippines would be rushed to China regardless of the treaty with China which does not allow American military forces to occupy any part of the country.

The dispatch stated that this treaty would be considered "a scrap of paper." This is the phrase that made so much trouble for the ex-Kaiser of Germany during the late world war. American imperialism is on the rampage. It will brook no opposition to its onward march.

The collaboration between the United States and Great Britain in China hitherto only hinted at is now a reality. The two strongest imperialist powers in the world have joined forces to crush the Nationalist revolution or frighten it into submission. They will fail. The power of 400,000,000 people in revolt is a dangerous buzzaw.

The workers of the world and particularly of the United States and Great Britain must see to it that their governments will not be allowed to strangle the people of China in their struggle for emancipation.

Sigman and Bosses Granted Injunction

Left Wing Prohibited from Picketing Shops; Reactionaries Make Affidavits

Positive proof of collaboration between Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the employers in the dress industry is provided by the temporary injunction which was granted yesterday to the New York Association of Dress Manufacturers against the New York Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

Appearing as the defender of the manufacturers, and which was never ratified by the workers in the union, the lawyers for the manufacturers, thru the injunction, hope to prevent the further picketing of shops which the Joint Board has called on strike, for refusing to recognize its business agents.

Thirty active members, officials of the Joint Board, business agents, and shop chairman are named in the injunction procured from the courts with the connivance of the right wing official machine. The court order prohibits the strikers from "calling the name 'scab,' picketing in front of or adjacent to buildings, inducing employees to breach and repudiate the agreement of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

Affidavits Alike. A large number of affidavits, signed by members of the Sigman clique who have become professional "attesters," were appended to the application for the injunction of the bosses. Many of the affidavits were also suspiciously similar in content and phrasing to those furnished by

FURRIER REACTIONARIES REJECT BRODSKY'S OFFER OF MEDIATION

Judge Louis Brodsky's efforts to serve as mediator yesterday between the right and left wing groups in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the International Fur Workers' Union made no headway because of the right wing's refusal to appear and give information as to whether or not they hired gangsters as the judge had charged.

On Wednesday, when Judge Brodsky freed 11 furriers who had been arrested without cause by members of the industrial squad, he stated emphatically that the use of gangsters in this internal union controversy must stop; and he asked that representatives of both factions should appear yesterday morning to discuss the situation with him.

Force Sapiro to Drop Third of His Charges

Judge Tells Him Not To Be Interviewed Any More

DETROIT, March 24.—One third of the libel charges, upon which Aaron Sapiro sued Henry Ford for a million dollars damages, were dropped from the trial this afternoon when Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond accepted Sapiro's amended declaration of libel.

The court rendered a tentative opinion allowing the changes, over the protest of counsel for Ford. The amendments eliminated 54 of the 141 specific allegations of libel and struck out two of the twenty-one counts.

The judge, however, refused to allow one paragraph in Sapiro's amended general declaration. This paragraph made a new reference to articles published in the Dearborn Independent over two years ago; the court held the statute of limitations applied to them.

"Jewish Issue" First. The amended declaration was filed by Sapiro after the court had warned his counsel that the old declaration of libel was "insufficient." In its reversed form, the declaration held that Sapiro was libelled when Ford linked him to a Jewish ring that exploited the farmers by charging him with using Communists and anarchists as assistants and by declaring his cooperative plan looted the farmers.

Sapiro's counsel said the amended complaint would "concentrate the case on the Jewish issue."

The charges were only tentatively allowed, the court said, in telling the Ford counsel he might change his ruling if they submitted precedents showing he had erred. The court then ordered the trial to proceed although counsel for Ford pleaded for an adjournment until Monday.

With William J. Cameron, editor of the Dearborn Independent back on the stand, opposing counsel got into an argument immediately over a question about Ford's attacks on the Jewish race. The jury was excluded.

Anti-Semitism Proper? The court again ruled that any inquiry into Ford's general attack on Jews was improper. He held that witnesses could not be questioned on Ford's anti-Jew crusade unless it were shown the attacks were leveled on "a class of individuals or toward individuals." He made the same ruling on two preceding occasions.

Judge Gags Sapiro. Judge Raymond trying the case has apparently set out to establish a reputation for being fussy. He has notified all spectators that contrary to the usual practice in New York and Chicago, he wants his court room to be a scene of "cathedral decorum". Furthermore he has ordered Sapiro to stop giving interviews to the press. He had already asked the reporters not to write up for their papers those parts of the testimony he orders excluded from the record. Each such exclusion is a blow to Sapiro's case.

In the interview, which caused the judge to issue his rather unique mandate, Sapiro is quoted as saying that Ford was a bigoted genius, who, "just as I am color blind, seems to have a blind spot where justice to certain races is concerned."

More arguments over the amended complaint is expected. Cameron will probably be on the stand for several days, and then Fred L. Black, the business manager of Ford's magazine. After that, either Sapiro himself, or Ford himself—the two big events of the trial.

Attempt to Fleece New England Shoe Workers Exposed By the Union

BROCKTON, Mass., March 24 (FP).—Attempted fleecing of Brockton shoe workers by Florida real estate sharks has been stopped by action of the joint council, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. John M. Long, council secretary, made an appeal to the Miami Realty Board when the local shoe workers responded to an ad in Brockton papers promising Florida work.

Workers who answered the ad received real estate ads but no mention of prospective shoe making work. A Brockton employment agency had signed up 800 shoe workers for southern work when the snag was discovered.

U. S. and British Ships Bombard Chinese City

Nanking and Chinkiang, Two Large Cities Fall to Nationalist Troops

The most important developments in the Chinese situation yesterday were:

- 1. The fall of the important cities of Nanking and Chinkiang to the Nationalist army.
2. British and American battleships opened fire on Nanking.

Order More Troops and Ships To China.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The War Department has ordered a full division of troops in the Philippines to prepare for action in China. There are more than 12,000 troops in the division.

The state and navy departments announced today that Admiral Williams has the fullest authority to act as he sees fit in the emergency. "We are behind him 100 per cent," Secretary of the Navy Wilbur declared.

Admiral Williams, in charge of the American fleet has sent an ultimatum to the Nationalist commander saying he will shell the city at one o'clock Friday unless all the foreigners are aboard the ships by that time.

Three of the most modern cruisers in the American navy, the Marblehead, Cincinnati and Richmond, were ordered from Honolulu to Shanghai under full draught. They steam at 35 knots an hour and should reach Nanking in seven days.

Réport Many Chinese Killed.

NANKING, March 24.—Thousands of Chinese were killed today when American and British destroyers poured a rain of shot and shell into tens of thousands of soldiers and non-combatants who packed the streets.

For hours every gun, large and small, on the American destroyers and the British destroyer Emerald bombarded the city.

London Foreign Office Satisfied.

LONDON, March 24.—The foreign office stated tonight that Admiral Williams and the British authorities are working in closest co-operation. The initiative taken by the American forces is characterized as most gratifying.

The First Serious Attack.

SHANGHAI, March 24.—The first serious concerted attack on the Nationalist forces by the imperialist powers occurred today when British and American destroyers opened fire on the

Nanking—Where U. S. Warships Shed Blood of Chinese People

Nanking, or Nankin, is the capital of the Province of Kiang-Su.

It is situated on the right bank of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, 130 miles from the mouth of the river, and about 580 miles s. s. e. of Peking.

Its ancient walls can be traced over a distance of many miles, but the modern walls are much less extent.

The part of the city occupied by the Manchus is separated by a wall from the Chinese town.

In the early part of the 15th century, Nanking was attacked by the Tai-Ping rebels, who destroyed the remarkable porcelain tower, a structure 291 feet high and with nine stories.

Nanking has little foreign commerce. By the Grand Canal, which crosses the Yang-Tse-Kiang about 50 miles to the east, it communicates directly with Peking.

The city is a great military depot, and the chief seat of literature in China.

The treaty between China and

the British, which terminated the Opium War, was signed at Nanking in August, 1842.

In 1853, the Tai-Pings assaulted Nanking, took it, and made it their capital. It was captured by the imperialists in 1864. The population is between 300,000 and 350,000.

The American Consul at Nanking is John K. Davis. The Vice-Consul is J. Hall Paxton.

The commander of the American warship William B. Preston is Lieut.-Commander G. B. Ashe. Lieut.-Commander R. C. Smith, Jr., commands the Noa.

American institutions and organizations functioning in Nanking include the American University, Friends Mission, Gingling Women's College, Language School, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Nanking University, North Presbyterian Mission, South Presbyterian Mission, University Hospital, Y. M. C. A., Liggett and Myers Tobacco, Standard Oil Company and Texas Oil Company.

POLICE HEAD OF PASSAIC CALLED AN AID TO VICE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J. March 24.—With the local election about ten weeks off, the fur is already beginning to fly.

Abram Prieskel, commissioner of public safety who gained world wide notice as one of the leaders of the "Cossacks" against the Passaic textile workers during the recent strike here has been charged by the pastors association of Passaic of working in

1,500 Workers Are Injured Here Daily

Every day 1500 workers are hurt in New York, state industrial commissioner James A. Hamilton told the Associated Upholsterers and Decorator Owners annual dinner. Installation of safety devices, with co-operation of employers and workers, could greatly reduce accidents, he asserted.

Burleson Supports A.I. AUSTIN, Texas, March 24.—Albert B. Burleson, who became notorious by suppressing Socialist newspapers when postmaster general in the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson has announced his support of Alfred E. Smith for president.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

# BATTLEFIELDS OF OLD WON'T GET ANY CASH

## Propose Pay Raise For Governor Smith

ALBANY, March 24. — Political leaders in the legislature here are apparently less eager to preserve old battlefields than they are to create new ones. It seems that New York state has decided that it needed some of the "historic spots" in connection with the celebration this summer of the sesquicentennial of the Revolutionary War of 1776. Republican politicians who have the say in the legislature now-a-days refuse, however, to O. K. the proposal for \$380,000 asked for by members of their own party.

### Must Beg Cash.

With the only alternative now being to pass the hat among sympathetic friends of past American revolutions, there is a serious prospect that the only official contribution to the celebration will be \$10,000 given by Rensselaer county and a speech by President Coolidge at the Bennington celebration on August 16th.

### Eight Baumes Bills Pass.

Eight of the 40 bills urged by the Baumes Crime Commission have already gone in defeat. Opponents today were continuing the drive against the remaining ones, and predicting that more than half of the entire number would never become law.

### At the same time seven recommendations of the commission were approved by the assembly. The senate has passed three of the "anti-crime" bills and sent three to committee for amendment, with the understanding that Gov. Smith would pave the way for their passage during the closing hours of the session with the aid of emergency messages.

### Cops Measure Beaten.

Two bills strongly approved by Police Commissioner McLaughlin of New York were defeated. One would have compelled former prisoners to report to the authorities once a month after being released. The other called upon prison wardens to notify chiefs of police of the release of all criminals.

### Assemblyman Goodrich, of Westchester, led the attack on the bill which would have compelled prisoners to report to police chiefs after their release, saying "this would be a duplicate of the old yellow ticket in Czarist Russia."

### Smith Wants Raise.

The voters of New York state will have an opportunity at this fall's election to decide whether or not they think Gov. Alfred E. Smith is putting in too much time for the pay which he is getting at present.

### A proposal to amend the state constitution to increase the governor's salary from \$10,000 to \$25,000 was favorably reported by the assembly rules committee.

### The committee also reported a proposed amendment to the constitution to provide for an executive budget.

## Local Unions Send Protest Notes to Bethlen, Szecheny

The following resolution was passed by Local Painters' Union 499, to be sent to Count Bethlen, Hungarian minister-president and Count Szecheny, Hungarian ambassador at Washington. A motion also carried to have a copy of this resolution sent to the New York District Council of Painters for its consideration. The resolution reads as follows:

### Resolution.

"We, the members of Local Union 499, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, in regular meeting assembled, voice our protest against the inhuman treatment accorded to fifty Hungarian workmen and citizens of that country, arrested recently by order of the Hungarian government for their protest against the dictatorial regime of the Bethlen government.

"We demand that these men be protected from the brutal tortures and terrorism of the gendarmery and that they be tried in an open public court instead of the special military court of Admiral Horthy.

"We further demand that the working class of Hungary be granted their right as citizens of their country, with the right to organize for their protection and collective bargaining."

Other protest notes have been sent to Szecheny and Bethlen by the Structural Iron Workers' Union, various needle trade locals, the Sick and Death Benefit Society, the I. L. D. and many others. A mass-demonstration is to be held in front of the Hungarian embassy in Washington for the purpose to arouse a demand for the liberation of the persecuted Hungarian workers.

## Pastor Convicted Of Girl's Delinquency

SOUTH BEND, IND., March 24.—Samuel Milton Beckwith, formerly pastor of the River Park Christian Church, and recently of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Boston and points in Maine, today was convicted by jury of contributing to the delinquency of Evelyn Thomas, 14, and ordered fined \$125.

