

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 63.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

U. S. RUSHES MORE TROOPS, SHIPS FOR CHINA WAR

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

A Herald-Tribune, London dispatch tells us that labor received a severe setback in the Leith, Scotland, election when the liberals won a long-awaited victory, defeating the Labor Party candidate and the conservative. As a matter of fact the Labor Party gained 1,210 votes over their previous record in the same constituency in the last general election. The Leith seat was formerly held by Captain Wedgewood Benns who recently quit the liberals and joined the labor party. The Labor Party has been winning by elections so consistently since the general strike that the British bourgeoisie went as crazy over this slim victory—the liberals' plurality was only 111—as they would over the successful bombing of an Arabian village.

THE American farmer is again going thru the process of being inflated with financial health dope by scribblers who are as far removed from the waving corn of the wide open spaces as are the authors who supply real cowboys with thrillers of prairie life. The journalist-doctors that medicate the farmers' ills get their dope from the libraries and the "wild western" writers from contact with the habitués of Amsterdam avenue pool parlors. So the farmers continue to vote for the capitalist parties and the cowboys smoke toasted dust.

TEMPTATION in business has received a severe jolt according to a West Side Y. M. C. A. secretary who informs us that his office is swamped with calls from business men who are ready to drop their flapper stenos for males. Business men, it seems, contrary to general belief, mourn the disappearance of the "old fashioned girl" who chewed not gum, wore short-skirts or bobbed her hair. Our commercial kings, lords and commons have been misunderstood. It was not their fault if they were detained until late hours at committees. It is the woman that always pays. But supposing Mr. Sumner steps in and inquires why the sudden fondness for male stenographers? What then Mr. Businessman?

GRAY huris bible on floor" shrieks a New York newspaper that carries a neat little sermon daily at the top of its editorial page. Gray is the man who is alleged to have murdered another man whose wife he coveted and who was coveted in return by the murdered man's wife. A marriage ceremony kept sacred the relations of the murdered man and his murderer wife until booze and a crowbar separated them, despite the religious command which warns that those whom God binds, no man shall separate, or words to that effect. Here is where a nifty divorce lawyer would be less deadly and less sinful than a skinful of poisoned whiskey and a tap from a crowbar. Why not fasten this murder on bourgeois morality?

WITH most of the United States marines in Latin America and China the democrats and republicans of Chicago should be able to enjoy their little shooting party on election

MILITANTS OF AMALGAMATED HOLD MEETING

A rank and file conference of 200 workers representing shops of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was held Saturday afternoon at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., under the chairmanship of Phil Aronberg. The delegates reviewed the general situation in the union at the present time and laid out plans to raise funds with which to publish literature acquainting the workers of the activities within the union.

The conference adjourned after passing a motion to go as a body and picket Kuloks, 38 Eldridge St., where a strike against Beckermanism is now taking place. The mass picketing lasted for over half an hour during which many throw-aways devoted to the fact that a strike is taking place were distributed.

Among the speakers at the conference were: Sam Lipson, Louis Nelson and Lena Chernerko.

Coal Operators Fail Fairmont Wage Parley

Thirty Iowa Operators Sign Temporary Agreements

FAIRMONT, W. Va., March 27.—Coal mine operators in the Northern West Virginia field have failed to accept the invitation of Van A. Bittner, United Mine Workers' organizer, to discuss a wage agreement discussion. Bittner, and J. L. Steddard, president of District 31, United Mine Workers, left for Grant Town, after the operators failed to make their appearance.

Thirty Companies Sign.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 27.—Thirty independent operators in the Iowa field, small companies, have signed up with the United Mine Workers of America to work thru the strike in the central competitive field. The agreements are of the type advised by International President John L. Lewis in his letter to district presidents, following the break-down of the Miami wage negotiations. The companies agree to pay the Jacksonville scale as long as they care to operate—no time limit being fixed. The contracts specify that as soon as the wage is decided upon in the central competitive field, new agreements based on it shall be negotiated in the outlying districts.

Save For Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—The miners of the central competitive coal fields are preparing for a long bitter strike. Reports from mining town banks show that deposits are increasing rapidly, and this is taken to mean that the individual coal diggers are already denying themselves all but prime necessities to store up a fund to carry them over the strike period.

Reports from Herrin, Illinois, state that for the first time in history bank deposits exceeded the \$5,000,000 mark.

Will Unorganized Strike?

The Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania miners who fight for

Bully Dutch Merchants Into Buying Bad Flour Sent By Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Financial pressure brought by American bankers on Dutch flour importers has forced them to end their boycott of American flour.

The Dutch merchants refused to take any more flour brought by the U. S. shipping board when they discovered that much of it was infested with worms. But after being spoken to rather harshly by U. S. bankers' agents abroad they agreed to meet delegates of the shipping board and representatives of the milling interests of the United States in a conference at Kansas City in the near future.

HELPERS VOTE JOINT STRIKE WITH PLUMBERS

A strike by the plumbers' helpers of Brooklyn will be called April 1 when the Plumbers' Union Local 1, will go out for a raise of wages, it was decided at a meeting of 1,200 helpers held at the Ace Hall, 182 Claremont Ave., Brooklyn. The meeting was called by the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers.

Over 200 new members joined the helpers' association at the meeting. Towards the end of the meeting a committee from the helpers' association that had visited the officers of the plumbers' union announced that they had been received by the union executive board and had been told when the strike started they would arrange to carry on the struggle with them jointly.

The Ace Hall meeting was addressed by C. E. Miller, president of the association, and Jim Walsh, organizer, with discussion from the floor following. The strike vote was unanimous.

Chinese Thousands Meet Demand Return Foreign Settlements To Nation

SHANGHAI, March 27.—Fifty thousand persons today attended a mass meeting in the public recreation grounds near the west gate of the city. Lin Chu-in of the Chinese Communist Party and Chun Yi-Chuan, a delegate from the students' organization, presided.

The meeting demanded that reparations be made to China for the damages done by the bombardment of Nanking, and that all foreign concessions be returned to Chinese jurisdiction.

It is reported that the British foreign minister, Sir Austen Chamberlain, has notified Eugene Chen, foreign minister of China, that no negotiations will be undertaken.

Ford to Testify Shielded From Exposure

Legal Technicalities Will Hide Ignorance

DETROIT, March 27.—Interest in the Sapiro-Ford case centered today around the possibility of Henry Ford being called to the witness stand this week. Attorneys for the plaintiff, Aaron Sapiro, suing the auto king for a million dollars for libel thru the "Dearborn Independent," are speculating on just what they will be allowed to ask him.

The chances of showing up Mr. Ford's general lack of information on the public affairs he presumes to settle in his paper, and his peculiar notions about race, religion, history, etc., seem to be limited.

Ford Will Not Appear for his Side.

He will be subpoenaed by Sapiro, and the right of cross examination allowed in such cases is according to previous decisions of the federal courts, strictly limited.

Ford Displays Ignorance.

During the trial some years ago, when Ford sued a Chicago newspaper for libel, he spent a most uncomfortable time on the witness chair, and had trouble answering such questions in American history as form fit examination topics for the sixth grade in grammar school, winding up by declaring, to the joy of the scoffers, that "history is bunk, anyway".

Not Exactly Literary.

Ford's editor, Cameron, on the stand during the closing days of last week, has already stated that "Henry Ford's Own Page" a feature of Ford's Dearborn Independent is written by a hired man, who has only "philosophical" contact with the man in whose name the articles appear.

This is an important issue in the case, as Henry Ford's page often contains very sharp attacks on the integrity of races and peoples that Mr. Ford is well known to dislike, and the rest of the paper in which his views are spread, has in the past carried the series of articles on which the present libel suit is based.

Sapiro states that he is accused, to his great financial loss, of being engaged in a "Jewish Ring" to bring the American farmers under the domination of "The International Jew bankers (who don't lend money to Ford), and the Communists, I. W. W.'s and radicals". Although not a Jew, Frank Lowden, republican presidential timber, is included in the "ring" by Ford's writers and defense attorneys.

Sapiro himself will probably take the stand before Ford, and will face

AMERICANS WHO ARE NEUTRAL ARE SAFE IN CHINA, SAYS KUOMINTANG

Nationalist Troops Maintain Order; U. S. Is Asked to Abandon Warlike Attitude

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 27.—The lives of American citizens in China who observe the neutrality laws are absolutely safe, according to the Committee on the Abolition of Unequal Treaties in China, a special committee appointed by the Kuomintang in the United States.

That the Nationalist Army is able to restore and maintain order is its

URGE "STOP WAR" DRIVE

Workers Party Demands Hands Off China

Scores Murder of Chinese People at Nanking

CHICAGO, March 27.—Pointing out the savage exploitation of China by foreign imperialists and protesting against the attempts of foreign profiteers to smash the Chinese revolution, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has addressed the following message to the American working class:

Hands Off China:

Hands off China! Recall the American warships from Chinese waters! Withdraw all troops from China workers!

The admiral of an American war fleet in Chinese waters threatens to bombard Chinese cities and he does it in the name of you, the American people.

Workers, for more than a century foreign imperialists have pressed the very life blood out of the Chinese peoples to coin profits out of it.

The peoples of China were poisoned with opium; in the name of freedom of commerce their territories were stolen; they were robbed of their resources; their workers were exploited at the point of starvation; their sovereignty was stolen on the bayonets of a foreign soldiery which guarded the extra-territorial rights of the foreign oppressors.

Raise Against Taskmasters.

But the Chinese workers and peasants rose to defeat these foreign taskmasters. Victoriously they proceeded to win back their country and to govern it themselves and for themselves. And against these fighters for freedom, Wall street and its puppets threaten war in the name of the American people, workers of America.

Where do you stand? Do you consent that war be carried on in your name for Wall street and against the Chinese fighters for freedom? Do you consent that under the pretense of the protection of property of American capitalists in China, American warships should bombard and destroy Chinese cities, the property of the Chinese people? Do you consent that under the pretense of the protection of some American lives tens of thousands of Chinese men, women and children should be slaughtered through these bombardments? Do you consent that in your name the life of every son of an American worker in an American army or navy uniform should be sacrificed in a war against the Chinese workers and peasants, who never fought against you, but are fighting a struggle for their freedom?

Labor Must Protest.

No, American workers, you cannot consent to that. Your interests, your hearts, your hopes, your wishes are with the Chinese workers and peasants. You will write these wishes into one mighty demand to the government in Washington: "Hands Off China."

Demand from government: recall every American warship from Chinese waters and withdraw every American soldier from Chinese soil. Success to the Chinese revolution! Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party."

opinion as expressed in a message addressed "to the people of the United States thru Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States":

To the People of the United States

"Dear Sir: Recent news dispatches and the reported ultimatum by the

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Stop the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg War Against New China

British imperialist policy has triumphed over that of its American rival in China and the world's working class faces the menace of a war of aggression against the Chinese people.

The feverish preparations for naval and military mobilization, the viciously hostile tone of the American press, the conference of cabinet officers and heads of naval and military departments in Washington on Saturday, the jubilant tone of the British press following the bombardment of Nanking which brought death to hundreds of helpless Chinese, the joint ultimatums delivered by the British and American commanders, all point to but one conclusion, i. e., Washington and Downing street have united to dispute the progress of the Chinese national liberation movement because of the definite mass character which it has displayed in the last two weeks. The prestige of Great Britain has been enhanced and her power for evil in the Far East greatly increased by the unity of action in the Nanking massacre.

The London correspondent of the New York Times under date of March 26 says:

The hesitations of Washington have been overcome by the necessities of the situation. . . and altho Admiral Williams had received authority to act as he saw fit and circumstances might dictate there had existed an uneasy feeling that American cooperation might be kept within strict limits in order that the United States could play a lone hand.

THIS FEELING HAS BEEN DISPELLED BY THE COMMON ACTION OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES. (Emphasis Ours.)

The British foreign office apparently takes it for granted that America will hurl shell for shell into crowded Chinese cities to teach their inhabitants that the two great imperialist nations are a unit against Chinese independence.

This policy of the American state department, a policy adopted without sanction from any source other than Wall Street, a policy that does not and has not met with the approval of even the sluggish senate, will be repudiated by the American masses who have no quarrel with the Chinese workers and peasants.

There has been no public demand for battleships and troops to be sent to China. There has not been a single mass meeting calling for intervention in China. Most of all, there certainly has been no popular mandate given the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg administration to pull the scorched chestnuts of British imperialism out of the Far Eastern fire.

Coolidge is committing this country to war on China. He must be made to understand that the only thing the American masses want is the withdrawal of all armed forces from China, the evacuation of all civilians who want to leave, the balance to stay at their own risk.

Coolidge must be made to understand and to act in accord with the understanding that as far as the great mass of American workers and farmers are concerned they would not waste a .22 caliber cartridge in "defense" of merchants, missionaries and corporation agents who have taken their chances in a country where 400,000,000 people have determined to end imperialist rule and where thousands of workers, peasants and students have given their lives in the struggle for freedom.

The People's Government and the People's Armies of New China have done their best to protect these American residents from their own folly and their own crimes against the Chinese. It is one of the most remarkable facts of all history that the lives of foreigners have been so secure during this great upheaval and it proves that the Chinese revolution is not fighting individual foreigners but the system of imperialism.

From the standpoint of the particular interests of American imperialism the state department is playing a very stupid game. The Chinese masses know now that the "Open Door" policy means the open gunports and belching guns of American battleships and open graves for hundreds of Chinese people. They will make no further distinction between Britain and America.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS THE COOLIDGE GOVERNMENT IS PLAYING A MURDEROUS GAME.

THAT GAME MUST END. THE BUTCHERS HAVE ALREADY ROLLED UP A BLOODY SCORE THAT IS TOO LARGE.

HANDS OFF CHINA! WITHDRAW ALL ARMED FORCES FROM CHINESE WATERS AND CHINESE SOIL!

CHINESE GRADUATES OF MISSION SCHOOLS FIRST TO EXPOSE MISSIONARY HYPOCRISY

WASHINGTON — China's national awakening, which has been marked by the leadership of students and working-class agitators against foreign imperialism and domestic exploitation of Chinese labor, has no terrors for the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. That alliance of 22,090,000 Protestant

church members, which often is heard in defense of civil liberties and the right of collective industrial bargaining in the United States, has issued a letter of congratulation to the national liberation movement in China. Coming at the moment of the fall of Shanghai to the Nationalist forces, it can be

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1500 Troops, 12 Planes to Go To China

Nationalists Had No Part In Nanking Affair

WASHINGTON, March 27.—By ordering 1,500 more marines and twelve additional airplanes to Shanghai, the United States has definitely embarked upon a policy of large-scale intervention in China.

Powerful influences at work here are slowly but certainly dragging the administration into an openly hostile position and forcing the United States into line with Great Britain in a war against the Chinese Nationalist government.

American business men and militarists in China have found the administration only too willing to comply with their demands for more troops and war ships. In addition to ordering 1,500 more marines to China, the administration is also considering the

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Order Another Admiral To Buldoze Chinese



Rear Admiral Mark Bristol, American high commissioner to Turkey for eight years, is to take charge of the Asiatic Fleet in Chinese waters, relieving Admiral Clarence S. Williams, who is to retire soon.

