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U. S. LABOR INVITED TO PAN-PACIFIC CONGRESS

Six More Killed in Non-union Coal Mine

Two Hundred Thousand Involved as Lock-out Extends; More West Virginians Strike

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 3.—Six coal miners were killed and a number of others badly burned in a coal dust explosion in the Cokeburg mine of the non-union Ellsworth Collieries Co., yesterday. This is the third fatal accident almost coinciding with the drive against the union and the declaration of the great lock-out in the central competitive fields.

Miners here take it as an ominous sign of the things to be expected thruout the entire American coal fields if the employers are successful in breaking the resistance of the union. All coal dust explosions are preventable, according to published statements of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, but there is a slight cost to the company involved, and only union organization has ever been able to force an employer to take the necessary precautions.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE new police commissioner is a Tammany man. We have this on the authority of Mayor Walker, so there should be no doubt as to the gentleman's qualification for the post. Further assurance is given us by grand shiek Olvany's statement that Tammany has no intention of interfering with the police department, tho Mr. Olvany admits that the new commissioner is an organization man and the mayor tells us that his dues are paid up to date. Which makes us suspicious that there is something wrong since people usually explain to hide facts, rather than to confirm them.

STRANGE how people continue to believe the statements of capitalist politicians no matter how often they are bamboozled. Calvin Coolidge continues to insist that his government is playing a lone hand in China and that the only object of the presence of American warships and marines in Chinese ports is the protection of American nationals. Yet American commanders join with England in bombarding a Chinese city and the naval officers do not receive even a slap in the wrist from the administration. Less American shrapnel from the Coolidge administration and less lying is what the Chinese want.

THE soft coal miners in the central competitive fields have laid down their tools or rather hauled up their tools. The life has ebbed out of the Jacksonville agreement and the operators have refused to renew it or discuss its renewal with the union. John L. Lewis is suspiciously silent. The voice that thundered so consistently and eloquently against the progressives is now reduced to something less than a whisper. The charges made by the Communists that Lewis intended to betray the miners and wreck the union are now being borne out by events.

THE capitalist papers and the organs of the coal associations are now chortling with glee over the

SIGMAN'S SABOTAGE OF WORKERS IN PRISON EXPOSED BY DEFENSE

While the Joint Defense and Relief Committee for Cloakmakers and Furriers has been busily engaged putting into operation plans to raise money for its work, Morris Sigman president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union seems to have been just as busily engaged with a campaign of slander, in a desperate attempt to destroy confidence in the committee and its work.

a Sigman hiring active as their attorney. "In the midst of the trial, Mr. Bushnell suddenly withdrew from the case, thereby making it appear that the men were guilty and for the first time giving the affair a serious aspect. Serious Charges. "It is important to note that in all these cases the defendants had been charged with very serious charges such as assault in the first and second degree, malicious mischief and in many cases had been indicted on all these counts. "These defendants were charged with the commission of felonies which in the event of conviction mean possible long sentences. The defendants were lead to believe that if they were to accept pleas of guilty of a simple assault, which is merely a misdemeanor, nominal punishment would be meted out, in small fines, etc. "Hoping to save their union the en-

U. S. JOINS INDEMNITY DRIVE AGAINST CHINA

Chiang Offers to Pay For Any Foreign Loss Nationalists Commit

SHANGHAI, April 3.—General Chiang Kai-shek today stated to the press that the Nationalist government would be willing to make complete recompense for all loss of foreign life and property in Nanking or elsewhere in China—if the Nationalist forces were proved in any way responsible for the loss.

In as much as there is evidence that all losses up to date were caused either by the foreign imperialist's bombardment or by the northern Chinese troops which are practically allies of the invaders, this was little satisfaction to those demanding "indemnities."

22,000 Workers Mass to Cheer The Freiheit

Unanimously Pass Resolution Against U. S. War on China

Resolutions vigorously denouncing the massacre of thousands of Chinese at Nanking and insisting that U. S. Government cease at once its unofficial war against the Chinese nationalists were unanimously adopted by the 22,000 workers who jammed Madison Square Garden Saturday night to celebrate the fifth jubilee of the establishment of "The Freiheit," Jewish Communist daily.