# Organize the Traction Workers

## ARTICLE XI.—THE 1916 STRIKE; DOUBLECROSSED!

By ROBERT MITCHELL

From the very first moment, it became evident that the Interborough had only agreed to the settlement in order to gain time for its customary union smashing preparations.

"Yellow-dog," individual contracts were immediately distributed among the men, which the workers were forced to sign on the pain of dismissal. Scores were fired for refusing. Perhaps hundreds were suspended. In the meantime the work of gathering strikebreakers began with feverish haste. The men were all for immediate action which would undoubtedly have saved the situation but the ingrained "psychology" of the international officers towards conciliation, their incapacity for direct and drastic action necessary to defeat unscrupulous capital, led to the loss of the passing opportunity.

### Right Cause—Wrong Tactics.

Fitzgerald permitted the days to go by with mere statements to the papers and charges of "bad faith." The Interborough proceeded to build quarters in which to feed its strikebreakers and established recruiting stations in the principal cities, particularly Binghamton and Chicago.

Then another very interesting event took place. Mayor Mitchell came in on the picture as a "interested" party to the dispute, secured a promise from Fitzgerald that no strike would be called before he was notified, and left for an extended trip to visit his military friends at Plattsburg!

### Men Strike Anyway.

In the meantime, the men on the road were beginning to leave their work in scores and hundreds, enraged at the events which were going on around them. Four hundred mechanics quit work at Van Cortland Park when ordered to build barracks for the coming finks and strike breakers. "I advised against a strike," reported Fitzgerald, "because I gave my word to Mayor Mitchell that we would give him an opportunity to return from Plattsburg before we took action."

But the men refused to wait. The company tools were doing all in their power to provoke a strike among isolated sections of the men. The strikebreakers were sent in with defi-

nite instructions to abuse and insult the workers.

Thugs, gunmen and spies rode the railroad everywhere. On the Third Avenue "L," three hundred more men walked out when ordered to "break-in" the strikebreakers. Still Fitzgerald refused to sanction a strike. Instead he sent telegram after telegram to Mayor Mitchell, who refused to answer.

### The Company Union.

Leadership, confused, isolated, the men continued to leave their work in groups during the last days of August. In the meantime the Interborough was yet to play another of its trump cards. On the 17th of August it circulated a notice of the formation of a company brotherhood to embrace all the men of the road.

This was the beginning of the company union of which considerable has already been said. Mr. Ivy Lee, then the private secretary of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had been given a "leave of absence" to work out the plan. Membership in the brotherhood was to be "voluntary" and by secret ballot.

Scores were again discharged for refusing to join the company union; others were beaten up and stabbed by the paid thugs. In all not over a few hundreds signed either the "yellow-dog" contract or its step-son, the company union application. The Interborough announced, however, that 9,800 out of 11,700 men had voted in favor of the fake "Brotherhood."

### Still Negotiate.

Even under these conditions, Fitzgerald continued to "negotiate" with the officials of the Interborough in the hope of averting a strike. "We are tired of being fooled," he admitted, but on August 31st, the day was still spent in conference.

### The early days of September continued in this fashion. The strike breaking agency of Bergoff Bros. & Wadell, notorious throughout the country for its criminal activities, established a new headquarters opposite the Hotel Continental, the quarters of the Amalgamated officials; the Interborough fired the men who put on the September union buttons; on September 6th the whole committee of local officers of the union which had been meeting with Hedley was fired in a body.

### Unanimous For Strike.

That evening the men were called to a mass meeting and voted unanimously to strike. At the completion of the vote the thousands assembled at the East 86th Street Lyceum, shouted uninterruptedly for ten minutes before quiet could be regained.

The sentiment for organization and strike was so great that it exceeded all previous bounds. For the moment it overcame all the uncertainty and confusion of the past few weeks; it rose above the mistakes of leadership and the omissions of policy. But it could not overcome the advantage of that fatal month of preparation which had been given the Interborough.

### Fight To Finish.

The position of the company was not long in doubt: "We are going to the mat with this thing," said "Rough Stuff" Quackenbush, "and fight it out even if we have to discharge every man in our employ and hire new ones. There are a lot of Columbia college students who want jobs as ticket sellers and choppers."

On his part, Fitzgerald adopted an equally firm attitude, now that hostilities were finally forced upon him: "In '61 the government was thrown into a state of intense confusion to free the black men. Now, if I can free a whole lot of white men by throwing the city of New York into confusion, then, by God, I will do it."

"When they deal with horse thieves in Arizona, they have a very simple method—they hang them. It is not necessary to hang Mr. Hedley, for every time he opens his mouth he hangs himself."

### More Ruthless Than Directors.

It is interesting to note the exact words of Fitzgerald, because it was on an entirely misleading and garbled account of them that the Interborough in part has been able to secure the existing injunction against the Traction Workers.

The board of directors of the Interborough had drafted a tentative wage increase which was to have been presented to the men; they voted in favor of arbitration and no strike. But without consulting them and in actual violation of their command, "Rule or Ruin" Hedley together with Quackenbush had precipitated the strike.

(To Be Continued.)

# BARGE OWNERS MEET TO BLUFF THEIR WORKERS

## Can't Carry Out Threat To Deport Strikers

The Barge and Boat Owners' Association called a meeting of their members shortly after the Cullen Coal and Fuel Co. began to terrorize its striking workers back to their jobs with fear of deportation.

This Barge and Boat Owners' Association is a strange phenomenon on the labor horizon in so far as it appears and disappears with the coming and passing of all strikes or attempts at organization in the ranks of the severely exploited barge workers and boatmen. The Barge and Boat Owners' Association in short exists only for the purpose of breaking up any effort on the part of the workers to better their working and living conditions on the floating hell holes in which they are imprisoned during the period of their sporadic employment.

### Cowardly Tactics.

The owners of the barges and boats which take the cargoes of coal and similar material between the New Jersey and New York river and sea ports are represented by Stevie, the agent for one of the largest contractors in this part of the country, namely Henry Steers and Co.

Now they have come together to discuss ways and means to break up the spirit of the suffering bargemen and their families.

This is the latest move in the most cowardly and filthy tactics that the corporation heads in the industry have as yet tried. The majority of the workers in New York harbor turn their foreign birth are susceptible victims to the merciless courts and the immigration authorities.

### Bluff Workers.

Of course even under the present corrupt Tammany administration it would be impossible to deport the thousands of workers who are naturally involved.

But the bosses take advantage of the fact that the workers, who are forever tied up to their miserable floating graveyards, never had a chance to gain any sort of education, only in rare cases have been fortunate enough to pass the reading and writing stage, and cannot see thru this blind.

Recently Dr. Poland of the Marble Collegiate Church, after a short survey of the situation in which the barge and boatmen find themselves and their families, returned to his Fifth Avenue Cathedral and was moved to an inspirational outburst, in which he made the subject of the boatmen's conditions, the theme of his sermon, drawing an allusion to hell on earth, etc. This same gentleman, however, also warned the workers against the sin of striking for their just demands.

He painted the picture so vividly, however, that one of his wellpaunched congregation who happened to have been born with the sum of \$20,000.00 to his name, was moved to see the futility of sending ten thousand dollars a year to educate the heathen savages in Africa and Asia. He came to the conclusion that there were more heathens here.

At another time the Rt. Rev. Dr. Murphy came down to see for himself whether the conditions which THE DAILY WORKER is depicting in its columns.

He also deplored the miserable existence of the workers on their boats and barges. In conjunction with the honorable Mrs. Barnes of the New York board of education he agreed that the wages which the workers were receiving were hardly sufficient to keep the children of the barge masters in school for any length of time.

Consequently the New York Board of Education does not discipline the children of the workers on the barges and boats. You can picture for yourself what this indicates.

### Union Shows Way.

The Independent Tidewater Boat and Bargeowners' Union advocates the organization of the barge and boatmen into the ranks of the union.

In this way they will be able to fight the bosses and their wives. They will then be able to get a minimum wage scale of \$100 a month instead of \$80 or \$90 a month and while it is true that this is by no means a sufficient wage scale for the barge workers, it would be the first step to the gaining of the proper working and living conditions for barge and boatmen—and their families.

## Cossack Leader Is Good Friend of Bootleggers

(Continued from Page One)

league with the bootleggers and other dispensers of vice.

The pastors are supporting Capt. of detectives Ben Turner who was associated with Prieskel in clubbing and beating the strikers. Turner is now a candidate for commissioner.

When it is a question of being elected to office, they apparently have split and are working on their own.

### Bootleggers' Friend.

The charges against Prieskel in the form of seven sworn affidavits prepared by a private detective working for the pastors' association charge Prieskel with loading money to saloonkeepers to buy liquor, also that gambling is openly being conducted and in one of the hotels where the investigator visited he was openly accosted by women.

# ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS JOIN IN RUTHENBERG MEMORIALS

Ruthenberg memorial meetings held in different sections of the country continue. At all of these gatherings local Ruthenberg Recruiting Drives are started to enroll new members into the Communist movement as part of the task of fulfilling the last words of Comrade Ruthenberg: "Let's fight on!"

Reports of meetings held at San Francisco, Cal. and Jamestown, N. Y. follow:

### Play Funeral March.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 24.—Several hundred workers responded to the call for the Ruthenberg Memorial meeting which was held at 1212 Market Street.

The meeting opened with the playing of the Red funeral march, during which time the audience stood in silence. Representatives from the Hindustan, Gadar Party (India's National Party) the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang of the United States, and the Society for the Advance of Sun Yat Senism in America, made this memorial meeting a truly international one and emphasized the point that the struggle against imperialism will be carried on.

Edgar Owen and Malcolm Bruce were the speakers for the Workers (Communist) Party. The Freiheit Gesangverein closed the meeting by singing the International. The District Organizer, Emanuel Levin was chairman of the meeting.

### Letter From Hindus.

The following letter from the Hindustan Gadar Party was read at the meeting.

### Dear Comrades:

We mourn with you the loss of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, the General Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. He was the leader of the revolutionary workers in the United States. He was also the leader in the struggle against imperialism, particularly against British imperialism. India is under the yoke of British imperialism. It is only the revolutionary workers who can really aid the oppressed nations. Their loss is our loss.

The oppressed nations of the world look upon the revolutionary workers of the world to assist them in freeing themselves from their oppressors, the imperialists. In the death of Comrade Ruthenberg we have lost a great friend who had always taken the side of the oppressed peoples.

### Successful Conclusion.

We know that his work in the revolutionary movement will inspire the members of the Workers (Communist) Party and that they will carry on to a successful conclusion the work which he started.

His death calls upon all of us for renewed activity in order to fill the gap caused by his untimely death.

### Fraternally,

(Signed) Munsha Singh, Secretary.

Hindustan Gadar Party (India's National Party)

### Benjamin Among Speakers.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 24.—A Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting was held here at Swedish Brotherhood Hall.

Herbert Benjamin, district organ-

## N. Y. Pioneers Honor Ruthenberg; to Launch Big Membership Drive

Every section of the Young Pioneer League of America, New York district, will commemorate the death of Charles E. Ruthenberg, Saturday, March 26th. At these meetings the Young Pioneers of New York will pledge themselves to carry on the work for which Comrade Ruthenberg sacrificed his life.

The Young Pioneers of America is part of the working class movement and for them Ruthenberg's last words "Build the Party," mean also "Build the Pioneers." This Saturday, commemorating the death of Comrade Ruthenberg, the hero of workers and their children, the New York district of Young Pioneers of America is officially opening the Ruthenberg Enrollment Drive.

The problem that the Pioneers of New York districts have before them now is to double their membership, to strengthen their organization, to build the Pioneer movement. The Party and the League must help them to carry out their campaign successfully.

Every workers' child must belong to the Young Pioneer League of America, the only organization of workers' children!

izer of the Workers (Communist) Party compared Ruthenberg as a leader of the workers with Powderley of the Knights of Labor, De Leon of the socialist labor party and Debs of the socialist party showing that Ruthenberg as a former member of the socialist party and late member of the Communist Party was the true leader of the workers, and the one whose passing will be most deplored.

### Revolutionary Music.

A trio gave a fine program of revolutionary and classical music appropriate to the occasion. A number of Ruthenberg's books and pamphlets were sold and a substantial collection taken. One young man signed an application to join the Workers (Communist) Party.

### His Legacy.

Workers Party, Yonkers, N. Y.—Words and expressions are entirely too pale to express our deep and painful feeling on account of the sudden death of our great leader and teacher, next to Comrade Lenin, Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg who departed from us in the prime of his life and glorious achievements in the building of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. We miss him immensely and hereby unanimously accept the legacy left to us by him, his will pronounced just before he died. We accept it and swear to fulfill his last words, "LET'S FIGHT ON."

### Williamsburg Workers.

Williamsburg Jewish Workers Club N. Y. We, the members of the Williamsburg Jewish Progressive Workers Club, mourn the loss of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg.