SEATTLE WORKERS HOLD HUGE CHINA PROTEST MEETING

Laud Canton Triumphs; Rap U. S. Imperialism

SEATTLE, WASH.—March 27.—Seattle celebrated the victories of Chinese Nationalists tonight.

Large crowds of workers jammed Skidd Road to demand the withdrawal of American marines and warships from China and the recognition of the Nationalist Government.

Protesting against the slaughter of Chinese women and children by American and British war vessels at Nanking, the crowd adopted a resolution condemning imperialist intervention in China and demanding the withdrawal of our troops. The demonstration was one of the largest and the most enthusiastic held here in years.

Shih Chum Huang, Reginald Mar, of the Kuomintang, Aaron Fislerman and D. G. Hannahan were among the speakers. They emphasized the attempts of the imperialist powers to smash Chinese revolution and pointed out that workers of all imperialist countries could aid the revolution by demanding that their governments keep their "hands off China."

PENNSYLVANIA SEDITION CASE AGAIN QUASHED

Company Police Arrest Same Workers Thrice

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 27.—The Woodlawn sedition case, in which members of the Workers Party were charged with violation of the Flynn anti-sedition law, has been quashed, for the second time.

This case arose as a result of the raid on three houses in Woodlawn on Armistice Day, when eight men were arrested, put behind iron bars, charged with violation of the Flynn anti-sedition act and then released under \$1,000 bail each. The raid was conducted under the guidance of H. G. Mauk, chief of Jones & Laughlin police.

Through the efforts of the attorneys George J. Shaffer and H. H. Wilson, representing the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union, the case was dismissed before it ever came before the grand jury.

The Jones & Laughlin police, however, could not rest in peace and managed to get out another warrant for the arrest of the same eight men practically on the same charge. Subsequent to that the bail of three of the defendants, Pete Muselin, Milan Resator and Tom Zima was raised from \$1000 to \$5000.

Thrown Out of Court

This was before the case was submitted to the grand jury for action. The men were finally indicted by the grand jury on March 15 and the case was set for a hearing in Beaver County court for March 28th. Due to efforts of the attorneys of the I.L.D. and the American Civil Liberties Union the case was again quashed.

The Armistice Day raids took place in revenge against several workers of Woodlawn who dared to sue the chief of police of Aliquippa for \$10,000 damages for an illegal arrest on July 27. Aliquippa is another town owned and controlled by the Jones & Laughlin interests.

More Currents

At the same time, two Hungarian workers were recently arrested in Woodlawn and charged with violation of the same Flynn Anti-Sedition Act.

The case of John Maki who was arrested in Monessen for distributing "Hands off China Leaflets" was settled in court when John Maki paid \$15 fine.

While the case of John Maki was considered in the Monessen court, John Kaspar of East Pittsburgh was arrested while distributing leaflets advertising the film "Breaking Chains." The leaflets were confiscated and Kaspar was released on \$25 bail. The case was then dismissed by the Burgess.

CURRENT EVENTS

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day without the probability of some nose power butting in on a private civil war. In a few days the voters will select their choice of the two evils, William Hale Thompson and William E. Dever. Thompson is more broadminded than Dever. His slogan is: "America First," whereas Dever stating that thousands of journeymen since victory is usually on the side of the heaviest artillery we believe the gangsters will win.

BECAUSE the Interstate Commerce Commission rejected the plans of the Van Sweringen brothers to consolidate five eastern railroads into a single system and denied Henry Ford authority to consolidate two railroads, the Herald-Tribune leaps to the conclusion that dollars do not dominate the policies of this government and its sub-committees. Rash conclusion! The explanation of this action of the chamber of commerce is to be found in the conflicting interests of the great banking groups that control the railroads. When they bury the hatchet the commerce commission will place no more obstacles in their way.

MUSSOLINI has added another scalp to his collection of trophies taken from the Italian anatomy. After banning spaghetti, short skirts and bobbed hair, he would think than even such a glutton for work as Benito would call it a day and declare another war, for recreation. But no. He refuses to play. He insists on saving the people daily from themselves. He has now placed a ban on art, science and literature. We warn the hurdy-gurdy man that his time will come.

ANOTHER columnist on another law relieves the prosecuting attorney from the duty of dodging the little irritations incidental to furnishing a home by calling in an interior decorator and giving him carte blanche to go ahead and decorate, money being the last thing he should worry about. When the job is finished, we are told, a wealthy man may be set back \$100,000. All men are surely free and equal in the United States. Sure there is nothing to stop the wage slave who helps produce the wealth of the country from leaving his \$5 a week room for another when the bed bugs get too familiar.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Organize the Traction Workers

ARTICLE XII—THE 1916 STRIKE; WHY IT FAILED

By ROBERT MITCHELL

It is important here to pause for a moment to note more carefully the nature of the condition against which Quackenbush was contending when he announced, "We are going to the mat with this thing." What were the men fighting for; what hours were they working; what pay were they receiving?

The Interborough in order to ward off the rising tide of organization during the month of July had granted three successive increases of pay. The process of organization, as we have seen did not on that account stop. In spite of these increases the wage of the men was still under the subsistence level.

All Underpaid.

The Interborough at the time employed 634 motormen who received the high salary of \$3.67 per day of 10 hours, 7 days a week; 3180 conductors and guards received \$2.23 per day for a twelve hour day, 7 days a week, 84 hours, no time off; 710 ticket agents received \$2.26 per day 7 days per week, 84 hours; 883 gate-men received \$1.90 per day, 12 hours per day, 7 days per week; 386 station porters received \$1.77 per day 12 hours per day, 7 days per week. Many of the men are still working these hours at the present time under a slightly improved wage.

Such conditions would have driven any group of workers to revolt. The strength and enthusiasm of their mass energy would have led them to victory in spite of all obstacles and mistakes if it had not been for one thing: On August 7th by 1 p. m. the Interborough was as dead as the proverbial door nail. The tie-up was complete—but the motormen did not come out!

Tricked Motormen.

The explanation of this fact gives an insight into the double dealing and knavery of the Interborough which no other description can reveal.

In the process of preparing for the strike the Interborough had used trickery, intimidation and fraud to induce some of the men to sign the "yellow-dog" contracts; it had used gunmen to compel men to join the "brotherhood"; but even worse was its method of deceiving the motormen.

In order to do this it first went to the switchmen. A switchman is a worker who is learning the motorman's job. These switchmen were first of all told that if they went on strike, they especially would never get back inasmuch as any unskilled worker would be able to learn their work in a few days. In addition some of them were told that if they remained "loyal" they could immediately be made motormen. This won over some of the switchmen.

Played Against Each Other.

When the task with the switchmen had been completed, the Interborough went to the most likely motormen and told them that the switchmen had all signed up to take over the motormen's jobs when they walked out.

A few men were deceived and upon request handed over their union cards. These cards were used by the various foremen of departments to get other motormen to sign over. In a few days practically all the motormen had been made to sign the "yellow-dog" contract.

Then they were called into the office again and informed that if they violated the contract they would be

thrown into jail and every bit of possession taken from them.

Men Divided.

Accordingly, when the walkout spread over the system, the motormen, one of the most important divisions of the industry, remained aloof. This was the greatest blow the strike received. Not only had the Interborough succeeded in outwitting the Amalgamated officials but through trickery, double-dealing and fraud it had accomplished its aim of dividing the men.

The Amalgamated officers must accept responsibility for this situation for the reason that leaders cannot be excused for the kind of criminal negligence which they should have avoided. Besides the men had been ready and anxious to act at a time when the situation could undoubtedly still have been saved.

Police Take Part.

The strike began in all its intensity. At first no trains whatever were sent out. But soon with police protection and wire caging about the motormen's booths, a few of the trains ventured forth. The strike-breakers began to play their part as usual in Interborough procedure.

They had been quartered and fed at Weehawken, N. J., during the few weeks of preparation for the Interborough's second great union smashing crusade. Some of the finks rebelled at the company's failure to live up to its agreement with them to pay them in full for the period of waiting.

The agreement had been, \$2.50 per day for the period preceding strike duty and \$5.00 per day for the term of actual service. The Interborough double crossed even the strike breakers and finks! In a fight which took place at one of the agencies, a fink was murdered. Nothing was done to place responsibility for the crime, however. Life was cheap during the 1916 strike!

Accidents Multiply.

Every day saw a wreck, or a more or less serious accident. On the second day of the strike a fink motorman killed two people and injured 13 others. Several more were crippled for life and 14 injured the next day in a wreck on the "L". Interborough thugs and gunmen overran the city beating up and knifing the strikers. The police beat up and rode down several East Side gatherings of the workers. All in all it was a time of strenuous "law and order".

No less interesting are a number of other developments which marked the progress of the strike. Considerable violence was in evidence at all times. Naturally the company sought to prove that the leaders were behind it. One case of dynamiting was the outstanding feature of the strike. Nothing was ever proven against the men but they were condemned nevertheless. One of them later died on Blackwell's Island of pneumonia while serving his sentence.

"Preparedness".

Early in the strike efforts were made to have the public service commission intercede. At first the Interborough defied the commission but later Shonts and Hedley, president and vice president respectively of the company, appeared to testify at the hearing. When Hedley was confronted with the evidence of his trickery in violating the agreement with the Amalgamated and the public service, he was not in the least put out. "For thirty years," he explained, "I have been an advocate of preparedness".

tee for democracy in trade unions, here, declared that in spite of the losses in the ranks of the miners' union caused by the misleadership of the Lewis machine, the strike will be heroically carried thru by the rank and file.

"When the Lewis administration failed to support the hundred thousand coke region strikers during the last walk out, and left them to their fate, also they, unorganized, had struck to aid the union and to become a part of it, he served notice on the operators that it was perfectly safe for them to begin their inroads into the union fields," said Brophy.

"Since the signing of the Jacksonville agreement the United Mine Workers of America has lost 13,000 dues-paying members, and has also lost, in some measure, its hold on its own membership," declared Brophy. Brophy, who lost the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America at the last election only as a result of the sleight-of-hand tactics of the Lewis machine, asserted that since the conclusion of that agreement disintegration has resulted all along the line in the bituminous industry.

In declaring that the nationalization of the coal industry is the only alternative to the present chaotic condition, Brophy declared that the mine operators squander not only coal as a result of their incompetence and barbaric methods of competition, but also waste human life. "25,000 miners are killed at their work in the mines of the United States each year," he said. "That is three times the number of Great Britain."

The progressive leader said that he favored democracy in the trade unions not because he was under any illusion that it would create a state of perfection, but because "it provides the only chance for growth and changes for the best interests of the workers."

His testimony was so contradictory and manifestly false that Cohen, the attorney of the public service commission, proved that Hedley had lied repeatedly on the stand. Mr. Shonts made a much better witness. He joked continuously at their success in "putting it over on" the Amalgamated. The Company Union, he referred to as the "ontente cordiale" between the company and the men.

Nothing, of course, came of the hearing. Another evidence that the courts and investigating agencies of the capitalist class are but disguises for concealing the true nature of its power! The Interborough merely defied its decision to arbitrate the strike.

All Labor Interested.

The extreme interest aroused by the strike forced organized labor to take a stand on the issues involved. Agitation began for a general sympathetic strike on the part of the whole labor movement of New York. The labor officials of the city did not take this agitation seriously and at first went along with it.

To their surprise the movement gained unexpected momentum. One after another of the unions, forced by the pressure of the rank and file voted to join the sympathetic strike. For a time it seemed as if such a general walkout would take place. Mayor Mitchell showed his true colors by threatening to call the militia.

General Strike Betrayed.

Then the forces behind the scenes began their deadly operations. One after another of the labor officials began to advise against such drastic measures. "Hesitant" Hugh Frayne openly stated that "a general strike may not be necessary after all". Sam Gompers came on from Washington to deliver an address to the machinists. In the course of his speech he said: "No doubt, you would like to have me speak about the traction strike, but at this time it would be better to stick to my subject". As a result, the sympathetic strike which could still have saved the situation was likewise sabotaged.

Battle Ends.

The struggle of the traction workers continued with declining vigor; the combined forces against the men, the lack of an adequate leadership which would fight the battle along the correct class lines, the increasing needs of the men all proved too much for them. Besides the failure of organized labor to support the strike sufficiently, and especially its failure to carry out the plans of the general strike after it had raised the hopes of the traction workers, actually broke the back of the strike.

All through the summer the contest continued, the men fighting stubbornly and the company gradually raising its degree of service with the aid of the strike breakers under police protection. Christmas of that year still found the men holding out but it was clear that the battle was lost.

Victory for the workers is not won in a day. Most frequently there are trying defeats along the way. The lessons of defeat are not learned as quickly and as thoroughly as one might hope. The Interborough traction workers had still another defeat to sustain before they could begin to build on a solid foundation. Such an event was the last 1926 strike. But no strikes are ever lost as we shall see. Each battle takes its place in the struggle leading to final victory!

Henry Ford to Testify, Immune to Exposure

(Continued from Page One)

a most severe cross examination, say the attorneys for the inventor of "The Ford System". It is expected, however, that Senator Jim Reed, chief of counsel for Ford, will rest on his publicity already gained, and leave this routine job to Stewart Hanley, former Detroit judge.

Repeats Charge.

Ford's paper, the Dearborn Independent, in its latest issue has reiterated some of the charges against Sapiro's handling of "cooperatives", and adds a long-winded defense of religious prejudice. It says about Sapiro's financial deals:

"Under the Sapiro plan of cooperative marketing organizations, farmers or growers, in whatever locality an association was formed, signed contracts binding themselves to deliver their entire crop output to the association over a fixed period of years, the association to sell the products, paying the farmer after deducting all operating and selling expense. It was claimed for the plan that through this form of cooperative marketing, prices could be better controlled and that the producers would receive greater return for his products."

Declares Plan Disastrous.

"Investigation of the Sapiro plan by The Dearborn Independent showed just the reverse. With few exceptions, the investigation disclosed that the Sapiro plan of cooperative marketing resulted disastrously for the producers."

"Following the publication of these stories, Mr. Sapiro in 1925 filed his suit for libel."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

FILM SHEET HAS TROTSKY SCREEN STAR, WITH PAY

Arkansawyers Seriously Debate the Salary

By THURBER LEWIS.

McGEHEE, Ark., March 27.—"That guy Trotsky would have been a lot better off if he'd have stuck to the movies," and as the speaker, sitting next to me in the sun in front of what goes as a hotel in Arkansas, spit some essence of natural leaf at a prowling razor-back, I sat back and confirmed in my mind that there are as many half-wits in the stall as I had that.

My neighbor settled back in his chair and began thumbing the pages of his Saturday Evening Post with the further observation, "He might have been a star now pulling down a fat salary 'stead of runnin' a country bigger'n our'n."

"Where did you get all the dope on Trotsky, brother?" I asked.