Meloch Epstein, Moissaye J. Olgin, Shachno Epstein, M. Saltzman, Ben Lifshitz, general secretary of the Jewish section of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers, joined in declaring that "The Freiheit" was engaged in fighting the battles, not only of the Jewish worker in America, but of all workers throughout the world.

A Fighting Organ The speakers told of the origins of the fighting Jewish daily, and of the need which it fills in the lives of the thousands of workers in America, and particularly in the industrial cities of the east.

The establishment of The DAILY WORKER in New York was greeted at the celebration and hopes for its growth and usefulness to the workers in their daily struggles were expressed. Greet Chinese Revolt. The resolution on the present situation in China is as follows: "Whereas the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese workers are engaged in a mighty struggle to throw off the chains of imperialist oppression and native tyranny, and

"Whereas our government has sent marines and battleships to China without being at war with that country, at the command of the bankers and imperialist investors in China, and our marines have participated in the shameful massacre of Nanking at the instigation of the Standard Oil Co. of New York (Socony) and other investors, and

New War Threatened. "Whereas we are thereby threatened with a new world war of the imperialist powers against China and the Soviet Union; "Therefore be it resolved by this meeting of 22,000 workers in Madison (Continued on Page Two)

More Gunboats; More Marines Sent East

Consul Sends Report Contradicted by Chen

WASHINGTON, April 3.—That the United States may attempt to smash the Chinese nationalist movement appeared likely last night when the state department made public "conclusions" of John K. Davis, consul at Nanking, attacking the Nationalists and declaring them responsible for the Nanking "outrages."

1,500 Marines Sail. In addition to the 1,550 marines sailing from San Diego this week, another 1,500 are being mobilized for service in China and regular army troops in Philippines and Hawaii are ready to sail for Shanghai at a moment's notice.

Davis's report comes on the heels of a vigorous denial by Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister, that Nationalist troops had anything to do with the attack on foreigners at Nanking. The disorders were due to Shantungese and White Russian mercenaries, he said.

Demand Huge Indemnity. That huge indemnities will be demanded by the United States from the Nationalists for the "outrages" committed by the Shantungese and the White Russians at Nanking, was clearly indicated in government circles. The administration is prepared to act upon the "conclusions" presented by Consul Davis.

Send 5,000 More Troops. LONDON, April 3.—Great Britain moved closer than ever to open war on the Nationalist Government when the war department announced that five thousand more troops would be dispatched to China.

Whether or not the Foreign Office succeeds in dragging the United States and Japan into an openly hostile attitude, the Cabinet is determined to fight the Nationalists. In a speech in which he bitterly attacked the Nationalist government, Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, urged Great Britain to demand that "such reparations as possible" be paid "for injuries done" in Nanking.

Wang Ching Wei to Shanghai. Wang Ching Wei, the chairman of the Hankow executive, is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Hankow for a conference with Chiang Kai Shek.

Japanese bluejackets at Hankow are reported to have clashed with Chinese there, after which residents of the Japanese concession in Hankow decided to leave. It was stated at Aldershot tonight that the Second Scots guards and the first Northampton regiment, ordered to China, would sail from England on April eleventh.

In diplomatic circles, it was stated that exchanges were continuing between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, regarding the demands to be made for reparations arising out of the Nanking outrages and it is probable that a joint communication will be sent to the People's Government within a few days. Clamor of War. The die-hard press is clamoring for a blockade of Chinese ports.

The dispatch of the 5,000 troops to Shanghai will raise the British "de-

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Issue Orders For Mobilization of Third Regiment of Marines

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Orders for the quick mobilization of a third regiment of U. S. marines at San Diego Calif., by the Navy Department were issued today as the Chinese situation became more acute. The mobilization is to be complete by the end of next week. The marines are expected to sail then. With one regiment in Shanghai, another now en route to San Diego to embark Sunday, this will make the third regiment for far east duty.