We pledge ourselves to devote our energy in following the teachings of Comrade Ruthenberg.

### Read The Daily Worker Every Day

## TAGORE'S NIECE STUDIES WOMEN WORKERS; REPORTS TRADE UNION PROGRESS IN INDIA

By ESTHER LOWELL, (Federated Press)

Gathering information about the activities of women in the American labor movement, Sushama Tagore, niece of the Hindu poet Rabindranath Tagore, is a visitor in this city and plans to extend her research work to other parts of the United States.

Miss Tagore is particularly interested in educational work, especially for workers and workers' children, for she and her sister are devoting themselves to elementary educational work in India. With friends she discusses the problems of her own land, as she carefully observes what is being done in America.

### Women Active Unionists.

Says Miss Tagore: "In India those women who are organized in unions are in the same unions with men workers, as in the Workers' education is still unknown, textile mills, particularly of Bombay, are best organized. They successfully fought a 12 1/2% wage reduction in 1925. Women also work in the paddy mills where rice is ground. Miss Tagore wants to tell these Indian women workers about American workers' activities."

Educational work in the unions particularly interested Miss Tagore. As yet only 1% of the Hindu women (and 3% of the men) are schooled. Workers' education is still unknown, since the union movement is so new. But Miss Tagore and her sister are striving to increase the elementary education facilities for the millions of workers and small farmers of India. They have a girls' school in Calcutta.

### Interested in Education.

New methods of education especially interest Miss Tagore. She is visiting the different modern schools here. Manumit, the resident country

## Noisy Admiral Ruins Plan To Get Millions For Spy Organization

CHICAGO, (FP)—Partly because a convivial admiral spilled the beans at his Washington birthday dinner and scared off rich but gentle donors by his belligerency, the American Citizenship Foundation is giving up its campaign for a \$2,000,000 cash foundation for its work. So its officers announce, while stating that the work will go on in spite of the crimp put in the begging campaign.

So far as independent investigation has revealed, the work has consisted in good measure of maintaining an active blacklist of liberal, pacifist and labor speakers like Jane Addams and others. It has in a number of instances successfully interfered to prevent the liberals from speaking. It is associated more or less closely by interlocking directorates with military spy and industrial espionage organizations.

### SANDY FIELD, N. Y., March 24.

—Official life in this village was in a veritable uproar today, all because Abe Conklin, village truant officer turned over his duties to his wife yesterday when he became ill.

## U. S. MOVES TOWARD WAR ON CHINA

revolutionary army in Nanking, an important city on the Yangtze River which fell to the attackers without the firing of a shot.

Early reports had it that the situation was peaceful and that there was no danger facing the foreign residents of the city.

It is believed here that the bombardment marks the beginning of the interventionist policy which the British and American commanders in Chinese waters have been unofficially threatening for some time.

### Excuse For Shelling.

The excuse for the bombardment was that several American and British foreigners were killed by the Nationalist troops, but it is more likely that northern troops were using the British and American possessions as bases of operations against the Nationalists and that the latter attempted to dislodge them.

There is no attempt to conceal the chagrin of the imperialists over the fall of the cities of Nanking and Chinkiang. Only yesterday the report was spread that the northerners had won a big victory and that the Nationalists were forced to retreat twenty miles from Nanking with heavy losses.

The Nationalists now have virtual control over the entire Yangtze valley.

### Claim Nationalists Killed

LONDON, March 24. — According to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent the Durhani Battalion killed

50 Nationalists in an engagement last Tuesday. The number of British casualties was not given.

### Deliver Ultimatum

WASHINGTON, March 24. — Admiral Williams commanding the American fleet in Chinese waters called the navy department today that the British and United States commanders at Nanking delivered an ultimatum to the Nationalist leaders demanding the protection of all foreigners, and private property, that the Nationalist general in command report on board the British warship Emerald before 11 P. M. tonight and that all foreigners be escorted to the Bund by ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

### Threaten Move West

Unless this ultimatum was obeyed Admiral Williams said that Nanking would be considered a military area, which means that the British and the United States naval and military forces at Nanking would wage war against the Chinese city.

While military action is being taken against the Nationalists by the United States, Kellogg still maintains the fiction that this country is neutral in the Chinese civil war.

## CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

capitalism is a success. With all its little faults we should love it still! What matter is millions of people are murdered in periodic wars because of this self-interest? Don't the few live in luxury? And are not the great majority stupid anyway? Why bother with them?

OUR capitalist editors will ignore the Falls, Dohenys and Sinclairs that plundered the national domain, the Fall who scooted away from his graft trust with Doheny, the Fall who accepted a gift of \$100,000 from one oil baron and a \$25,000 herd of cattle from another and yet lives the life of a feudal lord on a splendid ranch in salubrious New Mexico, so respected that his indignant fellow-republicans threaten to return him to the United States senate as an act of redemption. They will also steer clear of Daugherty, Jess Smith, Colonel Miller and divers other pillars of the Harding administration who pocketed over \$300,000 out of their tinkering with the Alien Property Custodianship. Those lads were not shot. Only half-shot.

THE Soviet Union is not yet free from the virus of corruption. But corruption is a legacy from the old system which the Soviet Union is trying to replace by Socialism. But corruption is not indigenous to Socialism as it is to capitalism. Under capitalism the acquisition of wealth is considered the noblest and highest pursuit. He who concerns himself with creating something for the use of society with no thought of self is regarded by the general public as a nut and more often than not he dies in a shack, alone and forlorn. The acquisitive babbitt with the mentality of a bull frog rolls around in the Rolls-Royce and smokes cigars on the veranda of his own home. He is the man who is out for himself. "Getting his" is his credo. How he gets it does not matter unless he gets caught. This is not the case in the Soviet Union.

HERE is a story by way of illustration: Two dejected individuals dragged their half-petrified limbs after them into the waiting room of a Moscow prison. They were accompanied by soldiers with long, naked swords. The governor of the prison, a big tawny-haired fellow who lived in Boston for many years and returned to fight in the Revolution, interviewed the prisoners in a kindly manner. What were they here for? One has committed murder and was sentenced to serve five years with so many concessions for good behaviour that the time would be cut to half. And then there was always the possibility of a pardon. But his comrade in distress was a Communist who was employed as a cashier in a Government store and could not account for 15,000 roubles. He was sentenced to death.

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# POWERS WORKING FOR ANTI-SOVIET BLOC — "PRAVDA"

## Britain Trying to Draw Germany Into Plot

MOSCOW, March 9th. (By Mail) —The "Pravda" writes:

"The Geneva negotiations have as their purpose to enforce the direct and active participation of Germany in the anti-Soviet coalition. This business, however, could not be carried out because the British diplomacy wanted to pay with money from a strange pocket. French diplomacy has not shown itself particularly ready to consider the participation of Germany in the anti-Soviet bloc as due compensation for the evacuation of the Rhineland.

The German government, on its part, is not ready to burn all bridges that lead to the East and be bound up finally with the purposes of British diplomacy. Therefore, the plan as a whole has not been successful, it was not given up finally, however, but only postponed. For the moment it has only been hinted to Germany that the question of the evacuation of the Rhineland will be raised in the next session of the League of Nations if Germany will abstain in the course of the next months from granting loans or credits to the Soviet Union. This is an attempt to prepare the financial boycott of the Soviet Union and illustrated merely the "peaceful" policy of British diplomacy.

### Anti-Soviet Frame-up.

"Dealing with the ratification of the Bessarabian protocol by Italy, the 'Pravda' reminds of Churchill's visit in Italy, which preceded this act, and points out that the ratification proved 'in accordance with Italy's interests' just in that moment when in Geneva all means were used in order to reach at least some anti-Soviet agreement.

Although the results of the secret activity of the 'pacifiers' are not great at the moment, this circumstance may not decrease the watchfulness of the world proletariat. The attempts to hinder the peaceful economic growth of the Soviet Union will continue. The working class of Western Europe must realize whose hands are working without interruption for the preparations of new international conflicts."

### Co-operative Delegations.

MOSCOW, March 9th (By Mail) —The Central Union of the co-operatives of the Soviet Union send an invitation to the English, Scottish, Swedish, German, French, Czechoslovakian, Belgian, Austrian and American co-operative organizations to send delegations to the Soviet Union next summer.

### Legislature Adjourns To Day.

ALBANY, March 24. — With the members cheering and applauding, the senate today adopted a resolution calling for final adjournment of the 1927 session of the legislature at noon tomorrow.

# U. S. CENSORS SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWS, WORKER JOURNALISTS HEAR

South American countries suffer from U. S. news imperialism just as they do from economic and financial imperialism of Uncle Sam, Arnold Roller told the advanced labor journalism class of the Workers' School. Roller's subject was the Latin-American press.

**Conceal Facts.**  
News is sold to South American newspapers by Associated and United Press services. Each South American paper sends its new in to the New York office of the respective association. From New York then the news of one Latin American country is filtered—and censored—before it is sent back into another country of the southern continent, the labor writer explained.

Readers in the United States knew about protests in various South American countries over the marines in Nicaragua long before the protesters knew what was going on in their sister countries.

**Six Communist Dailies.**  
How Chile came to have six daily Communist papers before dictator Ibanez came to power a few months ago was related by the speaker. Transportation lengthwise in Chile is

# Fascism Plans Curb on Press, Stage, Art: Most Strict Laws in World

ROME, March 24.—The strictest censorship laws in the world are being considered by the Italian Chamber of Deputies in order to prevent criticism of the Fascist dictatorship.

Penalties varying from light fines to imprisonment for three years and fines of 50,000 lire are provided by the measures. The Minister of the Interior and the prefects of provinces will supervise all books, periodicals, plays, photographs, works of art, moving picture films, advertising copy, theatrical manuscripts and phonograph records, if the proposed measures become laws.

The measures will guarantee moral as well as "political purity."

# SHARP CLASH ON DISARMAMENT BY BRITAIN, FRANCE

## French Once Again Ask Wealth Be Figured

GENEVA, March 24.—The League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission had before it today the difficult task of striving to adjust the British and French theses of disarmament.

M. Paul Bonecour, French delegate, has submitted the French thesis, which is in opposition in almost all points to that submitted by Viscount Cecil on behalf of the British.

The British thesis provides for the regulation of war-making bodies, whereas the French thesis provides for the regulation of all potential war-making bodies.

**Would Limit Air Craft.**  
The French thesis suggests a permanent board of inquiry and it provides for the limitation of not only men actively in the military service but of men in the gendarmerie, customs guards and all others capable of being mobilized for war purposes.

Aerial disarmament, as proposed by the French, would include not only naval and military aerial forces but would be based on the total cubic volume of all airships owned by the contracting nations.

The French would base naval disarmament on global tonnage, and they would also place restrictions upon budgets during the period of the disarmament treaty.

**Britain, U. S. Use Wealth.**  
Great Britain and the United States are in opposition to the general thesis of the French plan, which is the limitation of civil as well as military power.

Viscount Cecil has already warned the correspondents here not to expect too much of the conference, and the task of the delegates today seemed to be a decidedly complicated one unless the French will withdraw their plan. Meanwhile Germany is demanding immediate disarmament and Italy has announced she must be on an equal footing with all other continental powers.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

# COMMUNISTS OF GERMANY MEET IN SIX-DAY SESSION

## Dawes Plan Resulted in Longer Work Day

By MANUEL GOMEZ

ESSEN, Germany, March 8. (By Mail).—With a huge open-air demonstration, in which 60,000 of the half-a-million inhabitants of Essen braved the pouring rain to hear the speeches of Thaelman, Evert, Pieck and Eberlein, the eleventh national convention of the German Communist party closed here yesterday. The convention lasted six days. It considered as its main political task the struggle against Dawes-Plan "rationalization," which has lengthened the working day, lowered wages and increased unemployment throughout Germany.

The convention was an emphatic endorsement of the policies of the central committee, whose resolutions on every point on the order of business was carried almost unanimously.

**Workers Delegations**  
A feature of the convention was the great number of communications and delegations received from shop, mill and mine committees in different parts of the country. Many of these were from workers having no connection with the Communist party. A delegation of Social Democratic workers appeared at the convention to ask the Communists to take up a struggle against the right-wing leadership in the trade unions. All members of the delegation were expelled from the Social Democratic party the day following.

Special interest attaches to the Essen convention because it was the first one for the German Communist party since receipt of the now famous open letter from the executive committee of the Communist International. That letter declared the chief internal enemy of party progress in Germany to be ultra-leftism, which under the Ruth Fischer-Maslow regime resulted in a suicidal policy towards the trade unions and towards the united front in general.

**Ultra-Left Weak**  
Of the 182 delegates at Essen, representing the 130,000 members of the German Communist party, the ultra-left was at no time able to muster more than 12 in support of its proposals. These twelve votes by no means represent a single homogeneous group. The ultra-left opposition was divided into the Weddingers, the Leipzig-Chemnitz opposition and the Urbahns group. The three delegates of the latter group (Bartels, Slecht and Grillovitz) openly declared their "solidarity with Ruth Fischer, Maslow, Urbahns and all other expelled comrades who stand upon the common political platform."