Along With Norma.

"Here it is, right here," and he turned back the pages of the "Post" and showed me a picture. The reproduction I saw was part of a double page spread under the caption "Close-ups," written for Norma Talmadge, veteran silver-sheet heroine. It was a scene from a 1912 picture entitled, "My official wife." Clara Kimball Young, idol of the nickelodeon days, is shown surrounded by a group of the usual movie Russians. Underneath you are told that the unimposing looking gentleman with the full Van Dyke at the extreme right is none other than Leon Trotsky.

"Little Dreaming."

"Close Ups," I found on further inspection, is a sort of biography of Norma's film career. Whoever wrote it for her has the following to say about Trotsky's screen experience: "Mr. Young (Clara Kimball's hubby), still has a number of photographs of scenes from his production, 'My Official Wife,' in which Leon Trotsky, then known as Mr. Bronstein, played one of the Russians. Little did any of us dream that Trotsky would one day play a more sensational role in the history of the world than anything the most creative imagination could have invented for the screen."

I mentally took back my observation about morosity in Arkansas and proceeded to some figuring. The picture referred to, judging from the text of the story, must have been produced around about 1912. As I recall, Trotsky came to the United States after the war began, in fact as late as 1917, I believe, but certainly not before 1914. What's more, the "super" in the photo looks like Trotsky only as regards his beard. Leon is a strapping fellow. The diplomatic appearing conspirator "at the extreme right" is not only of ordinary stature—but he's bald. Trotsky's shock of hair is too well known.

Hollywood Screen.

I am sure the Arkansawyer turned tables on me and made a little mental reservation of his own when he heard we laugh to scold the razor-back out of his gumbo bath. It was the issue of the Post for March 26th and anyone interested to observe for himself the lengths to which the Hollywood publicity hounds will go and the facility with which Mr. Curtis Post falls for the obviously spurious will find Comrade Trotsky at the extreme right on page 26 of that number.

Six Cents Is Share Of Toilers In Steel Trust's Prosperity

U. S. Steel common stockholders are to get a 40 per cent stock dividend, whose cash value on each share at present rating is \$114. Each \$100 share is now valued at \$285 and with the 40 per cent extra thrown in, will be worth \$399 or four times its normal value.

Contrast with this the dividend increase that the U. S. Steel worker got last year in the shape of an increased wage over 1925. It was exactly six cents a day. His average wage in 1925 was \$5.88 a day and last year it jumped (1) to \$5.94. And at that Wallprol places little reliance in the steel trust's figures on wages. Just how the "average" was computed would make an interesting study in itself.

Just Soaked!

The original \$100 steel trust share of common stock was outrageously watered and actually represented but a fraction of that amount in invested capital. But now it is worth \$400. In one year it leaped in value by \$114 while the workers' wages went up 6 cents!

That is not all by a long shot. The steel worker averages \$1.06 less a day now than in 1920, on the trust's own figures. Oh, what a good strong union would do to those contrasts. And what a good strong Communist party can do to the whole rotten setup in the steel industry where the owners get literally everything, leaving to the producers only the barest, most miserable existence.

Mussolini Puppets Increased
ROME, March 27.—The Fascist militia was increased to 380,000 today under the authorization of Premier Mussolini.

Glasgow Votes Not to Feed King and Queen



King George and Queen Mary, England's royal pair, get some fun out of life by touring the country and attending banquets provided for them at public expense by various municipalities. Labor members of the Glasgow city council put a crimp in one of their plans by voting not to spend a penny of the city's money on any entertainment for them on their trip to Scotland next summer.

"Little Dreaming." "Close Ups," I found on further inspection, is a sort of biography of Norma's film career. Whoever wrote it for her has the following to say about Trotsky's screen experience: "Mr. Young (Clara Kimball's hubby), still has a number of photographs of scenes from his production, 'My Official Wife,' in which Leon Trotsky, then known as Mr. Bronstein, played one of the Russians. Little did any of us dream that Trotsky would one day play a more sensational role in the history of the world than anything the most creative imagination could have invented for the screen."

Denver Labor Asks One Dollar a Day Raise In Its Pay

DENVER, March 28 (FP).—A raise of \$1 a day from the present \$5 rate for municipal labor will be requested of the voters at the city election May 17 by the Denver City Employees' Union. A strong argument for the boost is that much of the labor, particularly in the park system, is employed only part of the year.

Retail Clerks Get \$1 Increase.

BELLEVILLE, Ill (FP).—Over 300 retail clerks are benefited by a 2-year union agreement, carrying \$1 a week increase and an hour less on Saturdays.

Rail Telegraphers Enroll 351 New Members.

ST. LOUIS (FP).—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 351 new members in February.

Latin American Book, "The Bird of Prey," Raps American Eagle

WASHINGTON (FP).—From Buenos Aires there has arrived in Washington an advertising poster for a new book, a best seller in Latin America, called "The Bird of Prey." This bird is the American eagle. The book recites the story of American armed aggressions in Latin America—in Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and alleged plans for intervention in other countries in this hemisphere.

Investigators just returned from South America say that large financial deals with American firms have recently been rejected by the governments of Colombia and Venezuela, with the explanation that public opinion in Latin America will not now tolerate any concessions to big business in the United States for fear that American armed forces may follow the dollars.

SENATOR NORRIS FLAYS WARLIKE ACTS OF CALVIN

Opposes the President On Mexico, Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, March 27 (FP).—Sen. Geo. W. Norris, leader of the progressive group in congress, has been the first to speak out against the war-making program of the Coolidge administration in Latin American, indicated by the sale of arms by the United States government to Adolfo Diaz, its puppet president in Nicaragua, and by the ending of the treaty against smuggling arms into Mexico.

"The action of the president and secretary of state," said Norris, "is shocking to every peace-loving citizen in civilization. The action in regard to Mexico is notice to those who want to overthrow the Mexican government that they will have a free hand in shipping there from our country all the arms and ammunition that may be needed."

Sent a New Czar

"If the president and secretary of state without consent of congress can sell guns and ammunitions of war to Diaz to keep him in power in Nicaragua, there is no reason why they could not sell some of our battleships to Mussolini; there is no reason why they could not put a czar on the throne in Russia and sell him, in time, on his promissory note, the cannons and guns now belonging to our government."

Sen. Borah, meeting the press correspondents daily, has not ventured to denounce the administration's acts, although he considers them in violation of the senate resolution asking for friendly arbitration of the oil lands dispute with Mexico.

UNION HEADS TO FIX AUTO LABOR JURISDICTIONS

WASHINGTON, (FP).—Executives of all international unions claiming jurisdiction over parts of the motor vehicle industry took part in a conference in the executive council room at American Federation of Labor headquarters on March 24 to consider ways and means of organizing the 500,000 or more workers in the automobile, truck and accessories plants of the United States and Canada.

Jurisdictional Fights.

This was the second such meeting held since the A. F. of L. convention at Detroit last October ordered that a campaign be launched to unionize these workers. At the first gathering it appeared that some unions were indifferent, because of jurisdictional claims, to the project of creating an industrial union of automobile workers.

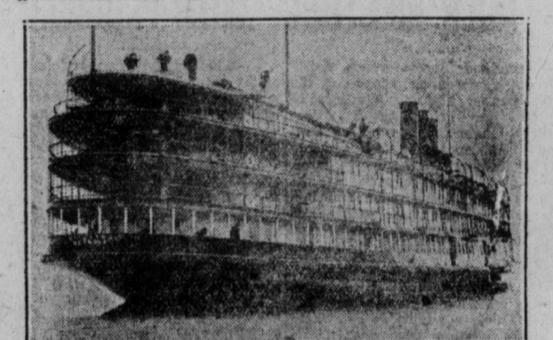
The executive council of the A. F. of L. then asked the several unions' executives to secure consent from their executive boards for surrender of jurisdiction, at least until all the automobile plants should be made safe for labor unionism. It was suggested that the allocation of the new recruits to the various trade unions could be taken up afterward.

Try To Settle.

Studies have meanwhile been made by the A. F. of L. research department as to just what labor processes are involved in the industry, and how these numerous operations, performed generally in connection with new and complicated machinery, may be classed as to trade. This problem of deciding whether a Ford or General Motors employe is a machinist or a sheet metal worker or a common laborer is the most difficult one with which the jurisdictional experts have had to deal. The employe may be shifted from the one class to another and from that to a third within a brief time.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

LAKE SEASON OPENS EARLIER



View of the Steamer "City of Detroit III," passenger liner arriving at Cleveland from Detroit in a stiff blow, officially opening the Great Lakes' navigation season of 1927—two weeks ahead of the average time, due to less ice than usual. With numerous heavy tonnage freighters added to the fleets this season, traffic on the Great Lakes is expected to be heavy. (Central Press Photo.)

CHINA'S NATIONALISTS SAVE AMERICAN LIVES

1,500 More Marines And 12 Planes Being Rushed to War on China

(Continued from Page One)
dispatch of troops from Hawaii and the Philippines.

Butler's Scare Stories
Requests for more troops have been received from Admiral C. S. Williams, while General Smedley Butler, who had experience killing Chinese in the Boxer rebellion, has declared the situation "serious" and has advised the War and Navy Departments to "prepare for grave emergencies."

No Part in Nanking Affair
SHANGHAI, March 27.—Reliable reports of the events leading up to the massacre of about two thousand Chinese in Nanking by American and British war ships have reached here.

The "attack" on the foreigners was not by the Nationalist troops, but by the remnants of the Shantungese army. The Nationalist troops, by occupying Nanking harbor, cut off the Shantungese and prevented their escape across the Yangtze. The foreigners, mostly French and British, had gathered on Soony Hill, about two hundred kilometers to the east of the harbor. Surrounding them were the Shantungese troops, who were in turn surrounded by the Nationalists.

Shantungese Open Fire
Panic-stricken, the Shantungese began shooting on all sides. Stray bullets, falling on the hill, killed an Englishman and wounded the British consul. Hearing this, the Anglo-American warships opened fire with their main six inch batteries and landed marines.

Large numbers of Chinese non-combatants who packed the streets of Nanking were killed by the rain of shot and shell from the warships in the harbor. Sections of the city were set afire—but the performance is regarded as quite noble in the foreign settlement here because a few score of foreigners were safely placed on the American and British ships in the harbor, where the Nationalists were trying to place them all along.

Shanghai Quiet
Despite the anti-foreign sentiment that has followed in the wake of the Nanking massacre, the Nationalist troops and the recently created Peoples' Assembly have succeeded in establishing order.

Most workers have gone back to their jobs in compliance with the proclamation of the General Union, terminating the strike. Unless the Municipal Council, re-employs union members in strategic positions, such as the electric power house, however, the union threatens to call another general strike.

Nationalists Save Americans.
The humanity of poorly paid, often abused Chinese servants and the aid of Chinese householders was perhaps the greatest factor in saving many American lives in the Nanking tragedy, according to stories reaching here tonight from refugees aboard the warship Preston, which arrived here today from Nanking.

When the northern regiments finally broke up before the attack of the People's army, groups of soldiers began to loot and kill before retreating from the city.

Hid in Chinese Homes.
According to the stories, many Americans hid in Chinese homes and the Chinese brought Nationalist officers to escort the Americans past the battle lines.

Students of the Nanking university repeatedly and heroically braved gunfire to procure escorts for teachers. Many Americans declare that their nationality saved them from more brutal treatment than that meted out to others, by the broken forces of the northern war lords.

Horthy Ban On Flirting and Bare Wax Shoulder

BERLIN, March 27.—Flirting, as far as men are concerned, is taboo by law in Budapest.

And this edict has spread a mild panic among the sterner sex. As part of a campaign for modesty, jazz suppression and large families, the Budapest police have issued an anti-flirting decree.

Any man caught flirting with a female not known to him is fined. Second offenders are jailed.

Short skirts have also come under the puritanical ban. Hair dressers have been ordered to cover the busts of wax models displayed in the windows "up to the neck."

Records show that two hundred persons have already been convicted.

When replying to these advertisements mention THE DAILY WORKER.

CHINESE GRADUATES OF MISSION SCHOOLS FIRST TO EXPOSE MISSIONARY HYPOCRISY

(Continued from Page One)
interpreted only as a pledge of co-operation between Protestant mission supporters in the United States and the anti-imperialist government at Hankow.

This appeal to the Chinese nationalists, through the Christian church in China, is due to the fact that Chinese graduates of mission schools have almost unanimously joined in the revolution, and have been most active in denouncing the hypocrisy of Christian nations in their dealings

BOSTON LEAGUE PROTESTS AGAINST NANKING SLAUGHTER; DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—Protesting the slaughter of women and children in Nanking by American war vessels and demanding the withdrawal of American armed forces from China, the League of Public Information on China, here, has sent the following message to THE DAILY WORKER:

"We protest emphatically against the wholesale killing of Chinese at Nanking and urge complete evacuation of American nationals from the war zone and the immediate withdrawal of American armed forces from China."—The League of Public Information on China.

WHITE GUARDS LOOTED IN NANKING, NOT NATIONALISTS, STATES CHIANG

The statements that Nationalist troops were responsible for the killing of foreigners in Shanghai were branded as deliberate lies by Chiang Kai Shek, commander of the Nationalist armies.

"The White Russians were responsible for the Nanking affair," he said, "despite the news which the British are carefully spreading that the Nationalists caused the trouble. The Russians, native bandits of the Shantungese forces, and the rabble started looting and killing before the Nationalists arrived."

British Propaganda
"The reports which the British are busily circulating that the National army and bandits engaged in looting are utterly unfounded, as the fact that the affair has already been settled with the power indicates."

Threatening that the Nationalists would use the boycott if foreign intervention continues, Chiang said, "the powers cannot suppress the Chi-

125,000 Officers Ready If U. S. A. Goes To War, States General Haggood

NEW ORLEANS, March 27. (FP)—Major General Johnson Haggood retiring commander of the fourth corps area at a banquet tendered him by military attaches in this city declared that the United States has 125,000 officers available at the present moment in the event of war with any foreign nation. Just how many buck privates would eagerly rush forward to re-volunteer has not been stated in view of memories of what has been done to them in the past.

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AMERICANS WHO ARE NEUTRAL ARE SAFE IN CHINA, SAYS KUOMINTANG

(Continued from Page One)
United States government to the Chinese Nationalist government prompts us to make the following statement to the American people:

"In the name of the Committee for the Abolition of Unequal Treaties, elected by the Central Committee of the Kuomintang in the United States, we want to assure the American people that the lives of American citizens in China who are observing the neutrality laws are safe.

"We base this assurance on the fact that the Chinese Nationalist government and army have proven conclusively that they are able to restore and maintain order in all Chinese territory coming under their control. It is true that mob action takes place at the time of change in the control of the various captured areas, but even the defeated northern troops and refugee white guard Russians have always committed incredible outrages yet the troops of the southern army have been able to meet this situation with firmness and strength and have minimized to the lowest point the danger of such mobs or any other mobs.