The convention thereupon removed them from all positions of party responsibility for a period of one year and ordered them to immediately give up their seats in Reichstag and Landtag.

### Message To Workers Party

The new central committee, elected practically as proposed by Comrade Thaelman in the name of the retiring committee, represents a step toward consolidation of the party leadership on a broader basis than heretofore. Elements formerly in the opposition were included with a view to winning them for the party line of policy.

On the third day of the convention, a cablegram was read announcing the death of Comrade Ruthenberg. The entire convention rose in respect as Comrade Remmele described Ruthenberg's contributions to the movement. Following a short address by the fraternal delegate of the Workers (Communist) party of America, it was decided to send a special message to the American party.

# Army Transport Brings Influenza Into Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The army transport Chateau Thierry on which an influenza epidemic has been causing alarm, arrived today but did not dock immediately as had been expected. A quarantine boat met the ship in mid-stream and a conference aboard followed.

There have been four deaths among soldiers aboard and there are said to be about thirty cases of "flu."

Thirteen members of Congress are aboard but according to wireless reports have not been affected by the epidemic.

# Boston Cleaners Will Hold Meeting Tonight

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—A mass meeting of all the Boston cleaners and dyehouse workers will be held Friday, March 25, 1927, at the Tremont Temple, 82 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Local and out of town speakers will address the meeting.

**Lumber Companies Run Ram.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24. — Customs officials in Niagara Falls today seized 300 barrels of ale valued at \$20,000, which will be thrown into the river immediately. It was consigned as hemlock lumber by the Robert Stewart Lumber Company of Brantford, Ont., to the J. C. Johnston Lumber Company of Jersey City, N. J.

# NOBLEMAN WEDS AN ACTRESS



Lord Ashley, son and heir of the Earl of Shaftesbury just after his marriage to Sylvia Hawkes, an actress. In spite of their plea for blue blood, the aristocrats can never be satisfied with the homely women of their own class. They often fall for the more sophisticated lesser stars of the stage. So do American millionaires.

# WORKERS CRUELLY MALTREATED IN HUNGARIAN CELLS

## Building Resounds With Groans of Tortured

VIENNA, March 9th. (By Mail) —The socialist and Communist workers were arrested in Budapest, are still being most brutally tortured by the police.

The leader of the Socialist Workers Party, Stefan Vagi, and Zoltan Szarto, were terribly beaten. When they protested, the police agents said to them with scorn: "Be glad that we don't beat you to death; in Bulgaria such criminals as you are immediately done away with."

The young workers Lovi and Szerenyi had to be taken to the hospital after three days of tortures. When they were taken back to the prisons, they had to be supported by the accompanying policemen, because they could not walk alone.

Young working girls, Ilona Vamos and Marie Matta had their heads punched several times against the wall, till they fainted.

The young worker Rubin is lying in his cell like a dead man.

The teacher Hugo Kiss has broken down after the tortures and looks like an old man.

The inhabitants of the houses in the surroundings of the police building cannot sleep during the night on account of the noise that comes from the police building.

The police even place small children in its service, who are instructed to observe the workers houses.

The "Neue Freie Presse" has printed an interview with the chief of the Budapest police, Hetenyi, in which he admits that the Budapest police use spies. He appeals to the police authorities of all big towns of Europe to co-operate in the fight against Bolshevism and intends to call a conference to Budapest in April for this purpose.

**Enthusiasm Over Election.**  
MOSCOW, March 9th (By Mail). —The eighth day of the elections to the Moscow Soviet, which coincided with the International Women's Day, passed in great enthusiasm and with lively participation of the population. The square before the Soviet was crowded till late in the evening with many thousands of demonstrators.

In the Big Theatre a meeting of celebration took place on the occasion of the International Women's Day, in which representatives of the E. K. K. I., of the International Women's Secretariat, of the Moscow Committee of the C. P. of the Soviet Union and working women from the shops made speeches to the masses. A speech of a woman representative of China led to great ovations.

**Fascist Acquitted.**  
RIGA, March 9th (By Mail). —The court martial acquitted Lieutenant Olin, who had attempted to organize a fascist insurrection in Wolmar.

**The Soviet Elections.**  
MINSK, March 9th (By Mail). —The Soviet elections in White Russia are ended. Of the elected 19,000 members of the Soviet over 90% are White Russians, the others are Jews, Russians, Poles and Latvians. The percentage of the Communists in the new Soviets has increased by two.

# Builder's Co-operative To Meet Sunday at Two

A meeting of the Builders' Co-operative, recently organized to go to Soviet Russia, will be held Sunday at 2 o'clock at 143 E. 103rd St. All those interested in this co-operative are invited to this meeting.

# FASCISTS ARE HELD IN HIGH BAIL BY COURT

## Seven Blackshirts Assaulted Workers

WHITE PLAINS, March 24.—The seven members of the New York branch of the Fascist League of America, who were arrested following an attempt to break up a mass meeting called by the Anti-Fascist League of North America in Portchester Sunday, were held today in \$10,000 bail each.

The prisoners are charged with using knives, sticks, stones and hand-grenades in assaulting the Anti-Fascists.

About 50 Fascists came to Portchester by auto and by train last Sunday with the intention of beating up the speakers, Enea Sormenti and Carlo Tresca, and stopping the meeting. This was preceded by numerous threats that they would "break up any meeting arranged by the anti-Fascists."

There are few Fascists in Portchester and the immediate vicinity, and the local blackshirts depend for assistance on the New York organization.

Enea Sormenti and Carlo Tresca are leading the fight against the cohorts of Mussolini through the Anti-Fascist Alliance.

# To Celebrate Birthday Of the Young Worker

The Young Worker, the only working class youth paper in the country, will celebrate its fourth anniversary on April 9th, with a dance and entertainment at the Harlem Casino 116th street and Lenox avenue.

The Young Worker in its four years of existence has consistently expressed the needs and the problems of the working youth of America. Betterment of the conditions of working youth and opposition to militarism are two of the foremost planks in the platform of the Young Worker.

# Rich Brothers Fight Over Woman.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Carrington divorce case, involving recently Campbell Carrington of New York, whom his wealthy brother Col. Edward accuses of improper relations with Mrs. Anna Walsh Carrington, was today set for hearing April 6th.

# Jugo-Slavs to Request World to Investigate Mussolini's Ultimatum

BELGRADE, March 24.—The Jugo-Slavian government is preparing a circular note to the powers charging that Italy is making war-like preparations which are menacing Jugo-Slavia, according to the semi-official newspaper Vreme. Jugo-Slavia will demand a full inquiry, the newspaper states.

### Commits Suicide.

Samuel Levine 52, millionaire Brooklyn real estate dealer, committed suicide in his home today by hanging. His body was found strung up to a beam in the cellar by his four-year-old grandson.



# Pamphlets by C. E. RUTHENBERG

THE WORKERS COMMUNIST PARTY—What It Stands For—Why Workers Should Join. —5 CENTS

FROM THE THIRD THRU THE FOURTH CONVENTION. —10 CENTS

THE FARMER-LABOR UNITED FRONT. —10 CENTS

Introduction by C. E. RUTHENBERG to STRATEGY OF THE COMMUNISTS—(Letter of the C. I. to the Mexican Communist Party.) —5 CENTS

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## "Civilian" American Army Officers in Nicaragua.

Two dispatches challenge our attention—one an associated press wire from Managua, Nicaragua, the other from the Herald Tribune Washington bureau. They read as follows in the order named:

1.) Fierce fighting is going on near Terra Azul, not far from Muy Mui, between Liberal and Conservative forces, the CIVILIAN aviators Lee Mason and William Brooks, who are attached to the Conservatives, reported tonight.

2.) The firing of several blocks of buildings in Chinandega by MAJOR William Brooks and MAJOR Lee Mason, American aviators serving with the Diaz army in Nicaragua, was charged in a protest submitted to the state department today by Dr. S. T. Vaca, agent for the Sacasa government here.

Who has given permission for these "civilian" American army officers to fly over Nicaragua homes and bravely bomb the helpless inhabitants? The state department? The war department? Kellogg? Coolidge?

If some Nicaraguan worker or farmer, enraged by the sight of his burning home and the shattered fragments of his kindred punctures one of these American citizens with a well-aimed rifle shot this will immediately become a monstrous atrocity justifying the most extreme measures by the American forces.

In this manner are the Latin Americans taught to understand that American citizenship is a high and holy thing. Every bomb is an offering to the American god of business and bombing of Latin American cities therefore a holy rite.

We hope some peasant with a Mauser has a little luck.

## FEW HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE SOVIET UNION, THORO SURVEY SHOWS

(Continued from Page One)

counter-revolutionary press. Now it is barking on a cold trail. The latest fashion in anti-Soviet propaganda calls for tears over "Russia's hordes of vicious, homeless children," who "stand in ragged filthy groups on the corners of the city's busiest streets, their bare feet stirring restlessly in the snow, their arms hung their meagre chests, while their eyes eagerly appraise the fur coats of the passerby." This was contained in a story sent by mail by a Moscow correspondent to his paper six weeks before the first heavy snow flew in Moscow, thanks to an unusually late winter and long, mild autumn. So we have to do here obviously with a made-to-order horror story reminiscent of Hearst's cable to the artist, Remington, sent to Cuba for "war pictures" just prior to the sinking of the "Maine": "You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war," the millionaire publisher wired the artist when he reported from the scene that there was no war for him to depict. The Moscow correspondent needed only to furnish the date-line, the snow and the freezing children could be furnished in New York.

**Heritage of Past.**  
No Communist denies that there are homeless children in Russia. There are—many thousands of them. The problem is frankly and publicly recognized, and the Soviet government is making most strenuous efforts to completely eradicate this evil, inherited from Tsarist days and tremendously aggravated by years of imperialist war, following by intervention and counter-revolutionary massacres, and by one of the worst famines in history.

The government is doing more and spending more to overcome this evil than any other country on earth to overcome the identical evil in its boundaries, and this does not exclude the richest of all: the United States. It has already astounding successes to its credit and the complete liquidation of the problem is reckoned with in the course of a three-year program of governmental and voluntary social activity.

I shall try to show not only how greatly the capitalist newspaper stories about "children who lurk like lean and hungry wolves in the shadows of Russia's cities" distort and exaggerate the problem, nor how false are the tales of exile prisons on Arctic islands, and the crime-wave of "6 and 7-year-old bandits," but, in addition, these articles will show the origin and true extent of this problem, and the measures employed to cope with it. It will then be seen that not only are these fairy-tale untrue—but that from the very nature of social relationships in the Soviet Union they CANNOT POSSIBLY be true.

**How Many Are There?**  
On this question the plute propagandists ought to get together first to agree on a common line. A two-page Hearst Sunday "spread" tells us with its customary "scientific" accuracy that: "Official estimates place the total strength of this juvenile army of the wretched at between 300,000 and 600,000." Surely there is enough leeway here, it is as if one said that the population of New York City is between 15 million and 30 million—even the lowest is about twice too high, and another hundred percent is added for good-measure. This is a typical

expression of "100%" American journalism.

**Real Figures Lower.**  
The Moscow dispatch by a correspondent stationed here, H. R. Knickerbocker, puts the figure at 125,000, which is approximately correct, although many well-informed people insist that even this is much too high because of the duplication involved in the estimates. These children do not stay in one place but shift with the seasons, spending the summer at Caucasian and Crimean centres and the winter in the larger towns, and they are estimated in both cases at the peak.

Made out of whole is the story that "in Moscow alone 65,000 homeless children are registered," and implying that there are facilities for only 2410 of them in public institutions.  
As a matter of fact no such number are registered anywhere. There are a total of 192 institutions under the supervision of the Moscow Department of Education, and in them 25,748 children are cared for. Not more than from 500 to 1000 are outside of these homes and schools in Moscow and in Leningrad the census showed only 250 entirely homeless. This is not because "the homes are full to the overflowing," as Mr. Knickerbocker writes, but because these left-overs are a foot-loose vagabond type that can be and are being won over only one by one through the application of highly interesting social methods, which I shall describe later.

**Many Sent to Parents.**  
From October 1925 to October 1926 a total of 7140 homeless children have been reclaimed from Moscow's streets, of which 4500 were sent back to parents or relatives and 2640 were put into institutions; 80% are transients from other towns. These youngsters who are left are not "6 and 7-year-old bandits" as the Hearst press puts it—61.8% of the footloose children who took advantage of the excellent Children's Night Shelter in Moscow from May, 1925, to January, 1926, were 14 years of age and 30.6% between 14 and 16, (according to an article by Dr. Footer in the organ of the "Society of Children's Friends," May, 1926). Nor are they "bandits" at all, and they are not treated as such even though their method of getting a living does transgress the law somewhat. They are children who, as a result of conditions beyond their control, have lost their social roots, and the Workers' and Peasants' Republic is sparing neither effort nor funds to reclaim them and give them an opportunity of taking their rightful place in the proletarian productive process.

**Custom Tailors Plan Membership Drive**  
Arrangements for an important membership drive will be made at a meeting of Local 1, Custom Tailors of New York, at the Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73rd street, Monday evening.

The membership of the local has increased considerably in the last few months, and active members hope to make the local more militant and effective than it has hitherto been. An interesting program has been provided for Monday's meeting. All tailors, in or out of the union, are urged to attend.

## The Disintegration of the Socialist Party

By DAVID KIVITKO.

ARTICLE II.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL is remembered not only by the socialists of New York state, whose gubernatorial candidate he was at the time when the socialist party had been still in its glory. He had been quite frequently seen on the socialist platforms throughout the United States. Yet his sudden disappearance from the socialist ranks caused no more stir than that of other "shining lights." Nor is it surprising now to learn the two causes for his breaking away from the party—"The St. Louis platform of 1917 and the performances of the wild-eyed in Russia."

THESE two events, which stand out as the two bright spots in the drab past of the socialist party, were the last straws which broke his socialist back. He and the "American people" can never forgive the socialist party these two sins, though the leaders tried hard to repent. As for Mr. Russell himself, he covered quite a distance, since he parted company with the socialist party. In fact he went so far that he is even ashamed of his own socialist past. Now he stands on the solid rock of the American type of "democracy," and from his lofty heights he advises the socialist party "to can all this stuff about scientific socialism and all the terminology jargon that goes with it. There is no 'class consciousness' in this country and will not be in your time. It is worse than useless to talk about it. Forget all about the economic interpretation of history and value, price and profit. These are things for the class-room, not for hustings. Drop all the names and abstruse dogmas that you have learned at the feet of long-winded prophets of the International. They will never go here."

MR. RUSSELL, as we see, is quite a mature person, and class-room stuff is quite unbecoming such a respectable gentleman. That this wisdom is borrowed from the A. F. of L., he is ashamed to acknowledge, for it does not befit such an "independent thinker," as he deems himself to be, to follow the footsteps of lesser prophets than the "long-winded prophets of the International." Yet prophecy must be quite an alluring occupation, in spite of its dangers to fall into company of fools instead of the wise, and Russell could not resist the temptation of predicting that there "will not be any class consciousness in your time."

OF COURSE, his wisdom is not exhausted by his prophecy or advice, and he further teaches the "radicals" to drop the word "comrade" out of their vocabulary, as "you can never make headway with a political party in America whose members call one another by any such name. It only makes Americans stare and laugh—which is bad for your aimings." The ex-"comrade" feels provoked of this plebeian name in the "decent" com-

pany in which he finds himself at present, and the S. P. leaders also may land there soon.

NOW suppose the party of "radicals" is built and the name "comrade" is omitted, what shall the name of the party be? For "Mr." Russell (comrade it was in the old "foolish" days) advises also to change the name of the party. "For the rest of this generation," says he, "the very word 'socialist' will be hateful in the ears of Americans." The reason we know already. The socialist party associated once with the "wild-eyed" Russians, and on its guilty conscience lies the "St. Louis platform of 1917." Now we have the plan of a party which shall drop the name "socialist" and "comrade." A question no less serious arises, who should be the leaders of the party? Mr. Russell thus answers the question: "Select young Americans for leaders."

Gently but firmly put into the discard the leaders that were responsible for the catastrophic folly of the St. Louis platform. Who are not useful to you in your present situation. What you want is somebody that understands the American psychology. Give up the idea of reforming the world in a swoop and bringing in a complete new social order overnight. There are some things that don't happen in this world. This is one of them. Besides, how far will you get with the American voter if you start out by assuring him that everything in this country is perfectly putrid, but you know how it can all be changed and made lovely? He will merely move toward the nearest patrol box to have you run in for the psychopathic. Progress in this world is made a step at a time.

IT is curious that this wisecracker teaches the socialist party leaders to take "one step at a time" and to write the platforms in "straight out old-fashioned American, and don't require everybody that reads them to understand perfectly what Marx meant in the fourteenth chapter of 'Das Kapital'."

Mr. Russell is certainly courageous besides being wise. To write in the socialist party press, and to advise its leaders, who offered him the columns of the paper, to expel themselves, requires nerve. But what is most amusing is to charge the socialist party leaders in having demanded of their readers a perfect knowledge of Marx's Capital. If this terrible charge were true, there would not have been so many ignoramuses in the socialist party. Everybody knows, with the exception of Mr. Russell, perhaps, that the theoretical level of the socialist party membership was never high enough to boast of; and here—the poor socialist party leadership with all the charges against itself, is handed one of which it is certainly innocent. The fact that Mr. Russell himself still hiccoughs from the large portion of "Das Kapital" he swallowed simply shows that he could never digest the material, and the fault lies not with the socialist party but with his own stomach.

## Why a Communist Children's Movement?

By EVA STONE.

With the intensification of the class struggle, we will find that the children's movement will be playing a more distinct and significant role.

The Boy and Girl Scouts is an international children's organization of the bourgeoisie. Its composition is mostly of working class parentage. On first observation, the scouts are a sport organization which is interested in developing the children physically. Give them enough physical training and out-of-door sports so that they might grow up to be healthy and happy men and women. If a member of the scouts would be questioned on the purpose of the organization such would be the answer. Let us ask what is there beneath the surface? What is the one aim of the scouts' movement? The capitalists support the Boy and Girl Scouts movement both financially and morally. It is thru the propaganda of the scouts that the children are imbued with the spirit of loyalty, patriotism and devotion to the ruling class—the bosses. This is what the capitalists get in return for their support. And last, but not least, scout propaganda will prepare staunch defenders of and fighters for capitalism, and will turn out the future anti-labor agitators and strike-breakers. The scouts picture life to the child as meaning no more than that with which they come in contact with on hikes or at camps. In other words, their picture life as being full of happiness, joy, beauty and plenty of opportunity. For these children no class struggle exists, and no misery can be found. In short, the boy and girl scouts is an organization to train fighters for the defense of the bourgeoisie.

On the other hand, there is the Pioneer Youth. An educational club and camp organization of workers' children, sponsored by many trade unions and leading educators. This is according to the last conference of the Pioneer Youth which was held on March 2nd, 1927. Also the Pioneer Youth call themselves an organization of workers' children, at the same time being sponsored by trade unions—they also claim to be "free from 'isms' and propaganda." Do you mean trade union "ism" by that also? This seems quite contradictory. For a

working class organization to be free from propaganda, and play a neutral role must arouse suspicion. Agreeing that society is divided into two distinct camps; the working class and the capitalist class, and that these two classes continually fighting each other like two armies at war, is it possible for such a thing as neutral to exist? Although the Pioneer Youth may claim to be neutral, they are obviously collaborating with other bourgeois organizations.

In order to counteract and fight the propaganda of both these organizations, the Pioneer Youth and the Boy and Girl Scouts, and to arouse class consciousness among the children of the working class, making them realize the true conditions that prevail, and finally rally them to the cause of the proletariat in its struggle for emancipation—there is in existence the Young Pioneer League of America, the children's section of the Communist movement.

The Young Pioneer League is based on the active participation of its members in the class struggle. The main sphere of activity is centered around the school where the minds of the children are daily being poisoned with the propaganda of the nature of the boy and girl scouts in addition to the incorrect interpretations given to the children on the current events as well as historical facts—all tending to serve as capitalist propaganda in the schools. In cases of strikes, as in Passaic, the teachers are the spokesmen of the capitalist class in propagandizing against the workers who are fighting for a living wage, a strong union, and better conditions. The Young Pioneer League carries on propaganda thru the issuance of leaflets and bulletins in the schools, enlightening the children on what is going on and giving a working class interpretation to these incidents as well as exposing the conditions in the schools. The Pioneers are participating in these activities of the workers in general, and in the interests of the working class children in particular. Although educational activity is carried on quite extensively within the Young Pioneer League, the first principle in education is thru active participation in the struggle. It is not education for the sake of edu-

SUPPOSE now that the party has done away with the names "socialist" and "comrade," has ousted its old leaders and stopped feeding its members on scientific socialism, would that purging be enough to be eligible for a new party? Here is what he says: "You will never advance by sitting down to make faces at the American Federation of Labor. That organization may be scientifically all wrong, but you will notice that it troubles right along and keeps up its membership while your own has just about disappeared. The best thing you can do is to support the Federation and trot along with it. It is a blame sight nearer to the mind and will of the American worker than you are or are likely to be. Get a hold upon its coat tail."

MR. RUSSELL surely judges the party by what it used to be in 1917, or else he would not speak of the socialist party's policy of "non-the A. F. of L. Or it is possible that the socialist party's policy of "non-interference" with the A. F. of L. is taken by Russell as making faces? Is it possible that such a "keen" psychologist, as he is, failed to see that the socialist party leaders are not only far from criticizing the A. F. of L. policies but are actually very useful in helping its leaders in their war upon the left wing? That the socialist party leaders of a membership which "has just about disappeared" wish to hang on to the A. F. of L. coat tails is an open secret, and his advice to "Forget all about the Third International and the Thirty-third and all between" only shows that Russell's data is antiquated.

THE Russells are too tedious and they would interest us very little, indeed, unless as an example of people who turn traitors at the first gust of revolutionary wind. What is interesting is the psychology of the Oneals who offered these gentlemen the socialist party paper to abuse the party. What induced Mr. Oneal to publish such advice as to do away with the last vestiges of socialism? Not the novelty of criticism. The socialist party has been previously criticized from the right far more ably.

The reason must be sought elsewhere. The socialist party and the editor of the "New Leader" are much nearer to the "American" conception of Russell, that is the borrowed A. F. of L. program, than Russell to the old socialist ideology. If the socialist party cannot play the leading role in the A. F. of L. it can and tries to hang on to its coat tail (and the A. F. of L. knows how to reward its friends). Some useful services it can certainly render in the fight upon the Communists. Russell, consequently, does not reproach the socialist party of today but of yesterday, and his advice to throw off the misnomer "socialist" is quitted in accord with the spirit dominating now within the socialist party. That of the socialist party only its name remains, which is a misnomer, we shall see from our further analysis of the "New Leader" symposium.

but rather education that will develop active, militant participants in the struggles of the workers. A class education that will develop class leaders. That is the purpose and aim of the educational activity which is being carried on.

The Young Pioneer League has a big task before it at present. A task of educating the large masses of workers' children who are found in other organizations and winning them over for active participation in the struggles of the working class. For this task we will depend upon the adult workers to cooperate with us. The children of militant trade unionists belong in the Young Pioneer League or they will otherwise become our enemy.

The Pioneer Ruthenberg Enrollment Drive should inspire you to send your child to the only working class revolutionary children's organization of the world, THE YOUNG PIONEER LEAGUE.

Let us pave the way, fellow workers! Let us save the children of the working class from the capitalists!

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

**Naturalization Boss Likes to Have Fascist Thugs as Citizens**

WASHINGTON (FP).—Raymond F. Crist, commissioner of naturalization in the U. S. Department of Labor, has expressed the view that Italian Fascists are just the sort of material from which to make American citizens.

Crist was asked his opinion of the argument of Dr. Chas. Fama, of the Anti-Fascist League, that men who had sworn implicit obedience to Mussolini, as members of the Fascist organization, after they came to the United States, were not in good faith when they swore allegiance to the United States government.

The naturalization commissioner said he saw no objection to Fascists; indeed, he thought they were just the sort of men needed here.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

## DRAMA

### Bloodless Revolt

"Inheritors" is an essay on the vanishing pioneer freedom of America

Reviewed by HARBOR ALLEN.

ROMNEY BENT

THERE is a great play to be written about the old American pioneer spirit which drove men out to topple over forests and conquer a continent. Such a play must be written in a white heat, with turmoil and battle and epic grandeur. It must come out of some fierce, rugged mind like a giant welding or a colossal dynamo.

In "Inheritors" (at the Civic Repertory Theatre) Susan Glaspell attempted to write a play about pioneer love of freedom. She was not equal to the task. She had glow, but it was the glow of a lamp rather than of a furnace. She chips at a cameo instead of striking at an iron cast. She offers refinement instead of grandeur. She has "beautiful thoughts" and "exalted language" and "inspiration" instead of clash and battle and blood.

Her pioneers are loveable, gentle, tired people who have dropped their hoes and guns to talk. Their grandchildren who in 1920 fight for the old, lost freedom, do it sitting in a library. The play behind Miss Glaspell's "Inheritors" somehow never reaches the visible stage. It gets lost in the wings. It takes place in the intervals between the acts. Before you are only people talking, talking, interminable talking. They talk about how they feel, what they think, what their grandfathers thought, what they wish would happen, what has happened, and what will happen. They walk in, they sit, they rise, they go out. Actually nothing happens. The pity of it is that so much might.