"Let us emphasize that the struggle in China is not against foreigners but is one thru which the Chinese nation hopes to free itself from the existing unequal treaties

and other imperialist influences. "We are pleased to note that the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, Mr. William E. Borah, is leading the way in cautioning against hasty conclusions and actions during these troublesome times. Senator Borah's reported statement that the present incidents in Nanking are not outbreaks against foreigners, should create a healthy influence at this critical stage in our struggle for liberation.

"This should be taken into careful consideration by all thoughtful readers, every possible means should be taken against attempts that may be made either by Chinese or Americans that would lead to aggravate the precarious conditions that always exist under such circumstances.

"The Chinese thru the Nationalist government are now even better able to defend and protect all foreigners in China who are not violating the understandings and agreements that exist under such conditions. The Chinese Nationalist government has the situation well in hand and we want to assure the American people to that effect.

Respectfully yours, Committee on the Abolition of Unequal Treaties in China, Dong Yum, Chairman, 709 Jackson street, San Francisco, Calif.

SUN YAT SEN MEMORIAL GATHERING HELD AT OAKLAND, CALIF.; COMMUNIST SPEAKS

OAKLAND, Calif., March 27.—The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in America jointly with its branches of San Francisco and Oakland, held a memorial meeting here for Dr. Sun Yat Sen the founder of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

A parade of school children and delegates preceded the meeting that showed that the progressive groups in the American Labor movement were in sympathy with the work of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the struggle against imperialism in China.

Many Organizations.
Representatives from the following organizations were present: from the Cooks Union, Waiters Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Marine Transport Workers, I. W. W., State Committee socialist party, Young Workers (Communist) League of Oakland and Berkeley, Sub-district Committee of Alameda county, the District Executive Committee of the

Workers (Communist) Party and the Hindustan Gadar Party. There were delegates from various Chinese schools, student bodies and other organizations.

The ceremony was very impressive and the keynote of all the talk was the struggle against imperialism.

Anti-Imperialist.
The Chinese speakers emphasized the point, the struggle of China was not anti-foreigner, but anti-imperialist. The Hindu speaker pointed out that the cause of China is also the cause of India and reports have already been received that Hindu troops sent to China, have gone over to the side of the southern army.

The District Organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party in closing his address read a letter which Dr. Sun Yat Sen wrote on his dying bed and which was addressed to the United Socialist Soviet Republics.

Role of the Communists.
In the evening the Oakland branch of the Kuomintang held another memorial meeting which was addressed by several Chinese speakers, two of whom were woman who are active in the Kuomintang movement. Edgar Owens representative of the District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, in his stirring speech, the Chinese and American workers who were present stated the role of the Communist Party in the struggle of the oppressed nations against imperialism.

Fine Hibernians.
PLYMOUTH, Mass., March 27.—James A. McCarthy and Daniel J. Marshall were fined a hundred dollars each for running a lottery here. The men were prominent in The Ancient Order of Hibernians.

STAMFORD LABOR HITS IMPERIAL PROGRAM OF U. S.

Central Labor Union Votes Resolution

(Special To The Daily Worker.)
STAMFORD, Conn., March 27.—A vigorous denunciation of American imperialist policy in China, Nicaragua, and Mexico, is contained in the resolution adopted at a large meeting of the Central Labor Union of this city. The resolution follows:

Whereas, the Coolidge administration, acting in accord with the wishes of Wall Street, the leader of the open shop movement in the U. S., has sent battleships and marines to Shanghai as a threat of intervention against the Chinese Nationalist government, which is fighting to rescue the Chinese people from exploitations and indignities forced upon them by the foreign imperialist powers, including the U. S., and

Threatening Mexico. Whereas, at the same time the U. S. government, in support of the same financial interests, is threatening Mexico and sending battleships and marines to aid a dictator in Nicaragua against the duly elected head of the Nicaraguan government, and

Whereas, all these activities in support of imperialist exploitation of other countries by the great financial powers of the U. S., carry with them the threat of involving this country in a new imperialist war in which the workers and farmers will be called upon to sacrifice their lives for the investments and profits of the capitalist investors, therefore be it resolved that:

The Central Labor Union of Stamford declares its opposition to these imperialist policies of the U. S. government and demands that the American naval forces and marines be immediately withdrawn from Nicaragua and from the Chinese waters; and that government cease its attacks and threats against the people of Nicaragua, Mexico and China, and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the press and to the representatives in congress and U. S. senators from this state.

STUDENTS HECKLE WISCONSIN PROF. IN CHINESE TALK

Draw Up Manifesto On True Situation

(Special To The Daily Worker.)
By JOHN PICCOLI

MADISON, March 27.—Bitter heckling and shouts of "he doesn't know what he's talking about," were hurled yesterday at Dean H. L. Russell by numerous Chinese students during a speech on present conditions on China at the University of Wisconsin here.

The statement that called forth the angriest response on the part of the students was "it will probably be 100 or 200 years before China becomes settled politically, and civilized."

Chinese Object
The speech, given in Bascom hall before several hundred students by Russell, was based on information he said he acquired on a recent visit in the Orient.

The Chinese students gathered in a rooming house after the meeting and drew up a "Manifesto" in which they asserted that "the ruling class in America is still sticking to its old gunboat policy in regards to China, and declared their sympathy with the Chinese nationalist forces."

The manifesto did not mention Dean Russell, but was a flat contradiction of his statements and "interpretation" of the situation. It declared that "the present nationalist revolution is not sponsored by any outside influence, but the movement is endorsed by the best elements of both the upper and lower classes in China, who are seeking liberty and freedom."

Chinese Eastern R. R. Traffic Increases

MOSCOW, March 27.—The goods traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway, operated jointly by Russia and China, reached 5.5 million tons in 1926. This represents an increase of more than 70 per cent over the traffic of 1925.

Seventy per cent of this traffic was made up of grain loads. Timber and building material, wood and coal were next in importance.

Moscow Press Scores America and England For Nanking Firing

MOSCOW, March 27.—The Communist Internationale appeals to "all Negroes, Hindus, Chinese and Malays, groaning under the Anglo-American yoke, to demand a reckoning for Nanking."

Workers! You must hinder in every way the sending of new troops and ammunition to China for this hangman's war England and America have declared," says the Internationale's appeal.

The Pravda, newspaper, comments editorially as follows:

"Remember, you civilized gangsters, 10,000,000 organized Soviet workmen are cursing you! Realize now that the Soviet workers will grasp, even more firmly, the hand of long suffering Chinese. The proletariat will stand up and defend those whom Admiral Williams is burning alive, and will throw in his face the epithets of 'villain', 'hangman', 'barbarian'!"

"The proletariat will take measures against the further bombardment of China and other oppressed countries!"

The Communist youth's organization sends a fiery appeal to the sailors and soldiers of foreign armies to join the cause of the Chinese Nationalists.

The Izvestia places the greatest blame on England.

"It is difficult to decide with what degree of unanimity the Americans are backing England," says Izvestia. "It is important to remember the non-participation of the Japanese. Japan does not want to join her fate with England and America in China."

"It seems, for the present, that the United States has no definite line of action and has not fully decided to throw in its lot with the English."

New Orleans Elects Its Union Officials

NEW ORLEANS, March 27 (FP)—Dave Marcusy has been re-elected president of the Central Trades and Labor Council. J. G. Muks who has served in the capacity of recording secretary for many years was also re-elected. I. A. Strauss was elected president of the Amalgamated Trades Council Committee, an organization recently formed with representation from all district councils in the city.

Accused of Poisoning Husband.
PARIS, March 27.—Accused of poisoning her husband with deadly pills growing near the village where they lived, Miliza Danillo, a tall, striking Slav woman about twenty-three years old, with raven hair, is under arrest here.

Olander Calls for Coin To Support WCFL

CHICAGO (FP)—Over the signature of Secretary Victor A. Olander the Illinois State Federation of Labor urges all affiliated local unions and central bodies to give financial aid to the Chicago Federation of Labor radio station WCFL. It is the only labor-owned radio broadcasting station in the United States.

The Chicago federation has been in communication with the American Federation of Labor regarding a transfer of ownership to the parent body but the question of meeting the maintenance costs called for further inquiry. President William Green is reported to have held. In a recent letter to Mayor William E. Dever the Chicago federation offered to donate the station to the city if the city would install it in the proposed civic hall and operated it itself.

WISEMAN, Alaska, March 27.—The three Wilkins Arctic Expedition planes, sent by a Detroit newspaper to explore north of Alaska have stopped. The plane called "The Super Swallow" came down with a frozen radiator.

Largest Delegation for Washington Congress on Soils From Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will have the largest delegation at the First International Congress of Soil Science, to meet here June 13-23. Some sixteen to twenty-four agricultural scientists are coming to this important gathering from the Soviet Union.

Private funds have been subscribed to take the entire congress, about 100 delegates, in a special train on a thirty day tour from Washington to Richmond, Nashville, Memphis, Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Seattle, Vancouver, Edmonton and over the Canadian National Railway back to St. Paul, then through Chicago to New York.

This congress was to have been held in 1914 in St. Petersburg, and the Soviet Union now seeks to have the next meeting held in Moscow.

American Economic Life

New Auto Mergers Frighten Ford

Ford, thoroughly scared at last by the menacing rise of General Motors' Chevrolet in the cheap four cylinder class, in planning a four speed four cylinder car with 103 inch wheel base, according to an authoritative announcement from Boston.

Ford evidently thought that collapse of Ford sales late in 1926 was merely a temporary phase and that the famous model T, which has existed practically without change for the last 15 years, would again hit its stride after the holidays. The official figures for January and February, however, gave him no encouragement in this delusion.

General Motors Leads.
Ford total production is still under General Motors while in Wayne county (Detroit), the country's most sensitive motor market, Ford was actually fourth in February sales, ranking below Chevrolet, Hudson-Essex and Chrysler. This was probably the shock that sent the Ford organization into development of a new car with all possible speed. In the closing months of last year, Detroit registrations invariably showed Ford second, but the drop to fourth this year was too much for the old man's nerves.

Percentages Tell Tales.
Official January production figures in percentages is:
General Motors 34.35
Chevrolet 21.75
Buick 6.84
Ford 33.80
Hudson-Essex 6.57
Chrysler 4.71
Dodge 4.22
Willys-Overland 4.10

The really significant tendency is not Ford's decision to get out a car with four speeds, a type not produced in America except in the most expen-

sive cars but common in Europe where speed has to be produced from small economical motors, but the astonishing progress of consolidation in the highly competitive auto industry. Autos are entering a new period in which competition instead of ranging wild among a score of different makes, will be centered in three big concerns, Ford, General Motors and the coming merger of the independents.

Grand Consolidation.
Durant, probably Wall Street's most daring plunger and the man who perfected the General Motors merger before the war, is reputed to be behind the latest consolidation move. Durant cleaned up \$90,000,000 out of General Motors and then lost it. He then pushed Chevrolet to punish the General Motors gamblers who had cleaned him up. Later this firm was also gobbled by General Motors and then he went into the Star-Durant-Flint scheme which netted him handsomely. Now he is willing to forget all about these cars and hook up Overland and as many other independents as he can get into a huge merger which will line his pockets to the tune of tens of millions.

Now The Shakedown.
This move was presaged several months ago when the independents entered into an export arrangement in order to compete with General Motors and Ford in the rapidly increasing and lucrative export trade. Now all that remains is to extend the compact to the domestic markets along with the proper financial shakedown which accompanies such deals.

This consolidation business has the greatest significance to Detroit automobile workers. Wallprol will discuss that in a subsequent article.

COLLAPSE OF NINE TOKYO BANKS MAY BE START OF ANOTHER WORLD WIDE PANIC; ONE BEGAN SO

It's a far cry apparently from the failure of nine Tokyo banks to a crash of financial values in Wall Street in this year of the christian lord, 1927. And yet there was exactly that sequence in 1920.

In April and May 1920 dozens of Japanese banks failed and a real industrial crisis hit the Island Empire. Factories closed, trade languished and Japanese workers rioted for rice. Six months later Wall Street itself was immersed in the panic which shut down three-fourths of all steel production, two-thirds of auto production and ushered in industrial wage clashes of railroad and mine workers in 1922 which shook capitalism to its very base.

Of course there's no need of saying that because the Japanese crash of early 1920 preceded the American crash in the same year by six months, that there will be a repetition here this year. On the other hand Japan is an essential part of world capi-

talism now and repercussions of the financial crisis there now are bound to be felt here in greater or lesser intensity.

One of the most instructive features of the 1920-21 panic was the entire lack of preparedness for any such crisis here. In September of 1920 the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, the very life and breath of Wall Street opinion, was confident that the unparalleled expansion of 1919 and early 1920 would keep right on. Nobody bothered to take a look at the industrial horizon for possible storm clouds, or if they did, they were blind to certain indications such as so-called overproduction (under-consumption) which any trained Marxist could plainly see.

Wallprol has not looked over the files of the American Communist organs for the summer of 1920, but he is confident that a search would reveal competent American Marxian economists predicting exactly what happened later in the year.

BORNO KNOWS HIS BOSSES TOO WELL TO DARE SNUB SENATOR KING WITHOUT PROPER ORDERS

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator William H. King of Utah, who was barred, as an undesirable alien, out of the republic of Haiti, by President Louis Borno, a few days ago, doesn't class as a very radical member of the upper house of congress.

A Democrat, he's an anti-administration man, but not a vicious one. There are Democrats on whom the "old guard" Republicans count for help when they need it. King isn't that kind.

He's in the "opposition," but only as a mild liberal. He isn't even faintly "pink," much less a "red."

King In Special Class.
Borno had barred some more turbulent senator, Washington might have seen some sense in it.

Yet Shipstead about, as unmanageable a solon as makes speeches on Capitol Hill, is on a West Indian tour, too. Haiti's said to be on his itinerary, and, from all the state department is able to find out, no objection's raised to him.

To strain at, King and swallow Shipstead looks a good deal like gagging over a gnat and gulping a camel down whole.

THE fact seems to be that Borno's case against King is a state department case.

the world where the United States has dependencies or "spheres of influence."

He has accused the state department of setting up dummy native rulerships in small countries where Americans have large interests—puppet administrations which wiggle as Washington pulls the strings.

In short, he says, we're traveling the path of imperialism, which he considers a mighty bad route to take.

Other senators have said the same thing, but where King probably penetrated Borno's epidemic was in holding the latter's regime up to public inspection as about the worst of the state department's creations.

The Puppet Wiggles.
It isn't in human nature for a president to like being referred to as a "puppet," and to be referred to as a "blamed poor specimen even of a dummy, and a usurper and tyrant to boot, was enough to get any chief executive's goat.

King hasn't scrupled to describe Borno in substantially this way.

Borno visited Washington about a year ago.

He didn't give the impression then of having so much spunk.

He speaks little English, which made him appear awkward. Obviously he was ill at ease, clearly new who his bosses were, and generally was seized up as rather meek.

Now he doesn't hesitate to warn a United States senator off his front steps as unceremoniously as Ellis Island turns a European count or countless back from the port of New York.