In Act I you have old Silas Morton dreaming of the college he will found on the hill above the pioneer settlement. It will be his gift to the unborn children of the new country, this light on the hill; his way of expressing love for the land, of passing on the vision he has caught from his learned neighbor, Felix Fejevary, the revolutionary refugee from Hungary.

Forty years later, in act II, Morton college is a Babbitt factory on a hill. It pays lip homage to its pioneer founder; meanwhile begging money from reactionary legislators. Its students are anxious to squeeze out the "jays" and "get the right sort." Its conscientious objectors have been sent to jail. Its Hindu students, clamoring for Indian freedom, are heckled by the sons of the pioneers, arrested, beaten. Its radical professors are muzzled with the threat of dismissal. The light on the hill is pretty well burned out.

Only Madeline, granddaughter of old Silas and old Felix, still feels the pioneer fire. But there is no longer room for the old free spirit; and in the end she too is carted off to a cell. What a play this might have made! What a scene could have been written about the skirmish on the campus, the Hindu boy thundering against England, the students jeering, the police jerking the speaker down, Madeline beating them with her tennis racket! Instead, all you have is a broken racket and tedious recital. Granted, the Greeks did it too. But this isn't Greece, and the talky, intellectual drama has had its day.



Plays an important role in John Howard Lawson's "Loud Speaker" at the 52nd Street Theatre.

And so "Inheritors" remains an essay rather than a play. It remains far-off, like an echo of something lived and seen, like a faded photograph. Its revolt is sincere, but bloodless, bookish. Its spirit has beauty, but the minor beauty of miniatures and old prints. Even so, it is worth seeing. Eva Le Gallienne gives it a simple, earnest production with Josephine Hutchinson as an excellent Madeline.

### Broadway Briefs

Edwin H. Knopf has acquired a second play, "Lucretia," by Emila Lascelles, actress and novelist. The play deals with the life and times of the beautiful Borgia.

"Hearts Are Trumps," a new play by Felix Gandra, the author of "The Bride Retires," will be presented soon by Henry Baron. The play is now in rehearsal, with Frank Morgan and Vivian Martin in the leading roles.

Katherine Cornell will end her season in "The Green Hat" next week at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre. Next season she will be presented by A. H. Woods in a new play, Somerset Maugham's "The Letter," which recently opened in London.

"Human Dust," a play by Ossip Dymov, a study of New York life, will have its premiere at the Yiddish Art Theatre, Friday evening, with Maurice Schwartz in the leading role.

Barrie's "The Legend of Leonora," with Grace George in its leading part, will open next Tuesday night at the Ritz Theatre. The play is being reviewed by William A. Brady.

Mrs. Henry B. Harris announced the purchase of "Blood Money," by George Middleton, for production next season.

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## AMUSEMENTS

**Civic Repertory** Cor. 6 Av. & 14 St. Tel. Watkins 7767.  
**EVA LE GALLIENE**  
Fri. and Sat. Eve. "INHERITORS"  
Saturday Matinee "CRADLE SONG"

**TIMES SQ.**  
Thea. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
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Now in its 5th MONTH  
WALDORF, 50th St., East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

**Theatre Guild Acting Company in PYGMALION**  
Week Mar. 28—Brothers Karamazov  
GUILD THEA. W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15

**NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER**  
Week Mar. 28—The Silver Cord  
Th. 55, E. of B'way (Circle)  
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 5:07.

**BROADWAY**  
ROADHURST W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30  
PRICES Eves. \$1.10 TO \$3.55.

**Bronx Opera House** 149th Street, Pop. Opera. Mat. Wed. & Sat.  
"RESTLESS WOMEN"  
A Powerful New Play of Today.

**Neighborhood Playhouse**  
466 Grand St. Drydock 7514.  
Every Eve. (Except Mon.), Mat. Sat.  
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**WALLACK'S** West 42nd Street. Mats. Tues. Wed., Thurs. and Sat.

**What Anne Brought Home**  
A New Comedy Drama

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEA. 52nd Thea. 306 West 52nd St. Col. 7305 Evs. 8:45. Mats. 2:45  
By John  
"Loudspeaker" Howard Lawson

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Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat.  
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# BEARDSLEY HAS OPPOSITION IN JEWELERS' UNION

## Progressives Have Ticket in Election

The progressive group of the International Jewelry Workers' union, Local 1, have nominated candidates and adopted a program for the coming election in the local.

The election is now many weeks overdue and is continuing to be postponed by Samuel Beardsley and his henchmen.

The program of the progressives reads in part as follows: "We are about to have elections in Local 1, I. J. W. U. Now is the time for each and everyone of us to consider the activities of the local during the last 9 months.

"Beardsley, Williams, Smith & Co. have ruled the local for seven years without making any progress in building a union. Conditions in the trade are growing worse from day to day. The jewelry workers are being oppressed and exploited more and more.

### Membership Activity Blocked.

"Undoubtedly, the administration fears that their leadership will be at stake if they permit the proposals of the progressives, for the building of the union, to be actually put into effect. They, therefore, use any and every means to prevent the membership from doing systematic work knowing that the progressives will be in the forefront and thereby gain the confidence of the jewelry workers.

"Right after the last elections, the progressives fought for the organization and admission into Local 1 of the watch-case makers, who still work 48 hours a week and are the worst exploited of our trade.

"Beardsley, Williams, Smith & Co. opposed their admission into Local 1, and wanted them to go into the dead Local No. 49 instead. We, the progressives, forced the issue until finally the watch-case makers were admitted and the drive was begun.

Active members of the East Side were organized into a zone committee just before the mass-meeting of the watch-case makers. This move insured a successful meeting. The second zone meeting drew more live elements into activity. But the minute Beardsley & Co. saw that the progressives were taking the lead in that committee, they never called the East Side zone committee again."

The progressive candidates are: Sam Nesin for organizer; Charles Schwartz for president and Abe Rubin for vice-president.

BERNARD SHAW



His comedy, "Pygmalion" is entertaining thousands this week at the Guild Theatre on West 52nd Street. It is a regular Theatre Guild production and is playing a week's engagement for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER. Those who wish to see it are urged to purchase seats in advance at The DAILY WORKER'S office, 108 East 14th Street.

## Stone Cutters' Union Being Sued Here by A Stone Manufacturer

Trial of the civil action brought by the Decorative Stone Company against members of the Stone Cutters Union for alleged interference with the delivery of stone coming from non-union plants was continued before Federal Judge Thatcher in the Woolworth Building here yesterday.

John Cronin, business agent for the Journeymen's Stone Cutters Association was a witness. Asked regarding conditions in the stone industry in Long Island, Brooklyn and Scarsdale, Cronin replied that to his knowledge most of the stone delivered in those places came from union plants.

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MARCH 26—Germany and the Dawes Plan.  
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First St. and Second Ave.  
Continuous... From 1 till 11  
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Russian Balalaika Orchestra  
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HEAR! SEE!  
Feodor Dostoyevsky's great masterpiece  
**"THE IDIOT"**  
staged in Yiddish under direction of  
**Jacob Ben-Ami**  
To-night, Friday  
MARCH 25th  
Irving Place Art Theatre  
Entire Benefit for the  
**"YOUNG PIONEER CAMP"**  
(A Camp for Workers' Children)  
TICKETS on Sale at Camp Office, 108 E. 14th Street, Room 31, and at box office on Friday from 6 P. M. On.

# "Socialist" Manager Shiplacoff Combines N. Y. HUNGARIANS With Bosses To Keep Workers Under His Heel

By B. ANNISON.  
Abraham Shiplacoff and the Ossip Wilinsky clique of the Pocketbook Workers' Union, are now having their hands full in trying to suppress the rebellious spirit of the membership against the corrupt machine.

As already reported last week in The DAILY WORKER, about eleven active workers were fined some \$25 each and some \$50, because they together with hundreds of others, attended the meetings arranged by the cloakmakers' and furriers' Joint Boards.

### Refuses To Pay.

Last Monday one operator, by the name of A. Engel, working for Bernstein Brothers at 19th street and 6th avenue was notified by his chairman that he must pay up his fine. Engel answered his chairman to the effect that he is not guilty of any crime against the union. He claimed that the union has no right to tell him where to go or where not to go after working hours. On this ground he flatly refused to pay the fine.

### Ordered To Stop Work.

When the chairman notified the union office of Engel's refusal to pay the fine he was ordered to stop him from working. Engel refused and continued working.

The boss then interfered and discharged Engel claiming that he was instructed to do so by the union. Engel did not budge from his machine. When the work was finally taken away from him a commotion followed and the entire operators' section consisting of 24 workers stopped. Every one, however, remained sitting at their machine.

Immediately the boss got on the job to persuade individual workers to resume their work. This attempt was fruitless.

### Boss Loyal.

Then the shop chairman told the boss to discharge the whole section, claiming that he has such orders from the union. Here again the boss showed his "loyalty" to Shiplacoff and carried out the instructions of the union clique.

After these 24 operators had been told that they are discharged they still remained at the machines, despite the fact that they were threatened with the police. At 4:30 the workers left the shop.

On the following morning a committee of the section went up to see the firm about the matter. Upon this occasion the employers stated that he is willing to withdraw his

discharge provided Engel does not come back to work. The whole section rejected this offer.

The same morning all the 24 operators held a meeting in the office of the union. After much mangling with the officials who did their best to provoke a fight, it was agreed upon that Engel goes back to work together with the rest on condition that he pays \$5 and appeals his case on Wednesday.

But here is where the treachery lies. When the whole section came back to work with the permission of the office, the employer, who only a while ago promised them that he will carry out the instructions of the union, refused to take them back.

### The Boss To The Rescue.

There is only one way to interpret this fact. When Shiplacoff and his gang felt that they could not openly withstand the determination of these 24 workers as well as the indignation of the workers of the trade in general, the former made a retreat. But in an underhand manner conspired with the firm against the workers, to get their revenge.

Shiplacoff's next move was even more treacherous. When the workers plainly told him that they knew his game, he finally made up a letter to the firm asking the same to take them back temporarily, pending the decision of the impartial chairman.

### Treachery Wording.

But the wording of the letter was such that it placed the responsibility of this stoppage upon the workers. With this Shiplacoff purposely aimed to make the case unfavorable to the workers with the impartial chairman.

The workers naturally refused to take the responsibility upon themselves.

Here again Shiplacoff was pushed to the wall and was forced to change the wording.

### Boss Betrays Deal.

When the shop chairman finally handed the letter over to the boss; the latter insisted upon the "original wording". In this way it was discovered that Shiplacoff negotiated with the firm and the chief clerk of the association the contents of the original wording of the letter. In this incident Shiplacoff has proven himself a contemptible double-crosser. The workers of the trade are highly enraged against Shiplacoff's under-handed dealings and are determined to put a stop to this kind of treachery.

# GARMENT BOSSES GET INJUNCTION

(Continued from Page One)  
this appointee of Sigman is supposed to be a representative of the workers, he is the first to go to the assistance of the employers, and at the behest of Sigman, help them to obtain an injunction against the workers.

There are also a number of other affidavits signed by Italian men and women who signed some for Antonini. Among the latter, there is an amusing angle in the fact that S. Amico, against whom vague charges of "assault" are made, had on a number of occasions spent friendly evenings with them at dinner.

Application to make this injunction asked by the right wing leaders and the bosses' association permanent will be considered next Monday by Justice Edward Glennon in the state supreme court. Antonini's injunction against officers of the Joint Board will also be argued on that date, unless postponed. It has not yet been made permanent.

### Hyman Scores Injunction.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, further linked up the International with the obtaining of the injunction in commenting upon it.

"According to information that we have received in the Joint Board, agents of the International have been going around to the shops to obtain the affidavits that the Association of Dress Manufacturers needed for its injunction," he said. "The close connection between Sigman and this employers' association was clear enough at the time Sigman signed away eleven points in the dress agreement he made with them, including some

rights that the workers had long struggled for.

"Desiring to take out another injunction against the workers, he has called upon the employers to do it for him and spare him the onus. The Joint Board will fight against this infamous injunction just as it has always fought that weapon of the employers, and as it is fighting the injunctions secured by Antonini, Sigman's henchman in Local 89."

### Many Named By Court.

Those named in the present court order are Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union; Charles S. Zimmerman, Isadore Weissberg, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Boruchowitz, S. Farber, M. Stoll, A. Grossman, Rose Preppstein, Joseph Goretzky, Philip Kravetz, Peter Rothenberg, Fannie Golas, Bella Ratford, H. Koretz, A. Graffi, S. Miller, A. Hummelfarb, J. Kupernitzky, J. Jay, Joseph Smith, Adolf Heit, Isaac Silver, Charles Klein, Rose Medoff, Jennie Blinder, Jack Horowitz, Anna Garesch, and Hyman Alpern.