ONLY, are they Borno's front steps?

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
83 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

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

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Local Agreements and the Coming Struggle in the Coal Mining Industry.

It is good news that comes from Iowa to the effect that 30 independent coal operators have agreed to continue the Jacksonville agreement but without knowing the tonnage which their mines turn out it is difficult to estimate the effect this will have on the general situation in the mining industry.

The coal operators of Central Pennsylvania have also agreed to continue the agreement pending negotiations and this too, while it indicates a lack of desire on the part of these groups of operators to fight the union openly at this time is also an indication that their continuation of the agreement is dependent upon the outcome of the dispute in the central competitive field—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

But more important than the attitude of the operators is the fact that these scattered agreements are proof that the Lewis administration of the UMWA has definitely abandoned the policy of national agreements and national strike action in the bituminous industry. Without a struggle the Lewis machine is actually dividing the union into sections.

How soon this suicidal policy will make its deadly effects apparent in the coming struggle with the powerful operators of the central competitive field it is too early to state. As it is the union faces the end of the contract period on March 31 after its officials have given guarantees that a national strike is not contemplated.

The unorganized fields are decisive in this situation and local agreements serve only to emphasize the fact so often stated by the "Save the Union" bloc that only an intensive organization campaign in West Virginia and Kentucky will put the union in a position to talk turkey to the coal barons.

Anything short of this is playing into their hands.

Organizing the Automobile Industry.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor and a committee representing the various international and national unions affected have outlined a plan for the organization of the automobile industry. If the adoption of the plan is followed by immediate action THE DAILY WORKER will be only too pleased to give all the support possible to the campaign.

The plan itself as reported by the Federated Press appears to be similar to that applied in the steel industry in 1919-20. It is designed to bridge the gap between craft unions and industrial unions, to reduce the dangers of jurisdictional disputes during the process of organization and in this respect it is an admission that in gigantic and highly specialized industries a new form of organization and new methods are necessary.

During the steel industry organization campaign the plan adopted provided for the concentration of all workers directly under the auspices of the organizing committee and their subsequent allocation to their respective craft and occupational unions. The present plan calls for the organization of a "temporary industrial union" but this is to include only the workers engaged in what is termed "repetitive" processes—machinists, pattern-makers, moulders and other skilled trades will be organized in the unions claiming jurisdiction over them. Following organization of the industry it is planned to "distribute" the repetitive process workers among the other unions.

The above plan is important only in that it indicates that the leadership of the A. F. of L. is unable to face honestly the cold facts of modern industry. The committee in charge will find that the attempt to organize workers in two different kinds of organization will be a terrible handicap. The plan introduces the element of division among workers who have been drawn closer to one another by the pressure of the machine process and it militates against the creation of that spirit of common need and solidarity so necessary in efforts for mass organization.

We will have more to say on this subject. At present in addition to the above it is enough to pledge the support of the only American labor daily to the proposed organization campaign in the auto industry and to urge upon A. F. of L. officials the necessity of utilizing all forces in this work—the Ford Shop Bulletin, published by the Detroit section of the Workers Communist Party for instance, with a circulation of over 10,000 copies, every one of which is read by an automobile worker.

The Chicago Elections.

Sample of majority election propaganda in Chicago:
"All the Negroes are for Wm. Hale Thompson. Will you place yourself on the level of a Negro?"

Thousands of leaflets bearing this 100 per cent American message have been distributed by some individual or organization as campaign literature. The race war which took place in 1919 seems to have taught no lesson to the Chicago Nordics.

Thompson is one of the most crooked politicians in the United States, his slogan is "America First," his stock-in-trade jingoistic diatribes delivered against Great Britain but whoever distributed the above leaflet has assured him of a solid vote in Chicago's south side Negro residence district.

It will be remembered that Dever, the present mayor, knelt and kissed Cardinal Mundelein's ring during the Eucharist congress, and the Thompson "America First" slogan undoubtedly refers also to this manifestation of primitive piety on the part of Thompson's principal opponent.

Thompson will probably be elected by a combined klan and Negro vote, the city of Chicago will be in the hands of whatever capitalist interest will pay the highest price for the privilege and another instance of the fatuous utility of the official labor policy of supporting candidates of the capitalist parties will have been recorded.

The Disintegration of the Socialist Party

By DAVID KVIKTO.
ARTICLE III.

AS A MEMBER of the party and one willing to devote himself fully to the socialist movement I address these words to you. I firmly believe that they are entirely constructive. That is how Mr. Nathan Fine, associate director of the Research Department of the Rand School begins his apology for the sad news he is to break to the Socialist Party membership.

KNOWING that "sacred is believing," Mr. Fine adduces a table of votes polled by the Socialist Party in the last election. Yet so disheartening are the facts that he himself says that the "only conclusion that can be drawn from the table is that the Socialist Party is practically wiped out except in three States: California, New York and Wisconsin. I hope that none . . . will think that I am a cynic or a secret or open enemy of the party. . . . But this vote must mean even to the most sanguine old-timer and dyed-in-the-wool socialist party member or official that we have failed as a political party."

WHAT consolation can he offer to the members, if the last election results were so deplorable? What encouragement can he give them if in 45 States out of 48 the Socialist Party broke down completely, and even in the three remaining states it was "not a state-wide vote?"

If we compare the number of votes cast for the Socialist Party candidates in these three states with the number it used to poll, the status of the Socialist Party will be such that "we have nothing to lose by going out of business entirely as a political party, nationally in the States, and locally," a conclusion reached not by a "cynic or a secret or open enemy of the party."

NOW, the Socialist Party never participated in any other campaign save the political one. It usually became busy just shortly before election took place, in order to add to the number of noses it could count and tell the world to "watch us growing." It tabulated the votes when it received them to know how many it still lacked to elect an official. It cared little where these votes came from, so long as it could cash them in by electing some candidate to office. It boomed candidates by fire crackers and torch light processions. The emblem—the torch—had been physically lit once a year, and it usually left an ill smell. If it happened to be indorsed by some

trade union official, it counted the number of members belonging to that organization and it was jubilant. To go into the thick of this very membership, to be with it in its daily struggles—this was out of the question: "We are neutral," don't you see. And since its measure of strength has been in the number of votes cast for its ticket, to span the gulf between the economic and political sides of one and the same labor struggle was never attempted. The result is that its political "patrons" have ceased patronizing it. The state of bankruptcy could not have been better admitted than by Mr. Fine stating in his cryptic sentence: "we have nothing to lose by going out of business." If it would not go out of business, it will become fossilized as the Socialist Labor Party has become, and the prospect of becoming a mummy is not very enticing.

OF course Mr. Fine speaks such discouraging words not because he lost faith in the "socialist cause." Oh, no, the socialist party has still a great mission, only . . . not a political one. Arithmetic is a dry subject, and Mr. Fine expects nothing good out of it for the future of the socialist party, for he sees it going fast to its destruction, and he warns it to retreat in time.

TO be sure, Mr. Fine did not come to speak of death alone, he came to speak of transfiguration. He advises the socialist party to die as a party and transfigure itself into a "socialist society," which should serve as a spiritual or educational buttress for the future party of "producers." He says: "My suggestion is that the socialist party reorganize itself into the 'American Socialist Society' and declare that it is no longer a political party, but solely a propaganda and educational society to promote socialism and independent political action of the producing classes. . . . The socialist party together with others send out an invitation to the groups and organizations in the United States interested in establishing a clean-cut independent political party with power in the hands of organized farmers, trade union and independent political organizations. That is to say, such a conference would include the farmer-labor parties, especially of Minnesota, the progressive party of Illinois and possibly of Idaho, those farmers' groups which do not have any communists in the hay stacks, those trade unions and labor groups which are bona fide and represent the American socialist society. The Communists would be barred either as representa-

Ruthenberg Memorial Demonstrations Held By New York Pioneers

During the week-end nine Ruthenberg memorial meetings were held here in different sections of the city by the New York Pioneers.

They were addressed by the members of the district executive committee, who told the assembled children of the life and work of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, founder of the Communist movement of this country. Almost 100 new members were secured.

bureaus, as well as all the DEC's are planning to hold special meetings to consider the most effective ways and means of getting the maximum results out of the present Ruthenberg enrollment for the upbuilding of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Youth Will Continue Fight.

SEATTLE, Wash. — "Resolution passed University Branch 2, Section 12, expressing deepest regret loss Comrade Ruthenberg, great man pass but cause moves on. His work so unflinchingly performed a great foundation stone for superstructure of party. Youth must be encouraged to prepare for leadership. Fight on."

Loss To Anti-Imperialists — PALO ALTO, Calif. — "Wish to express our regret at the death of Comrade Ruthenberg which deprived us anti-imperialists of an able leader, but are sure his spirit will remain forever as a guiding light for us revolutionists."

"American Sun Yat Senist Society Per H. Smith, Acting Chairman of CEC."

On The Death Of Comrade Ruthenberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "He falls and passes with a clean shield No blood of any creature was on his hands."

He fought for the world's workers, and wouldn't yield. To tyrants, but battled for the poor in all lands.

"When the hour was darkest, his followers few— Calmly and patiently this comrade-pioneer Smiled and struggled till his courage drew

From thousands love and allegiance year by year "A failure? Nay! a colossal success His was the triumph that the mass shall share Freedom from wrong thru martyrdom's caress, His name shall live like John Reed's everywhere."

Edward J. Kyjine.

Boston District of Workers Party Takes Energetic Steps to Carry Out Its Quota In the Ruthenberg Membership Campaign

BOSTON, MASS.—A special membership drive committee was elected by the last meeting of the Political Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party here. The following members were appointed on the District Membership Drive Committee to act together with the District Language Organizers:

S. Puleo L. Marks A. Feurabend
E. Pultur J. Sannerib R. Shohan
J. Grabir S. D. Levine R. Zelms
J. Karas W. Seligman S. Yellin
E. Puhpol J. Resnick M. Whittier

The committee is making an extensive plan to put over the membership drive and already the Committee has on hand over 2000 names of prospective Party members and they intend to reach each and every sympathizer. The drive will also be especially connected with our work in the trade unions and in the open air meetings, factory meetings, etc. The first meeting of the membership committee will be held on Monday March 28th at 36 Causeway St. 8 o'clock sharp and all members of the Membership Committee are requested to attend; also all Party functionaries of Boston.

A special Organizational Conference to consider the question of a Ruthenberg Membership Drive, and a number of other important organizational matters will be held on Sunday April 3rd, and it is expected that delegates from all cities will be present. District No. 1 is determined to put over its campaign on a large scale and in this way a proud tribute to Comrade Ruthenberg and his life and work.

WORKERS THROUGHT COUNTRY ANSWERING RUTHENBERG CALL

CHICAGO, Ill., March 27.—According to Jay Lovestone, acting general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, reports indicate that throughout the country the party members are answering the Ruthenberg enrollment call with considerable fervor.

From the unit in Great Falls, Mont. the national office of the party has received the following reply to its call for action on the Ruthenberg enrollment.

"We wish to express our grief for the loss of our leader Comrade Ruthenberg. Our minds shall always be centered on the work he has accomplished for the workers, and we pledge ourselves to carry on the struggle which was his last request. Comrade Ruthenberg will long live after his persecutors are forgotten. And long live the Workers (Communist) Party, the monument Comrade Ruthenberg so ably directed the construction of. Such are the sentiments of the Great Falls unit of the Workers (Communist) Party."

From The Coal Fields.

From the coal fields and steel centers of Pennsylvania we are receiving responses of this character:

"Here in our unit we have realized very well the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg. Therefore we have redoubled our efforts in recruiting new mem-

bers and in carrying out DEC and CEC orders. Yes, the death of Comrade Ruthenberg has inspired each one of us to a firmer determination to carry on the fight until death.

"We must keep THE DAILY WORKER—these words will fall on willing ears here and you can rest assured that results will be obtained very shortly. By that I mean that every member will go out and seek new subscribers as well as donations."

Results Forthcoming.

From a unit in one of the mid-western districts we have received the following:

"We pledge to do everything possible at the last meeting after Comrade Ruthenberg's death, and your letter of the 19th instant will be read at the next meeting, which will be March 25th, and I am sure that results will be forthcoming."

The remarkable response of the comrades and workers in the coal and steel centers is a source of great inspiration to the entire party. The comrades in this territory have been subject to the most vicious persecution and police terrorism. These acts of brutality have only served to strengthen their determination to help build the party.

Hold Special Meetings. All the national language fraction

DRAMA

GINGERBREAD ROYALTY

Poison, emperors, and intrigue mix in "The Crown Prince"

Reviewed By HARBOR ALLEN. AROCOCO palace, a Gothic hunting lodge, poison, intrigue, a wily chancellor, an emperor with red pants and Franz Josef mutton chops, royal abdications, cadets who die for their prince, a princess with red hair and fiery temper, an heir to the throne who yearns to "be a free man so I can marry the woman I love."

All these are crammed into a pompous play called "The Crown Prince," translated from the Hungarian of Ernest Vajda by Zoe Akins, produced by L. Lawrence Weber at the Forrest Theatre. Fifty years ago this sort of gingerbread royalty had a glamor for "democratic" America. Now it is just stale cake, gone to crumbs. To freshen it up, it has been sprinkled with democratic icing: "You belong to the old order," says the prince to the emperor, "I to the new. To you the emperor's word is sacred because it is the emperor's word. To me and to the people, it is sacred only when it is just."

Pretty stale icing too. The rest of the play consists of stilted speeches, ham acting, mysterious entrances through secret doors, orations on "the will to love," torn letters, threats, shots, a poisoning duet, and a program note insisting that the play is based on "actual facts." It has nothing for the worker.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

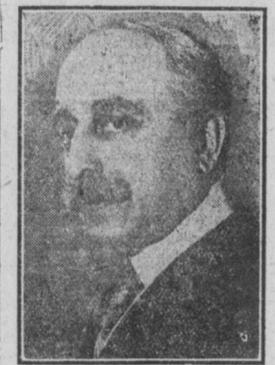
There will be three shiftings of plays, tonight: "That French Lady," will move from the Ritz to the Central Theatre; "Countess Maritza," at the Forty-fourth Street, will be transferred to Jolson's, and "Menace," playing at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, will move to the Comedy Theatre.

The Civic Repertory Players will present five plays this week at the 14th Street Theatre. "Cradle Song" will be given Monday night, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees; "Inheritors," Tuesday and Friday nights; "La Locandiera," Wednesday night; "Three Sisters," Thursday night, and "The Master Builder," Saturday night.

The new plays scheduled to open tonight include: "Mariners" at the Plymouth; "Le Maire's Affairs," at the new Majestic; "Cherry Blossoms," at the 44th Street and "Lost" at the Mansfield.

This is the final week for "The Brothers Karamazov" at the Guild theatre. "The Silver Cord" is playing this week at the Golden.

FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK



Plays in "The Crown Prince," the new Ernest Vajda romance at the Forrest Theatre.

"Brilliant," a play by Lyman Brown, opens in Pittsburgh April 11 with Wanda Lyon and McKay Morris in the cast. It is due on Broadway the following week.

"The Field God," by Paul Green, author of "In Abraham's Bosom," will be produced by Edwin R. Wolfe at Werba's Brooklyn Theatre on April 11, coming here a week later. Fritz Lieber will head the cast.

Bertha Kalich will open a two week's engagement on Broadway beginning April 18. She will be seen in "Magda" and "The Riddle Woman."

"The Message," by George A. Natanson and Arthur S. Ross, is scheduled for this city about the middle of April. Howard Lang heads the cast.

Arch Selwyn, just returned from Europe, announces that he will produce next fall "The Garden of Eden," with Corinne Griffith, motion picture actress, possibly in the leading role, a German comedy "Calais to Dover," concerned with channel-swimming, and a new Lonsdale play, "Most of Us Are," in association with Arthur Hopkins.

The Stagers, rather inactive now for many months, is planning to produce a play called "Wall Street," by James Rosenberg.

Rosalind Fuller and J. C. Nugent will appear in a comedy called "What Would You Do?" translated from the German of Lajos Lantieri by L. A. Burrell and Lawrence R. R. Brown.

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'Loudspeaker' By John Howard Lawson

Garden Expelled From Australian Communist Party as Opportunist

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 27.—J. S. Garden, a member of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Australia has been expelled from the party because he refused to declare his membership in the party only when he was reported in the press as not belonging to the organization.

A statement issued by the Communist Party states that Green has been developing towards the right for the last year.

Gary Railway Workers Will Win Wage Raise

GARY, Ind., March 27.—Discussion of the demands of the railroad workers of this city is being resumed in Chicago.

The 7½ per cent raise in wages that the union is demanding will be granted, according to Walter Wall, business agent of the union. If so, the union will not press the other nine demands.

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THE SILVER CORD
Week Apr. 4—Ned McCobb's Daughter THEA. W. 52 St. Eves. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

Mates Keep Old Wages While Engineers Ask For Increase In Pay

While the Neptune Association of masters and mates was renewing its former wage agreement with the United States Shipping Board for another 12 months the Ocean Association of Marine Engineers is asking wage increases for members employed on Shipping Board boats. The increase would apply only to men on motor ships, whose wages would be stabilized at a point \$25 above the wages of engineers on regular burners.

Deck officers' wages run as follows: Masters, \$270 to \$350; First mates, \$145 to \$195; Second mates, \$155 to \$175; Third mates, \$140 to \$155 and Fourth mates, \$140 to \$145.

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DUBINSKY IS EXPOSED ON THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF LOCAL UNION 10

The Statement of the Cutters' Welfare League on the 25th Anniversary of the Cutters' Local Union No. 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The cutters of the women's garment industry are now celebrating the 25th anniversary of the existence of Local 10. In these 25 years the cutters' local has gone thru many struggles from which much can be learned for the future.

In addition to the so-called "history" of Local 10 as given out by the present administration much more can be added to it.

Organized in 1901, Local 10 has had various administrations. There were times when Tammany Hall controlled the union. However, rotten the Tammany Hall administration of those days was, the rights of the membership were not violated as is being done by the present so-called "socialist" administration. The Dubinsky administration has reached such a state of betrayal and terror against the membership, that the former Tammany Hall administrations in comparison with the present were idealists and good union leaders.

Will Praise Themselves.
At their present celebration the Abe Cahans and the Sigmans will deliver beautiful paens to the Dubinsky administration for its empty victories. The main sermon will be delivered by the second handed "knock-out Dubinsky". He will tell the cutters of his great achievements accomplished for the workers during the five or six years in which he was in office. He will tell them "1001 tales", but he will not tell the truth.

Will Dubinsky tell the cutters of the standard of production that he obtained for them from the bosses—how many of the cutters are getting the three dollar raise—will he also speak of his betrayal of the last agreement? How many cutters will be deprived of their bread and butter? Will he tell of the pogrom that the International in conjunction with the administration of Local 10 are conducting against the cloak and dressmakers. Will he mention what results the pogrom has already brought to the cutters? Will he point out the hundreds of shops which are no more employing cutters and where the bosses themselves became the cutters? All of the above will surely be forgotten at the jubilee.

His Own Boys.
What Dubinsky will speak of is: that the cutters have been always loyal to his majesty, and in regard to the progressive group, that they do not exist. It will not be difficult for him because those who will be gathered at the celebration will accept anything from him as virgin truth. The squealers of Long Island, the decayed element of the cloak-makers' union and the gangsters of Heckerman will swallow everything that Dubinsky utters, hook line and sinker.

What are the real facts regarding the loyalty of the cutters to their "beloved" manager? When we look back to 1924 when the International officials forced upon the membership the fifty cent dues we find that Dubinsky on August 18, 1924 with his executive, came to the local meeting with the recommendation for fifty cent dues. After all his pleadings the membership indignantly rejected the recommendations. Only thru fraud could the administration force upon the workers the fifty cent dues at another meeting August 25, 1924.

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The situation created at that time was such that the dissatisfaction in the ranks of the cutters almost caused Dubinsky's resignation. Also after the successful fight of the Joint Action Committee when all the locals decided to pay thirty-five cents dues, Dubinsky demanded of the cutters forty cents, which demand they also rejected. As in the above instance Dubinsky succeeded by fraud in putting thru his proposition.

Total Failure.
Dubinsky can not belittle the strength of the progressive opposition, for the official records in the local will prove all his attempts at annihilating this opposition, which were total failures. His first attempt to rid himself of the progressive opposition was made upon his return from the Boston convention of the I. L. G. W. U. He then suspended for two years the most active members of the local such as Cooper, Steinberg and others, for the "crime" of being part of the progressive group. Horowich was latter suspended for a similar "crime". The final operation Dubinsky made in order to rid himself of the opposition resulted in 26 active members being suspended from the local. These 26 active members were suspended for no other crime than that of being staunch fighters against his strike-breaking and betrayal of the cloak and dress makers as well as against the cutters.

Progressives Are Powerful.
At the present the progressive group represents a powerful and determined opposition which put fear into the hearts of Dubinsky and his clique. The progressive cutters group has for the past four years sunk its roots deep into the ranks of the cutters receiving great support from the rank and file.

All of the above facts will surely not find any place in the speeches of the Dubinsky and Sigmans and not in the so-called "history" of Local 10 which has been published by the administration.

The conglomerated underworld heroes and the poisonous elements thrown off from the body of the union who are not interested in the above facts. Their only desire is one bottle of whisky after another. The cutters—rank and file—who lived thru all the struggles and are really interested in the welfare of the union should certainly have a real celebration of the 25th anniversary of their union. A celebration of the cutters and for the cutters.

Such a celebration will certainly take place at another occasion in the near future.

The present celebration is the Dubinsky-Sigman clique's last one in the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Boston City Council, Jingo League, Secret Spies, Trail Pioneers

BOSTON, March 27.—Boston's city council has started another red scare by asking Mayor Nichols and District Attorney Foley to hunt for distributors of Communist pamphlets among school children in two working class districts. The Industrial Defense Assn. Inc., a professional patriotic organization, started Councilman Robert Wilson on the hunt. Wilson is also seeking Governor Fuller's aid through "the secret service branch of the government."

Two Million Married Women Work in U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 27 (FP)—Two million married women in the United States are employed at wages in industry, says Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. This represents an increase of 41 per cent in the last 10 years in the number of married women employed in mechanical and manufacturing plants.

CROWDS SEE "BREAKING CHAINS" BENEFIT FOR DEFENSE OF JAILED CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS

Over six thousand workers saw the famous motion picture "Breaking Chains" which was presented yesterday at New Star Casino for the benefit of the Defense Fund for imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. Before the final showing of the picture had taken place last night, Henry Robbins, chairman of the Defense Committee, reported that over \$500 had been taken in collections, and that at every performance the hall was crowded with hundreds of people standing.

Large Funds For Defense.
"It was an overwhelming success,"

Photographic Workers Hold An Organization Meeting This Evening

A mass meeting for the purpose of beginning an intensive campaign to organize all unorganized photographic workers in New York will be held tonight at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

A number of prominent speakers will talk on the general problem of labor organization and on the definite work before the photographers of the city.

Darrow and Dry Chief To Debate April 23

Clarence Darrow, noted Chicago lawyer, will tell Wayne B. Wheeler, head of the Anti-Saloon League, just why professional prohibitionists make him sick, when he appears in a debate at Carnegie Hall on April 23.

Darrow is going to maintain that "The National Prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic is detrimental to the public welfare," and Wheeler will attempt to deny it.

In commenting on the forthcoming battle Darrow declared that "the prohibitionists are the only bunch of fanatics, I think, who are hell-bent on poisoning a person for breaking a law which is only a misdemeanor. Might as well hang a person for swearing."

Darrow Discusses Criminals.
Clarence Darrow speaking at the New School of Social Research, on the subject of "Criminal Law and the Criminal" stated that juries were very often composed of twelve unintelligent men who were called upon to decide whether or not a thirteenth man was worse or better than they were.

Teachers Union To Put Up Fight Over Firing Of Wagner, Prize Poet

Fraternal greetings were exchanged Saturday between Brooklyn, N. Y., and the sleepy little town of Dayton, Tenn., with the discharge of Charles A. Wagner, a young poet, from the Berriman Junior High School.

Wagner, a recent graduate of Columbia, and winner of the Alfred Knopf prize for the best volume of verse in 1925, told the Teachers' Union that he was fired because "he had dared teach the theory of evolution to his pupils," in the cause of his work as a geography instructor. He declares that the assertion of the principal of the school that he was fired for "incompetence" is the usual official alibi in delicate cases of this kind.

Meanwhile, Dr. Henry R. Linville, head of the Teachers' Union, announces that he intends making a public issue of the case.

Tong Warfare Ended; Peace Pact Is Signed

Permanent peace between the warring tongs of Chinese in the United States was declared in a pact signed at a secret meeting yesterday at noon.

The peace pact was signed in a room at the Hotel Pennsylvania while squads of policemen paced the corridors and guarded every entrance. It was received with a jubilant celebration. Messengers were even then hurrying to the Chinese headquarters in the five boroughs and the wires were carrying the word to all parts of the country.

Young Building Trades Workers Meet Tuesday

A special fraction meeting of Young Workers' League members who work in the building trades will be held Tuesday evening, March 29, 7 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., Room 46.

American Soldiers Kill Each Other Over Gun

SAN FRANCISCO March 27.—Two enlisted men at the Fort Scott barracks got into a quarrel today over the possession of an automatic pistol. The fight became serious, and each shot and killed the other. The dead: Private Perry Holmes of Indiana, and Private William O. Escue, of Lynneville, Tenn.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

Post-War Conditions Broke About Housing Situation; Tenants Enemies Exposed

"What and who brought about the present housing situation?" is the question answered in today's article by Will de Kalb, DAILY WORKER housing investigator. In the subsequent articles in the series, the proof of the existence of a housing shortage will be revealed, the danger of the slums to the health and morals of the inhabitants will be described, and the methods by which the situation is being met will be cited.

By WILL DE KALB.
That a crime has been committed against the public weal has been proved by previous articles in this series. Now the question of paramount importance is, "What and who caused the housing shortage?"

After the war, the American expeditionary forces were demobilized in and near New York. This brought many new prospective tenants into the clutches of the landlord. Post-war depression made it difficult for people to get jobs elsewhere, so they flocked to New York, "wonder city of the world," as it has been press-agented. Workers in foreign countries found the rehabilitation period too difficult to live in, since only the wealthy were being rehabilitated, so they emigrated to America, were admitted through Ellis Island, and they settled in New York. Conditions became unbearable down on the farm, so many country-folk left their homesteads and came to the big city. All in all, New York became a lodestone that attracted all classes and races of people, all anxious to work, make a living, and live good, normal and productive lives.

Landlords Reorganize.
But the landlords sensed this new demand for rooms. They knew that the line of applicants would increase, instead of diminish. He saw his chance. He re-organized his dying organizations. He started new ones. Rents were raised. Tenants, who could not be raised high enough, were evicted. No repairs were ever to bring a frown to the brow of an all-powerful landlord. His were the legislator and the jurist. All he had to do was gather in the coin.

Then the era of rent-gouging began. In the coldest nights of winter, families were forced on the streets, with all their possessions, because they could not meet an additional raise. People starved to pay the landlord. As many as a dozen families occupied one three-room apartment, meant only for one. Boarders were taken in, in addition to the family, and morals were thrown by the board. People lived in a squalor and filth that almost belied the fact that this is the twentieth century.

Legislators Revenge.
Then the emergency rent laws, after much agitation, were passed. The landlords' organizations had a powerful lobby that made days of debate necessary before the bill received a majority. Many law-makers did not attend the sessions so that they would not have to declare themselves.

But the public demanded relief. The law-makers knew that their chances for re-election were not worth anything if they did not remedy the housing situation. The emergency rent laws were passed and the rent-gouging activities of the landlords were curbed.

Laws Curb Gougers.
The landlord could gouge almost as much as ever, though. Only, if he raised the rent too high, the tenant could fight him in court. He also had to "improve" the flat a little before he could raise beyond the limit fixed by law. And if a judge who had political aspirations was sitting on the bench, he occasionally turned down the graft offered by the landlords' organization, and decided against him. So the landlord had to watch his step. But always his organizations were behind him, fighting for him, conniving new ways to beat the tenants, and conferring with legal experts to find ways and means of breaking the law.

Who are the men, and organizations who brought about the housing situation? Who are the men responsible for the high rents paid by the workers even today? Right at the outset, I would mention Stewart Browne, president of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, and untiring fighter for the "rights" of the landlord. For the past ten years, Browne has headed his organization, and it is freely admitted that there is none who can succeed him.

Browne, The Lobbyist.
At every session of the legislature, Browne is to be found, lobbying, talking, pleading, conniving, to get laws passed and quashed, all to the favor and for the benefit of the landlord. Browne has as his lieutenants Charles W. Eidt and Ernest N. Adler, two of the cleverest realtors in the city. A diabolical triumvirate, if one considers the tenant's side of the question.

The "big-moneyed" gang, however, is the Real Estate Board of New York. It is this organization, to which many of the builders are affiliated, which brought influence to bear so that only less than one per cent of the new buildings in Manhattan, and two per cent in the Bronx and Brooklyn, rented for less than \$12.50 a room. Headed by Lawrence W. Elliman, this organization is next in importance to the United, in the score of machinations against the rent-payer.

Other Organizations.
Other organizations and individuals include H. H. Decker, president of the

National Association of Real Estate Boards; S. C. Leech, president of the Long Island Real Estate Board; Charles Partridge, president of the Real Estate Board of Brooklyn, the Real Estate Board of the Bronx, the Real Estate Board of Staten Island, and the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association, an organization that guarantees to employ legal trickery to enable a landlord to continue his gouging policies.