## Yonkers Young Worker Dance Saturday Night

Plans have been completed for the dance and entertainment of the Young Workers' League of Yonkers, at the Labor Lyceum, 20 Warburton Ave., on Saturday evening.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

**Annual Concert-Ball**  
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Nadia A. Reisenberg, Piano Anna Lissetzkaya, Soprano  
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## Concert at Carnegie Is Slated for Sunday

Hungarians of New York have organized for a war against the spread of the Horthy white terror in the United States.

Exposing the plot of reactionary Hungarians in this city to bring fifty members of the Horthy parliament here under the guise of erecting a Kossuth monument, liberal Hungarians have organized an anti-Horthy league.

### Horthy Ruse.

"Reactionary Hungarians hope to capture our organization here just as the fascists captured Italian organizations several years ago", said Hugo Gellert, well-known artist who is one of the founders of the league. "If Horthy wishes to erect a monument to Kossuth", he declared, "Let him erect one in Budapest. There is no monument to Kossuth there, and as far as I know Horthy has no intention of erecting one.

Thousands of Hungarians are expected to attend the first mammoth concert given by the league at Carnegie Hall, Sunday at 8, at which a host of prominent musicians, singers, dancers and actors will appear.

### Rosenblatt To Sing.

Cantor Josef Rosenblatt; Orkha Hetrio, violinist; David Barnett, pianist; Ferenc Zsolt, baritone; Gizella Neu, violinist will be some of the headliners at the affair.

A large number of actors of the New Playwright's Theatre will also be on the program. Agnes Lombard and Romney Brent will appear in a song and dance from "Load Speaker", by John Howard Lawson. Another interesting feature will be the appearance of the sextette from Em Jo Basha, "Earth" which is now at the New Playwright's Theatre.

## Drama League to Pick Cast Tonight for Play

The cast for the production of "The Machine Wreckers", by Ernest Toller will be chosen at tonight's meeting of the Worker's Drama League, 64 Washington Sq.

Arrangements will also be made at this time for forthcoming rehearsals. It is also announced that those who have little time at their disposal are invited to participate in the mass scenes, which will be rehearsed once a week only, on Friday.

## Brooklyn Comrades To Dance Tomorrow Night

Sub-Section 6 B of the Workers Party will hold an entertainment and dance tomorrow night at the Williamsburg Workers Center, 29 Graham Ave., corner Cook St. An elaborate program has been arranged, and everybody is urged to come early so as not to be turned away during the late hour.

HELP THE IMPRISONED CLOAKMAKERS & FURRIERS  
THE GREAT RUSSIAN FILM  
**'BREAKING CHAINS'**  
will be shown  
**Sunday, Mar. 27**  
STAR CASINO  
107th St. & Park Avenue  
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Admission: At the Door 75 cents. In Advance 50 cents.  
Tickets in advance at the following places:  
Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714. Tel. Stuy. 9280.  
Joint Board, 130 E. 25th St.  
Furriers' Union, 22 E. 22nd St. (Dues Window.)  
**Aid Their Families!**  
Auspices: International Workers' Aid, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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**DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT**  
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# The Manager's Corner

INDIVIDUAL VS. GROUP JOURNALISM.

Fists flew freely in a fierce quarrel between J. T. Ruland, editor and publisher of The Observer of Northport, L. I., and J. Alden Brett, editor of The Journal of the same city. It seems that Mr. Brett met Mr. Ruland in the local post office, called him a "yellow dog" and punched him in the eye. This was in reply to an editorial in The Observer denouncing Mr. Brett in the following terms: "The vituperation of our gifted defamer reminds us of the dying hiss of a deadly serpent."

This quarrel is a relic of the period of individual journalism, when newspapers were largely the expression of some dominant individual like Horace Greeley and the like. The newspapers of today have lost this characteristic. They are largely owned and controlled by powerful corporations like the Scripps-Howard Syndicate, Press Publishing Company, New York Times Publishing Company, Hearst's, etc. These corporations are definitely group-supported and group-controlled. By maintaining control of a chain of these newspaper syndicates covering the entire country, the capitalist class is enabled to control practically the entire publicity machinery of the United States.

The DAILY WORKER, the national labor daily, must also be group-supported and group-controlled. It must be controlled and supported by those whom it serves, the workers. For this reason the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund is, in every sense of the word, a logical and necessary step in building our paper. In this spirit it is being eagerly carried forward by workers throughout the country.  
—BERT MILLER.

## PLUMBER STRIKE ON APRIL 1 TO INVOLVE HELPERS

### For Wage Increase and Forty-Hour Week

By Federated Press.  
Plumbers' helpers organized in the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers of Brooklyn have voted to strike with the plumbers of Local 1 if they walk out April 1. The plumbers' local agreement expires on March 31 and the local has taken a strike vote.

Negotiations to date have failed to bring agreement on the plumbers' demands for \$14 daily wage instead of \$12; 40-hour work week instead of 44; employers to supply tools; and limitation of helpers—one for two mechanics instead of one for one.

Helpers are called to a mass meeting at Ace Hall, 182 Claremont Ave., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 25, at 8 P. M. to discuss their proposed demands. The executive board of the association has been empowered to work out the organization's first demands.

About 1200 helpers are enrolled in the American Association, according to Clarence Miller, president of the union. The organization has been campaigning for members only three months. It aims to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor and has asked aid of Local 1 of plumbers as well as of the international union. Helpers get \$3 and \$4 a day and are required to work five years to become a mechanic.

## Dostoyevski's "Idiot" For Pioneer Benefit

Jewish workers of New York will have an opportunity to see a great drama and at the same time help to establish a permanent camp for workers' children. The play is a dramatization of Dostoyevski's masterpiece, the "Idiot." It is adapted by the well known director Jacob Ben-Ami who is also portraying a leading role. The "Idiot" is an outstanding creation of Dostoyevski's great pen, and the first performance, which will be tomorrow (Friday) will be given for the benefit of the "Young Pioneer Camp."

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# The Blood of the People Is on the Heads of Those Who Defend the Old Order

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

THE imperialist cutthroats are very evidently seeking and no doubt, they believe they have found an excuse to open war on the Chinese revolution as a result of an incident resulting from the taking of Nanking and Chungking by the People's Armies.

Nanking, especially, becomes the center of interest instead of the greater city of Shanghai, as the capitalist news services report that American and British destroyers are "laying down a terrific bombardment of Nanking with high explosive shells."

This report must be taken in connection with the news that came thru yesterday. The Associated Press, under date of Shanghai, March 23, stated:

"Nanking fell without fighting. All the Americans and the United States consulate are safe. Only minor disorders within the city occurred."

"THE CITY OF CHINKIANG ALSO FELL BLOODLESSLY AND THE AMERICANS THERE ARE SAFE."

If there is any trouble, therefore, at Nanking, or at Chinkiang, it is certain that it was instigated by the imperialist invaders. The People's Army has nothing to gain by the incidental killing of a few profit parasites.

Ever since the People's Armies began moving down the Yangtze Kian River toward Shanghai, the military machine of the alien profiteers, including warships from a dozen nations, have been itching to begin their business of murder.

The robber imperialists have viewed with agony the development of the Chinese revolution. They have seen great sections of China go over peacefully and without bloodshed to the People's Standards.

This is March, "The Month of Revolutions." It was in this month, ten years ago, that czarism was overthrown in Russia. This was accomplished practically without bloodshed. The same was true when the masses, in the cities and on the land, went over to the Bolshevik position in the following month of November.

This is the month of the anniversary of the Paris Commune. Fifty-six years ago the working class of Paris successfully held aloft the banners of revolutionary until their class enemies in both France and Germany joined forces, a combined power that was too strong for them. Then the massacre began—the slaughter of the 30,000 workers of Paris—at the hands of the butchers whose descendants today have their murder ships in battle array before the great cities of China where labor is today successfully assuming power.

The Hungarian Soviet Republic was established practically without bloodshed. The same was true of the Bavarian Soviet Republic. But these were heroic efforts to win western Europe for labor. But the slaughter came, the terror reign ensued when the old order in Europe, ably assisted with American gold, successfully overcame, in a bath of blood, the will of the many.

The Paris Commune was unsuccessful but it proved an inspiration and a lesson to labor in the years that have followed. The workers of Hungary and Bavaria were unable to repeat the victory of the Russian workers and peasants. The Chinese masses are proving more successful, but they have great struggles ahead.

World labor cannot permit the Chinese revolution to face the fate of the Paris Commune. There are many indications that such will not be the case. The Chinese revolution has a powerful party—the Kuomintang—as its leader. It is defended by a well disciplined and carefully trained army, the Kuominchun. The unity of the city workers with the peasants is being developed. National solidarity grows.

But the capitalist order will not give up China without a struggle, no more than it has given up hope of conquering the Union of Soviet Republics even to this day. But the blood is on the heads of those responsible for the fascist states that have been erected in Europe, at the cost of tens of thousands of workers' lives, especially in Italy, Spain, Poland, the Balkan countries, the bloodiest being Roumania and Jugoslavia, and the Baltic provinces of the Paris peace bandits, nests of terror, most crimson with labor's blood being Finland and Lithuania.

The scene changes to Nanking, China, city of 380,900 population, the center of many struggles since the Manchus were deported and the Chinese republic came into existence in 1911. Chinkiang is about 45 miles down the Yangtze, at the juncture with the Grand Canal, with extensive imports.

The winning of these two cities is important alike for the Chinese revolution and for world imperialism.

"Socony Hill," the stronghold of the Standard Oil Company in Nanking, becomes the news center of the day. It is charged that "Americans" have been compelled to seek Socony Hill as a sanctuary, to protect themselves against the Chinese.

The first news dispatches said that the "Americans" had to take flight before the depredations of "North-erners," the retreating captaws of the foreign profiteers. If there were any disorders this is no doubt the correct explanation.

If there are any American dead in China today, at Nanking or elsewhere, missionaries, Standard Oil agents, or the marines, bluejackets or other Hessians of the international bankers, they have doubtlessly been slain by their own hirelings.

In explanation of this situation, one of the paragraphs in the manifesto issued by General Psi Tsung Hsi, in command of the People's Army at Shanghai, is very enlightening. He says:

"For eighty years the imperialists, under protection of unequal treaties, have reduced China to a state of vassalage."

"AFTER THE REVOLUTION OF 1911, THE FOREIGN IMPERIALISTS CONTINUALLY SUPPLIED CHINESE IMPERIALISTS WITH RIFLES AND GUNS, WITH WHICH THEY HAVE WAGED WAR FOR THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS."

"On the one hand the foreign imperialists have checked the development of Chinese education and industries, and on the other have secured for themselves special privileges."

"But the Chinese now have awakened and Shanghai, the greatest commercial center in the Far East, will become not only a strong base for Chinese nationalism, but for a world revolution."

The paragraph referred to is set in bold faced capital letters. But the paragraph that stirred the imperialists of the world and their press was the last paragraph, the declaration of solidarity of the workers and peasants of China with the oppressed of all lands.

The shelling of Nanking by United States and British warships was the answer. For Chinese labor to declare its solidarity with the working class of other countries is a crime in the eyes of the imperialist world. Imperialism seeks to punish that crime in the only manner that it knows how.

American labor cannot remain idle as this struggle grows.

## PRINCIPALS IN FORD-SAPIRO SUIT SNAPPED AT TRIAL



Here are the principals in the \$1,000,000 libel suit brought against Henry Ford and the Dearborn Independent by Aaron Sapiro, Chicago attorney and organizer of farmers co-operative societies, snapped at the trial in federal court at Detroit, Mich. They are, left to right, Henry Ford; Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, chief defense attorney; Aaron Sapiro, who is suing the auto magnate and the magazine for articles appearing in the Independent; and William Henry Gallagher, Detroit attorney, who is prosecuting the libel suit for Mr. Sapiro.

## THESE JURORS TO DECIDE WHETHER FORD WILL PAY MILLION



Closeups of the six men and six women jurors in the Sapiro-Ford libel trial at Detroit.

## The Citizens' Military Training Camps

By NAT KAPLAN.

(One-time member of the Recruiting Publicity Bureau, U. S. A.)

To the American youth who thinks of war as an adventure, a series of triumphal marches and parades, no book will be more revealing than that written by the marine corps captain, Laurence Stallings—"Plumes," which we had the pleasure of rereading recently.

Stallings knows war, but, more to the point, his experiences in the "war for democracy," "the war to end war," taught him the bitter lesson of his betrayal, along with that of thousands, by the Judas-kiss of the patriot politicians, bankers and clerics who today, as then, form the sideline chorus for the clicking typewriter music of the C. M. T. C. recruiters.

The marine captain fell with many wounds during an attack on Belleau Wood. He endured all of the agonies of battle and surgery and returned to the United States with a wrecked body and a mind sickened by useless, purposeless butchery. Despite heroic attempts by plastic surgeons, Captain Stallings was forced to have a leg amputated. All of this, for what?

"Richard Plume had life stolen from him. Stolen by all those scoundrels who were not there with him. The scoundrelly . . . orators were not there."