And the tenants have other enemies, in their own camp. There is former alderman, Louis Zeltner, a leader in the East Side Board of Trade, who denies the existence of slums, and opposes legislation that would do away with them. There is Harry Schlacht, president of the Downtown Chamber of Commerce, who has opposed legislation to curb the rent-gouging of landlords in the poorer districts.

Vicious Enemies.
Most vicious of all, though, are Senator Reburn and Assemblyman Gavagan, from Manhattan, who were the leading opponents to the emergency rent laws, attacking them as "class legislation." They said they were proposed to benefit one class at the expense of the other. But the politicians would not grant that the laws are made for the benefit of the majority of the people. They were frank and blunt, and admitted that laws are made for the moneyed class.

To make their effrontery more acceptable to their real estate friends, the assemblyman, with the endorsement of the senator, introduced a bill into the house to protect the apartments renting at \$20 per room, and take them outside the sphere of the emergency rent laws. It was fortunate for the tenant that this bill was defeated.

Workers Party Has Plan.
These are the enemies of the emergency rent laws. These are the enemies of housing relief. These are the causes that made the emergency rent laws necessary. What are you going to do about it?
There is only one course of action for the honest tenant. The Workers (Communist) Party has a housing program. It is going to back this program with its full strength in the next election. The real estate men haven't one iota of money enough to buy it off. It is up to you to give your full support to this program.

Ford Plant Creates Millions But Leaves Workers Unprotected

(By Worker Correspondent)
In Green Island, N. Y. there is a Ford shop. A year ago a swinging crane tipped over, nearly killing three workmen in the yard of the plant. This crane is run by electricity, and the cable supplying the current is strung along the ground and is usually bad, especially in wet weather. The company is too cheap to buy an overhead crane.

Lost Fingers
On March 23rd, about 4 A. M., Louis Dodge, a resident of Green Island, stumbled over this cable in the yard and fell. At the same time they were backing in some railroad cars, and one of his hands went under a wheel and mashed his fingers. He has a wife and three little children. About a year ago this same worker was injured in the back and was laid up for over two months, while working in the Ford plant, and he was never paid anything for his loss of time.

Free Love Upheld By a Berlin Judge

BERLIN, March 27.—"Free love is neither indecent, nor dishonorable, for either man or woman in this modern age."
"Allegation that a girl has indulged in free love does not constitute libel or slander, providing she is not already engaged."
Such is the decision of Judge Sieber, in Vienna.
The case: A girl sued a man for libel because he had claimed that he had been on intimate terms with her. The verdict—action dismissed.

SCOTT NEARING
On
League of Nations
Or Soviet Union
TUESDAY, MARCH 29th
8:30 P. M.
Brownsville Labor Lyceum
219 Sackman Street.
Auxiliaries
Co-operative Educational Assn.

SWEATSHOPS REEK WITH FILTH IN BROWNSVILLE DISTRICT; BOSSES FLOURISH GUNS AND CLUBS

By SAMUEL CAMIEL
Non-unionism with low wages and sweatshop conditions is flourishing in Brownsville cloak contracting shops. This section of the city has become a center for small competing contract shops. There are two or three hundred scattered throughout the district employing about two thousand workers, most of whom are non-union. Many of these shops are located in wooden shacks which long ago were condemned as dangerous fire hazards.

Brownsville Cloak Sweatshops
Visiting such a shop on East New York Avenue, the writer climbed two flights of shabby steps and found no safety in attempting to hold on to a broken banister. A single gas jet, flickering in the lower hall was the only source of illumination. A fire in this timber-box would undoubtedly result in a loss of many workers' lives.

Doors Locked
The doors of the contractors factory were locked tight. Only after five minutes of persuasion and of assurance was I permitted to enter. Here I was greeted with a strange sight. Two men held revolvers in their fists and another had a large, lead pipe poised on his shoulders ready to strike any unwelcome intruders.

The left was about sixty feet long and forty feet wide. A rank odor, obviously coming from the toilets, came to my nostrils as soon as I was permitted to enter the loft. The wooden floor was dirty and some of the boards were loose. Four small windows, none open, were the only visible means of ventilation.

Five Italian women and two men were hard at work, never once lifting their eyes from the garments they were making. Later I learned from one of them that they were non-union workers and that they earned from \$25.00 to \$45.00 a week for about 55 hours labor.

Dangerous Shop Conditions
This condition was found to be the same in many other shops that were visited. Men and women were work-

ing all hours and under most unsanitary and dangerous conditions for a mere pittance a week.
The bosses are also complaining. Their shops are losing propositions and many are going out of business through sheer necessity. The contractor blames the jobber for his plight. These jobbers have large, beautifully furnished offices and show-rooms and a large stock room. They do no manufacturing and employ no clothing workers.

These jobbers are the masters of the contractors. By having the contractors compete against each other, the jobber always holds the whip over them and is assured of paying a minimum price for the garments which he needs. The non-union help employed by the contractors, and the many manufacturers who are now going into the jobbing business to evade the union cause much unemployment among the union workers.

Jobbers Indifferent
A jobber told me: "Let them ruin themselves if they like. Why should I worry if they cut each other's throats? If I can get my garments made cheaply I don't give a damn who makes them. In this case the contractor is the cheapest. He can turn out the work at a cheaper cost to me than can the union workers. And furthermore, I am completely rid of the union nuisance."
This is typical of all the jobbers. It is they who cause the miserable conditions found in the sweat-shops.

A union worker said to me: "The union-worker in the ladies' cloak industry should be awakened to the facts and make a united effort to see that all of the worker exploiting shops are shut down."

Dies From Landry's Disease.
FALL RIVER, Mass., March 27.—Gill Estrella, victim of Landry's disease, over whom a desperate fight had been waged to keep him alive for the last several days, died at 7:40 o'clock tonight.



Build a Revolutionary Monument to Comrade Ruthenberg

Comrade Ruthenberg's ashes are about to be transported to Moscow to be laid at the foot of the famous Kremlin Wall, alongside the graves of the revolutionary heroes from all parts of the world. We must have a monument for him here. Shall it be a monument of brick and stone? Is this the most lasting form of monument we can conceive? To perpetuate the memory of Comrade Ruthenberg merely in brick and stone is to run contrary to everything which he stood for. He stood for activity. He stood for a constant forward surge of our movement. He typified opposition to passivity and inertia. His monument must bring this home.

What more appropriate monument can we erect to the memory of Comrade Ruthenberg than a stronger and better DAILY WORKER? What greater service can we render to the revolutionary movement of which Comrade Ruthenberg was the leader? What more powerful weapon can we create in order to carry out his appeal to "Fight On"?

The Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund has been established in order to build a stronger and better DAILY WORKER, a more

powerful weapon in the class struggle. A stronger and better DAILY WORKER will not come by wishing for it. It will only come if we work for it. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel, everyone. Give, what you can afford. Give, regularly. Give and urge your fellow workers to do the same.

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

Seizure of Nanking Is Typical of Restraint of the People's Revolution

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

PRESIDENT Cal Coolidge and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur met at the White House in Washington last Saturday noon to exchange reports on the latest developments in China.

The newspaper reports do not give extended details as to this meeting. The Nanking massacre stuff had fallen flat. The excuse, eagerly sought for, to open hostilities on a large scale against the Chinese people, had exploded into thin air.

The report of the International News Service, for instance, of this meeting between the red-baiting secretary of the navy and the strikebreaker president, should be made a part of history. It reads:

"Secretary Wilbur went to the White House shortly before noon and informed President Coolidge that 'all of the Americans are out of Nanking'."

"Wilbur said the navy's advisers indicated only one had been killed, Dr. J. E. Williams, and two wounded, a Miss Moffatt and a Mr. Hobart."

That was all. And it hasn't been proven that the People's army was responsible for this killing.

When bootleggers, beer runners and hijackers run amuck in Chicago the casualties are greater.

Yet in Chicago, as has been brought out in the municipal campaign now raging there, the attorney general of the state refuses to permit any investigation of such shootings, for instance, as the McSwiggan affair that resulted in three deaths.

The incident at Nanking, when the People's Armies took over this important city with nearly half a million population, is proof of the ability of the Nationalist government to maintain revolutionary "law and order." It is the highest tribute that could possibly be paid to the discipline of the Nationalist soldiers and the self-restraint of the Chinese masses.

When the People's armies successfully seized the city, it meant that 5,000 northern troops, the allies of the imperialists, including white (counter-revolutionary) Russian mercenaries, had to be driven out. Yet in this clash only one American life was lost, that of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Williams, who ought to have been back in his home town of Shawnee, Ok., instead of trying to carry the bible gospel of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company to a people who had no stomach for it.

The imperialist government of the United States, however, is not worried about the fate of the Rev. Dr. Williams. When Wilbur and Coolidge met their only regret could have been that there were not more casualties to offer them a better excuse to come to the rescue of Standard Oil and other American investments in the Far East.

American workers and farmers demand that missionaries and the agents of big business get out of China, that all warships, with their hordes of marines and bluejackets be withdrawn. That will be the best protection for American lives in the present situation.

But the government at Washington decrees differently. Politicians, diplomats, swivel chair generals and admirals meet and decide to rush 1,500 additional marines to China. The nearly 4,000 marines and blue jackets already in China, with more than half a hundred warships, have not proved sufficient to stir up the necessary amount of trouble, to provide an excuse for an actual declaration of war. More must be sent. More are being sent.

But at the same time the campaign of the workers and farmers in this country against the sending of these trouble makers, and the withdrawal of the imperialist forces already in the Orient, continues and grows.

Thinking labor can have no sympathy for those who lose their lives in the pay of the profit masters. They sell themselves for a piece of gold. They all have a price. They get their pay.

Labor in this country should be solely concerned with the fate of Chinese labor.

There is truth in the poster that is now being displayed in Shanghai showing a foreigner stabbing a Chinese girl.

It may be taken for granted, however, that practically every atrocity tale that comes thru, trying to picture great numbers of Americans massacred, is an empty lie. The faked massacre at Nanking should live for a long time as a warning to workers in this country not to believe the nonsense that appears in the kept press.

The DAILY WORKER has published the facts of American atrocities in China. Readers will remember that last year The DAILY WORKER gave considerable space to a letter from an American soldier in Shanghai who took great pride in the bloody role that he played in helping to suppress the general strike in that city.

Remember the opening paragraph of his letter, written in the American Club, at Shanghai, to a friend in the United States as follows:

"Dear Hank: Just before the battle, fellah, I'll write you a few lines from Shanghai—Li'l Ole Shanghai, where we spend the morning designing bridges, the noon fighting booze in the Astor House bar, and the afternoons and evenings shooting blood-thirsty Chinese. Yeah, even the wildest of us soon get tired of war, and even the most cold-blooded of us soon get tired of seeing the streets gory and veritable shambles."

The "blood-thirsty" Chinese were men, women and children who had gone on strike at the Shanghai textile mills, refusing to work the 12 and 14-hour day at a starvation wage.

Reminiscent of the Passaic, New Jersey, textile strike, this American writes of how death was dealt out to the Shanghai textile workers as follows:

"This afternoon we were armed for a long campaign, had killed ten Chinese, crippled many for life, and had spilled blood all over Nanking Road—to protect our interests."

"Well, when we were about to open fire again, and this time to perhaps kill hundreds, two of our armored cars arrived, each with one-inch steel walls, turrets, and machine guns mounted like in tanks—and these cars drove full speed into the mobs."

"The injury was appalling, two crushed to death, their guts spurting all over the streets, broken legs, ribs, and battered bodies caused by the mad rush for safety."

At another point this soldier of imperialism wrote: "The slaughter was pretty, seven at the first session, with the usual street full of heathens crawling on all fours, bleeding and screaming, and the usual street full of gore."

In the face of a century of provocation, the loss of one American life at Nanking, when this city was taken over by the People's armies, will stand forth as the greatest testimony possible of the calm restraint of a great people struggling to be free. The Chinese people's revolution has the numbers on its side. It moves like an irresistible glacier pushing imperialism and all its frantic allies into the Pacific Sea.

The Austrian Working Women in the Factories

By BERTHA BRAUNTHAL, Vienna. THE position of the working women in Austria is deteriorating from year to year. Austria is a small country the industry of which is no longer able to compete on the world market with the more technically developed countries like Germany and England. As the employers cannot rationalize their production, they are endeavoring to maintain the anarchistic capitalist system by means of the intensification of labor, cutting down wages and prolonging the working day.

Women Workers First
The working women are the first to fall victims to this offensive on the part of the employers. This offensive is not meeting with the necessary resistance on the part of the working class as the GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT is being used by the employers to worsen the conditions of those still in employment.

The number of unemployed at the beginning of February amounted to a total of 1,800,000 workers, of whom, one third are working women. Moreover, the latter are not so well organized as the men, as is shown by the fact that at the end of 1925, out of a total of 807,515 organized workers only 185,922, i. e. 23.02% were women. It must be admitted that working women do not take an active part in Trade Union life, while the Socialist Trade Union leaders do not make any effort to attract the women into this work and to educate them.

Socialists Inactive
Thanks to the inactivity and the submissive attitude of the social-democratic party, which has practically the whole of the working class organized in its ranks, (out of a population of seven million there are 600,000 social democratic party members), the employers are proceeding to rob the workers of the last remnants of their revolutionary achievements.

Thus they are demanding that the workers give up their ANNUAL HOLIDAY to which they are entitled by law, whilst in practice the bosses manage to dodge this law by the expedient of dismissing women workers just before their holidays are due and engaging women again after a fortnight.

The same contemptible trickery is practiced in the case of pregnant women who are dismissed some time before their confinement in order to avoid the expenses under the health insurance law. Cases have been recorded where, following on such brutal action on the part of the employers, expectant mothers have committed suicide, rather than face the appalling hopeless prospect of childbirth coupled with the horrors of unemployment.

Bosses Threaten Lock Out
The bosses are now threatening to lock out their entire staffs unless they agree to work longer, generally TEN HOURS A DAY, and renounce their right to a holiday. Thus it often happens that after the dismissal of a number of workers, those left in the factory have to work more intensively in order to make up for those dismissed. Where there were twelve working women, ten have now to per-

form the same amount of work as was formerly done by twelve. The exploitation of working women is most strikingly shown where women working on time rates have to perform the preparatory work for men engaged on piece work. These women are compelled to work at the same breakneck speed as the men in order that the latter shall not be kept waiting for material. The consequence is an appalling increase in the number of ACCIDENTS, which according to official statistics rose from 2417 cases in 1924 to 2624 in 1925. At the same time women receive much LOWER WAGES than the men. Among the cases mentioned above, in a certain factory whilst the men earn 50-60 (Austrian) shillings a week on piece work the women only get 28-32 shillings, i. e. less than one English pound for practically the same work. As a rule the women earn in the very best cases two-thirds, but generally only one half of the almost starvation wages of the men.

Equal Pay for Equal Work
The Communists are everywhere putting forth the demand of EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK, and as the result of our agitation the social democratic women brought forward the same demand at their last party conference in October. As a matter of fact this demand is not realized even in the various undertakings and works which are under the control of the social democrats. It is characteristic of this party which is continually boasting of being the most "Left" and model revolutionary party in the Second International, that its leader, Otto Bauer, considered it necessary, at the behest of some prominent trade union leaders, to declare at a party conference that this demand—equal pay for equal work—need not be realized immediately as it would encounter great difficulties in view of the economic crisis now prevailing.

Just as in regard to the question of equal pay for equal work, so the social democrats have betrayed the interests of the working women in regard to the abominable ANTI-ABORTION LAW. In spite of all the big talk, not only has no serious fight been put up by the Socialist Party of Austria for the abolition of this law under which many working women are flung into prison for practising abortion, but at the above-mentioned Party Conference a motion calling for the complete abolition of the anti-abortion law was rejected.

Communists in Serious Struggle
Only the COMMUNIST PARTY, in spite of the fact that it is still small, is carrying on a serious struggle against all the laws and conditions oppressing the working women. At this year's INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY the Party put forward the following main slogans:

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.
EXTENSION OF PROTECTION FOR WORKING WOMEN AND MOTHERS.
ABOLITION OF THE ANTI-ABORTION LAWS.

THRU THE CLASS STRUGGLE TO THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT!

Hallelujah!
The radio has brought a gleam of joy into the life of this sad chronicler. Now he is able to smoke and snicker during a church sermon—or even send the session. Two years of compulsory chapel and church are avenged!

Attention New Playwrights!
We should like to join the round of discussion started by Messrs. Lyons, Shields and Allen, but our local (606) of the National Brotherhood of Columists very strictly enforces the rules against the purchase of theatre tickets and the paying of restaurant checks. Perhaps we shall never see "Loudspeaker" or "Earth."

Compensation
A varied and hectic set of experience teaches one that a rolling stone gathers no coin of the realm, a shiny suit and a heluva lot of fun.

Mrs. Feitelbaum
"The gobdidge man, mommer!"
"Tell him we don't want any!"

Could Not Repay Loan, Young Worker Commits Suicide When Scolded

(By A Worker Correspondent). DENVER, Colo., March 27.—Sam Daldow, 17, a junior at high school, attempted suicide recently by taking poison.

Instead of metaphysical wonderings and of trying to find out about things after death like most of the recent student suicides he had the great here and now to worry about.

He worked for the Tramway Company after school as a trailer conductor and said he had to have money for change so he borrowed \$25.00 from a loan shark.

He paid the \$25 with interest back, but had to borrow some more right soon and when he could not pay it back the loan company started to send letters to his home. His mother was angry because he borrowed money and he didn't know what to do, he said. Perplexed by life's difficulties he tried to end it all by death.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Letters From Our Readers

What is Proletarian Art?

Dear Editor, Daily Worker: What is this proletarian art I hear these learned birds talk about? It seems that it's something that every radical tries to attain and something that "The New Masses" made a sorry mess over. Way up here in the Bronx we haven't much temerity, but this much we are emboldened to say:

The guys who are looking for proletarian art in Greenwich Village or are trying to concoct some out of their own little heads are filled with the juice of the pretzel. What the matter with them is that they never worked at eighteen per. If they did they would find out what proletarian art is. They ought to hear the music of a truck-driver's oaths when he finds out that he's going the wrong way on a one-way street, and there's a cop at the end of the block—and no chance for turning. They ought to have to attend countless fraction meetings, membership meetings, committee meetings; they ought to do the countless little things that take the Communist's time and energy. Then, perhaps, in their few spare moments, would they write something that would approach that nebulous proletarian art they get so excited about.

Anyway, comrades, here's something from my typewriter which does not purport to be proletarian or any other kind of art, for that matter. I'm mean enough to hope that the New Magazine of The Daily Worker is so starved for copy that you'll even print some of my stuff. —SIMEON GERSON, 1256 Findlay Ave.

Wants Movie Column

Editor, Daily Worker: Where is Walt Carmon and what has become of Sylvan Pollack? I enjoy Harbor Allen's reviews and chuckle at A. B. Magill's destruction of pseudo-revolutionary play-acting, but—these shows rarely leave New York City, and a review without the possibility of viewing the show is like doughnuts minus coffee. The movie, on the contrary, has nation-wide presentation and is generally more within the range of the plebian purse. An when W. C. reviews a screen story he interests us whether we live in N. Y. C., Podunk, or even Northampton, Mass. Is it possible that Walt is sulking in Chicago since the removal to New York,—and how does this excuse Sylvan Pollack, whom I believe to be a New Yorker? Give us more movie reviews and less bulletins of what's playing in New York theatres. The "Daily" is a National paper.

More power to Lyons' "Footnotes" and O'Flaherty's column, but have we gained them to lose Max Schachtman's "Weekly Review"? 'T would be a shame.

Personal regards from our branch to Comrade Miller whom we miss greatly, and comradely greetings to the rest of the editorial staff.—AL BINCH, Boston, Mass.

Urges Ban On "Peaches."

Editor, Daily Worker: It isn't enough that the capitalist press has been plaguing us with this Peaches and Browning stuff.

How regrettable it is that even our own "Daily" should allow the symposium conducted by Edgumet to follow the example of the capitalist press, the purpose of which is to corrupt the minds of the workers. With comradely greetings.—HARRY WILKES.

Replies to Scissorbill

Editor, Daily Worker: I would like to meet Mr. Scissorbill and give him a piece of my mind. If it were not for ignoramus like Mr. Scissorbill Communism would thrive more readily. A man who favors bosses when he only receives eighteen dollars a week is a fool. I wonder how he manages to live on that salary. Most probably he lives on the propaganda that the bosses hand out and for eighteen dollars he works like a mule.

Mr. Scissorbill, some of the best brains belong to the Communists and the true meaning of Communism has not gone through your thick head yet. If we had less fools like you and more intelligent men like that "damn red" this world would be a better place to live in. I am, Against the bosses.—A STUDENT.

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.

TWO HYMNS OF HATE, AND A HYMN OF HOPE

Joseph Kalor

1.
The oozing slime of your minds has defiled all things; the whip in your hands has lashed all things, love, friendship, brotherhood, all things; and sanity itself you drowned in the putrid vomit of your souls!

These things—by God! We shall remember!
You have robbed, beaten, killed, and the smirk on your face deepens, and your hands close in pious affirmation of the goodness of God, a God created in your own image, bestial, cruel, insatiable!

The worker that toiled at your command, sweated blood in smelters, toiled in the damp hell of coal mines, shriveled in factories, was beaten in jails, sold like a slave that your paunch might burst with your gluttony, you suffocated in the filth of your insatiable greed, and as he fell, you only lashed him the more, frothing at the mouth!

These things—yes, by God! we shall remember them!

2.
I was told America was my sweetheart, that she was the light of liberty, that she fought the leprosy of ignorance, war, and race hatred. I fell for that stuff, that bank. I was ready to die for her.

That was before I caught her fornicating with the bestial Gods that strip the earth of all beautiful things; that was before I caught her pimping for the fat complacent men loling like swine in their high chairs, while my brothers were hung by the rope in their hands!

That was before I caught her stabbing Niagara, trying to throttle Mexico, joining with the rest of the whores in the mad swinish dance over China!

If they come to me with that sweetheart stuff again, by God! I'll know what to do!
I know now who my sweetheart is, and I'll never forget, even though they rape, murder, and burn her before my eyes, by God! I will never forget!

O God! Darkness! Darkness! Monstrous, horrible darkness!

Out of the whirling agony that is the earth
Vomit clouds of acrid smoke!
Blood flooding the land, coloring the waters.
Cosmos itself on the wrack!

Dark! Out of the womb of darkness,
Slender fingers of light come stealing,
Bathing the tortured earth with waves of delicious warmth.

O blessed light! O beautiful unconquerable force!

HOMELESS CHILDREN — IN U. S. S. R. AND IN THE U. S. A.

We offer here one of a series of four articles from our correspondent in Moscow on a problem about which, much noise was made recently in the capitalist press. In each of them one definite aspect will be taken up frankly and in detail. And as in the case of this one, not only will the truth be told about conditions in Russia, but this condition will be compared with those prevailing in capitalist countries—even in the richest on earth, the United States of America. In almost every case this comparison will be based upon government publications, and elsewhere on unquestionable non-Communist authorities. Inasmuch as this problem is a deep social problem it cannot be dealt with in any narrow reportorial manner. It involves questions of law, family, health, labor, education—and above all the class character of the two states involved.

There are three chief sources that account for the problem of homeless children in the Soviet Union: (1) The direct heritage from czarism and capitalism; (2) the imperialist and civil war; (3) the famine of 1921.

First, there is a direct heritage from czarism and capitalism in children of those elements so submerged by capitalist misery that they do not at once respond to the new conditions of the proletarian state, especially since in the beginning all efforts must be concentrated so sharply on the fight for life against the imperialist foes that, despite the best of intentions, proletarian social welfare work must wait.

Also in America.
All countries will bequeath such a heritage to their young proletarian dictatorship. An American writer recently boasted that, thanks to the "force", "40,000 children who would not otherwise have been provided for on Christmas day were given a big feed in the police stations." (Fosdick, "American Police Systems.")

The Philadelphia Bureau of Children has stated that "about 100,000 children in Pennsylvania need some form of care, either public or private, away from their own homes or within their own homes under mothers' assistance." ("The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," Sept., 1925, p. 159.)

But the Russian road was an especially heavy one. Prof. Gernet states that the number of families below the poverty line in Petersburg alone in 1914 amounted to almost 36,000, and that by 1916 this had risen to 83,000. Estimating two children per family we have a potential army of waifs of staggering size in the former capital alone, an army greater than the total still to be cared for throughout the whole Soviet realm—a sixth of the earth.

American Child Workers.
In shedding its crocodile tears over the boys on Russian streets on winter nights, the American press loses sight of its own army of children engaged in the so-called "street trades," a euphemism which hides a large part of the "bezprzhorni" problem in capitalist countries. Even in rich America two million children must work for their living—which is a condition from which Soviet Russia is happily free. Adults only sell newspapers and deliver telegrams, special delivery letters, packages, etc. The adult cobbler is the only bootblack. The boys and girls go to school until it is time to continue their training in the industries.

But in America, the 1923 report of the chief of the children's bureau, department of labor (p. 16), states that in the American city of Wilkes-Barre, for instance, five out of every hundred school children are engaged in "street trades," half of them under the age of 12, even though the state law expressly forbids such employment to boys under 14.

Under-aged Newsies.
One-fifth of the newsboys were under 10 years of age—and "newsies" are reported to furnish 66 per cent of the reform school inmates in New York, 75 per cent in Philadelphia. In the 1920 official report of the same "children's bureau" (p. 22), we are told that in a mining town "2% of the boys and 1% of the girls had worked—family need was the reason most frequently given for the children leaving and going to work—nearly 3% of the fathers had had periods of unemployment during the year and one-fifth had met with accidents at their work."

Capitalism Breaks Family.
The effect of capitalist family relationships and of the street environment on American child slaves will be gone into later in taking up the false press charges that the problem of the Russian waif is "a distressing result of the Bolshevik efforts to destroy the family and the church." For the present it is enough to show that the streets of capitalist countries are by no means clear of children on wintry nights.

Worst In Colonies.
Bad as conditions are in the more developed metropolises, they are even worse in the colonies where capitalist exploitation lays its most ruthless hand. Thus the 1922 report of the children's bureau admits (p. 19): "A large group of homeless children, estimated at 10,000, constitute a pressing problem of dependency in Porto Rico. The bureau made a schedule study of a considerable number of these children, which revealed not only their present needs but some of the causes which made them homeless. Interest has been aroused among official and unofficial agencies..." At that time this was by no means a new problem because the same official agency reported two years previously: "With 100,000 children between 8 and 14 out

of school in Porto Rico it cannot be supposed that all will keep out of mischief. If also there are several thousand destitute and uncared for waifs—etc" (p. 27). Thus two years after the Porto Rican "bezprzhorni" problem received official recognition in government reports it finally managed to reach the point where "official interest had been aroused." The day after the Bolshevik revolution the first homeless children were already living better than ever before in their lives in the palaces of the erstwhile nobility.

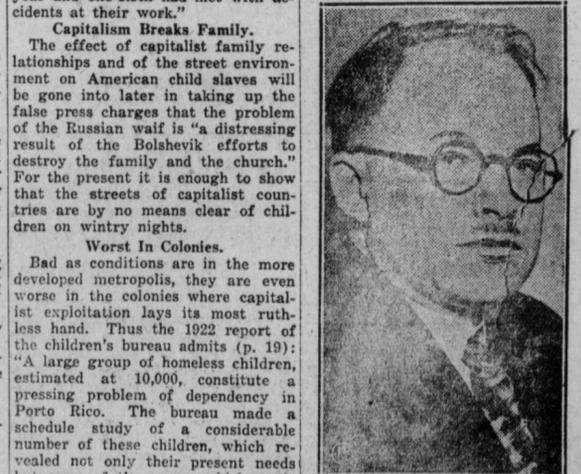
Russia Suffered Most
Secondly, in four years of imperialist war, Russia, as is well known, lost far more men than any of the other powers—Entente or Allies. To this must be added the frightful losses of the five years of military intervention and civil war when the Russian workers had to fight the conscript armies of the whole capitalist world. Those killed number 4,000,000; those incapacitated 9,000,000! Picture to yourself—if in 1919 every second man in the U. S.—from 20 to 55!—had been killed or wounded—then you will realize the losses in man power Russia suffered.

White Guards Kill Parents
The extent to which the young Soviet Republic was disturbed in its sorely needed work of industrial construction can be seen from the fact that 5,300,000 men still had to be kept under arms in the red armies at the end of 1920. (They have now been reduced to a local militia army of little more than one-tenth that number.)

At that time, while the whole vast country was being ravaged from end to end by the armies of the White generals and by their imperialist allies under fourteen flags (including the Stars and Stripes despite the fact that no war was ever declared against the Russian people), the children who escaped the White massacres and programs swelled the hordes of homeless and helpless children to staggering proportions.

Unprecedented Drought
Thirdly, came the most terrible famine in the history of Russia. Due to an unprecedented drought the whole Volga valley, the great granary of the country, shriveled into sterility. Col. Paxten Hibben reported that 27 million people were starving. That is just about one-half the total urban population of the U. S. A.—how would things look in America if every second inhabitant in each of the 287 cities, towns and villages were starving to death? And what would be the after effects if the people of all but one of the states west of the Mississippi had been visited by such a catastrophe? In January, 1922, it was stated in the American press that "so far all foreign relief organizations are supplying food to about 1,500,000 children; but these constitute only 20% of the total number of starving children." The famine was eventually overcome, and then followed a long grim struggle with its after-effects, in the closing chapters of which are to be included the more than 300,000 children which are still being provided for in homes and communes, and the possible 125,000 still to be won over to these or similar social arrangements.

In \$1,000,000 Case



Frederick L. Black, business manager of the "Dearborn Independent," which, with Henry Ford, is a defendant in Aaron Sapiro's \$1,000,000 libel suit being heard in Detroit.