The same orators are playing the marionetta, now dangling from strings that center at Wall Street, extend to Washington and, from there, are put into operation by the Recruiting Publicity Bureau at Governors Island, New York. Most notable will be the air-thumping gesticulations, the flag-waving gestures, the fervid mouthings of these strumpet puppets, these kept-clergymen, these Wall Street yes-men, while they plead for the "mental, moral and physical development" of American youth and respect for duly constituted authority.

Leaders and authority of what sort? To return to Stallings, marine captain.

"War is a brutal and vicious dance, directed by ghastly men. It was the tragedy of our lives that we had to be mutilated at the hands of dolts and fools. I was seduced into it by men like Taft, who went about speaking for Wilson's participation in the war. Until I went to France a long succession of baptist preachers had threatened me with the horror of death. I've lost that interest, and I'm not afraid to die. I can walk into a church and laugh in the preacher's face. What does he know about death?"

These same holy men are helping to sell the military training idea with the usual line of tripe, treacle and hokum. "Physical training," "mental, moral and physical development," "citizen's training camps," "free vacation,"—and so forth, with a skillful avoidance of things and terms military.

But glance at a copy of "The Mil-

itary Instructors Manual."

"Success in battle is the ultimate object of all military training."

"The scheme is to make the student a good shot, singly and collectively, in time of peace and in time of war."

"The functions of bayonet training are (1) to teach the correct use of the bayonet until it becomes instinctive; (2) to develop the fighting spirit; (3) to develop speed, accuracy and coordination."

"The most vulnerable points of the body are: Lower abdomen, base of the neck, small of the back (on either side of the spine), chest and thighs. Bony parts of the trunk must be avoided by accurate aim."

Coupled with these contributions to the "mental, moral and physical development" of the American youth, courses in "history" and "citizenship" are given, but in the interest of saving your laughter for a perusal of the comic magazines, none will be given—except the all-pervading "axiom" that all opposition to the military and patriot creed has its origin in Moscow, that all opponents are either castrati, nervous women or Reds.

This is the sort of teaching that is masked by the "free summer camp" garb of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, ballyhooed by the type of advertising and "news" stories that would have sent Diogenes scurrying for another lantern.

The proof of the essential failure of these camps is that few (according to lieutenant-colonel, then major, Fleet, second corps area, C. M. T. C. recruiting officer last year) come back for a second year. Once stung and misled it is hard for even the consummate genius of the Recruiting Publicity Bureau to resell the idea to a disappointed customer.

A newspaper review of "What Price Glory?" says "It deals with the should-be forgotten side of the struggle in France." In the same attitude, a kept press seeks to either ignore or endorse the C. M. T. C. campaigning of the American fascist patriots. Instead of the black shirts worn by the Italian terrorists, they seek to employ the O. D. of the C. M. T. C. They bristle with Hun psychology, their "school" grounds are within the bounds of army posts, notorious for their moral laxity, reeking with obscenity, vulgarity and filth, and they prate a never-ending line of "mental, moral and physical development."

A solid, massed front of public opinion, meeting the lies of the recruiters and apologists with truth, will defeat the hidden purposes of the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

## The Daily Symposium

Conducted by EGDAMLAT.

### THE QUESTION.

Are you pleased with Judge Seeger's decision in the "Peaches" Browning case?

### THE ANSWERS.

Mrs. Rhudd, McCombs Place, housewife: "Yes. Even tho I'm a woman myself, I do not sympathize with Peaches. She wasn't fair to Mr. Browning. She didn't live up to her side of the bargain. Judge Seeger was right in denying her alimony."

Sam Keller, Newark, salesman: "No. I regret that Browning won. The judge was to merciful to that fool. He knew what he was going in for and he ought to pay now."

Mrs. Winston, West 142nd street, housewife: "Yes. Peaches should have been more appreciative. She wanted too much and now she has nothing. However, I wouldn't be surprised if they reconcile."

M. Gutnick, 231 West 29th street, manufacturer: "No. I believe there might be some truth to Mrs. Browning's charges. At any rate, Mr. Browning is rich enough and should pay for his 'youthful folly.' I, too, think that they will reunite."

Mrs. J. Rodgers, West 149th street, housewife: "Yes. I sympathize with Mr. Browning. I feel he was tricked into this marriage. Personally, I believe Mrs. Heenan is more to blame for it than Peaches."

## Letters From Our Readers

Made World Better Place.

Editor, Daily Worker:—Under date of March 14, 1927, I notice that the government is dismissing its case vs. C. E. Ruthenberg. This reminds me of the war prosecution which hounded Ruthenberg into prison.

I admire his courage and his manhood, for he was a man. He helped to make this world a better place in which to live. Sincerely yours, Ernest Lundeen.

Follows Nearing's Advice.

Editor, Daily Worker:—One of the best methods to increase the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER was suggested by Comrade Scott Nearing at the Lenin Memorial meeting. He advised that regular readers and friends of THE DAILY WORKER buy copies of the paper while on the way to work, leave them in the subways, and repeat the process while going home.

I have been buying regularly 3, 4, and 5 copies of THE DAILY WORKER each day, and always leave them in trains and street cars. I have noticed that on many occasions the papers are picked up by passengers and read with great interest.

I urge all those who want to see the Greens, the Wolls, and the Sigmans driven from the labor movement and a new class-conscious fighting spirit injected into it, to help spread with all their means the only English labor organ, THE DAILY WORKER.

—Henry Walters.

## SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

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

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

## BOOKS

### SACCO, VANZETTI, AND "THE RESPECTABLES."

The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti. By Felix Frankfurter. Little, Brown and Company. \$1.00.

To anyone familiar with the case at close range, attendance at a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting is rather a disturbing experience. You fidget as speakers rummage helplessly in the heaped-up mass of evidence and legal phrases, facts and near-facts. You wonder why speaker after speaker somehow picks some specially harsh bit of misinformation as the cue for a burst of eloquence. Each speaker has his own version of the case—not exactly erroneous, just truths torn out of their context and badly assembled.

But gradually the disturbance passes. You are caught up by the spirit of such a meeting. You realize that however wrong in detail, the speakers are right on the whole. They cut through the legal ramifications and evasions to the grim heart of the matter: two radical workers being tortured to death by the master class. They make vivid what the workers all over the world have sensed—the Sacco-Vanzetti case as a flaming symbol of the class struggle.

Felix Frankfurter's book takes no cognizance of this symbol, except where he does so by implication and almost unconsciously. His book is meticulously correct on detail—and horribly wrong on the whole.

Let it be understood to begin with that he has made a masterful summary of the purely legal aspects of the case. The physical facts are presented in concise, organized form. The book should be read and re-read by labor speakers and writers and by workers generally who want their indignations a little more concrete. There was no reason why Prof. Frankfurter should consider the deeper meaning of the case, the development of the international agitation, etc. All that was outside the scope of his intention. In the limits which he set for himself he did exceedingly well, and despite the remarks which follow, this review is intended as an endorsement.

At several points, however, he betrays his feeling about the larger aspects of the case. That feeling is as much determined by his liberal cast of mind as was Judge Thayer's reaction to the case as a whole. The liberal mind shrinks from the unpleasant reality under the surface; it gets the libby-jibbies in the full view of a loud rough international agitation; it prefers to narrow all issues to some polite and respectable formula. Thus Frankfurter—after himself showing how all the social, financial, political and legal forces joined in an orgy of persecution—meekly apologizes for having questioned the infallibility of the courts. The efforts to revise the work of the courts, he pleads, "in no wise imply an attempt to undermine the necessary safeguards of society against crime."

"Rather do they reveal confidence in our institutions and their capacity to rectify errors. They also serve to warn against too marked an assumption that, because ordinarily the criminal machinery affords ample safeguards against perversions of justice, a situation may not arise where extraordinary circumstances have deflected the operation of normal procedure."

That's where he stopped. Those are the last words in the book. Beyond that point the finicky liberal, no matter how well-intentioned, cannot go. The road becomes too rough for him. If they cared and dared to go on he might discover that the sad exception by a curious chance generally affects the life of a leader of the workers; that the safeguards collapse just as soon as class issues are involved.

I want to single out two passages in the book, not because they are important in themselves but because they reveal an attitude typical of a large body of liberal opinion. Unfortunately many of our friends have yielded to the same attitude; and even the Italians in the Sacco-Vanzetti committee are lending themselves naively to the leadership of well-meaning American liberals (some of them call themselves "socialists").

(1) Referring to William G. Thompson's entry in the case on October 1, 1923, Frankfurter says: "The espousal of the Sacco-Vanzetti cause by a man of Mr. Thompson's professional prestige at once gave the case a new complexion and has been its mainstay ever since." In other words, the case was suddenly made nice and respectable, fit to be touched without gloves. The facts were no more damning of the Massachusetts court the day after October 1st than the day before. Yet, he says, the complexion of the case was changed.

Well, in the first place, the forces operating in this case, on both sides, are so large that a Thompson or two dozen Thompsons do not affect it. The radical attorney, it is true, got a rough deal from the courts. But how the eminently respectable Thompson fared? He argued the appeals before the Supreme Court—and that court stood squarely by Thayer. He presented new testimony—and Thayer brushed it aside in irritation. He dared to question Thayer's fairness—and he was called crazy in an official opinion. In a word, his experience was precisely the same as his predecessor's, Fred H. Moore's. It is only in Frankfurter's mind, and minds like his, that any change has taken place. The complexion of the case is still what it was—a class persecution. Not all the optimism of Thompsons and Frankfurters can make the Massachusetts courts kosher.

(2) The same absurdity crops out earlier in the book in a reference to Moore, whom he describes as "a Westerner, himself a radical and a professional defender of radicals . . . an outsider . . . unfamiliar with the traditions of the Massachusetts bench . . . a factor of irritation. . . ." In effect this is an attack upon Moore because he gave Sacco and Vanzetti a class-conscious defense. Naturally only a radical could give them such a defense. Had there not been this effort on Moore's part to meet a class persecution frankly as such, without perfidy and make-shift, the international agitation might never have come to pass. Of course that agitation is an unsavory business for the respectables in Massachusetts and they will never forgive Moore. But without it there would be no Sacco-Vanzetti case. There would be only two corpses.

Frankfurter himself shows that the first conviction of Vanzetti was even more farcical than the second. There was no Moore to antagonize the court, no agitation whose complexion needed a beauty doctor. Yet there was not a ripple of protest. By the time the second trial came the radicals and Moore's bold tactics had aroused attention. But even then the protest came from radical and working class sources only. The respectable opinion which is now the "mainstay" of the case was extremely dumb. It remained quite dumb year after year although the facts were as clear then as now. The very quotations made by Frankfurter were in hundreds of labor papers—there was no excuse for the respectables not knowing. There was no excuse for the Atlantic Monthly waiting till 1927 to print the thing. It received and rejected articles to the same purport in 1922. The workers' agitation—which would have been impossible without Moore's deliberate exposure of the class conspiracy—was then as now the mainstay of the case. Without it the Sacco-Vanzetti case would have been extremely dead by now.

It was not Fred H. Moore's supposed lack of familiarity with Massachusetts courts that "irritated" Judge Thayer, but the fact that at every point he was merciless in exposing class bias and prejudice by judge and prosecutor. Moore had ample opportunity to learn about Massachusetts law when he successfully defended Ettore, Giovannitti and Caruso in a murder frame-up after the Lawrence strike. His great popularity with the hard-boiled New England newspapermen who covered the trial is proof that Thayer's rather than Moore's personal characteristics were to blame for the irritation between them. Anyone else who would have tried to show up the farce would have been equally irritating and infinitely less effective. Thompson is irritating to Thayer now. Thayer was equally annoyed with non-Westerners like Elizabeth Glendower Evans and Anna Davis.

These slurs at a brilliant and courageous labor attorney, and the silly assumption that the case has miraculously become respectable in the eyes of the Boston Herald et al, are just laughable—unless the workers take them up seriously. That is why these remarks had to be made. Whatever the outcome the credit belongs to the radicals, attorneys and others, who showed up justice and made a case whose complexion offends certain fastidious tastes.

Bearing this in mind, by all means read Frankfurter's book. Buy it for permanent reference. Give it to somebody else to read.

—EUGENE LYONS.

The Negro in Industry.—The total Negro population in continental United States in 1920 was 10,463,131, an increase over the 9,827,763 of 1910. Of this number 4,824,151 aged 10 years and over were engaged in gainful occupations in 1920, a decrease from 5,192,535 in 1910. The percentage of Negro population gainfully occupied is considerably larger than that of the white population.

11,000 Millionaires.—"It is computed that a person who receives a yearly income of \$50,000 or more must have a total wealth of \$1,000,000. In 1914, upon this basis, there were probably about 4,500 millionaires in the United States. This number increased to about 6,600 in 1915, to about 10,900 in 1916, to about 11,800 in 1917, the maximum number of American millionaires at any one time—due probably to war conditions. At the present time there are probably about 11,000 American millionaires."—Joseph H. McCoy, in American Bankers' Association Journal, September, 1926.