Prepare Troops For Chicago's Poll Riots

Capitalist Politicians Incite to Election Violence

CHICAGO, April 3.—Troops are being held in readiness for the gangsterism and bloodshed which always attends an election in Chicago. Tension in the mayoralty campaign increased tonight as the city was flooded with a fresh deluge of inflammatory campaign literature and vitriolic speeches. The election is Tuesday. Rioting at the polls is foreshadowed by the belligerent attitude of rival capitalist party gunmen in half a dozen wards.

Troops Ready. Plans went forward tonight to throw troops into the city at the first indication of disorder.

Possibility of a clash between the militia and the police force was not overlooked by observers. The police are loyal to Mayor William E. Dever, democrat, who is being bitterly opposed by William Hale Thompson, republican. Governor Len Small and the higher officers of the militia support Thompson.

Distribute Machine Guns. Machine guns were distributed among 105 squads of five police each. They will cruise through the danger zones in flivvers and on motorcycles.

Try To Start Race War. Thompson forces bitterly arraigned the Dever forces for injecting the race question into the campaign. Laborers were told by Dever lieutenants that Thompson's election would mean Chicago flooded with Negroes to take their places in mills and factories.

Thousands of circulars were being distributed tonight containing a cartoon showing a train loaded with Ne-

Jury of 1,500 in Mock Trial Find Traitors Guilty

It didn't take the jury, comprising over 1,500 fur workers and their wives, very long time to determine the guilt of Oizer Schachtman, I. Winnick, A. Sorkin, Isaac Wohl, and other officials of the reactionary International Fur Workers' Union tried on charges of betraying the interests of the workers and conspiring to destroy the fur workers' union.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and Louis Hyman, of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union acted as prosecutors in the "mock trial" held yesterday afternoon at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Lexington Ave. The trial arranged without rehearsal by the shop chairmen's council was participated in by a large number of witnesses, who brought out the evidence against the officials of the International. Proceeds from the affair will be devoted to assisting in the defense of cloakmakers and fur workers framed up on charges of assault in connection with the recent strike.

Australian, Chinese Unions Set Meeting

On May 1, in Canton, Delegates of Workers Discuss Imperialism, Make United Front

CHICAGO, April 3 (FP).—The Federated Press has received the following cable from Canton, China, inviting the American labor organizations to send delegates to the Pan-Pacific Labor Congress which opens under official Australian and Chinese labor auspices in Canton, May 1. The cable reads:

"The Trades Union Congress of the Commonwealth of Australia has authorized the All-China Federation of Labor to call a Pan-Pacific labor congress to meet at Canton May 1, 1927, under the joint official auspices of the two labor organizations. The trade union organizations of the United States are invited to send as many delegates as their resources permit.

Invitations have also been sent to the labor bodies of Canada, Mexico, and the South American countries on the Pacific, the Philippines, Japan, Korea, India, Indonesia and to all European labor federations having connections with the Far East through colonial or other affiliations, including those of Great Britain, France, Holland and the Soviet Union.

Canvass Whole Field. "The program arranged by the preparatory bureau, which has been working for a long time on the preliminary details of the conference, includes the bureau's report, the reports of delegates from the countries represented, the Pacific countries and the international trade union movement, labor and imperialism, international regulations regarding wages and hours, threats of war in the Pacific, labor and immigration problems, and closer relations between the labor movements of the Pacific countries.

Eastern Labor Movement. "This congress assumes great importance because of the growth of the labor movement in the Far East following the success of the Chinese Nationalist cause and its emphasis upon trade union organization and the rising national movements in the countries of the East under European and American imperialist influence. The gathering menace of a world war in the Pacific and the interrelations of labor interests everywhere, because of the international character of production and investment, add to the crucial nature of the conference.

Katz "Remembers." Katz, when he first told his story, said he did not know who had attacked him. Later under the stimulating effect of the reactionary right wing's influence, he decided he remembered Antonofsky, and Aaron Wortuns, both workers who are loyal to the Joint Board of the cloak and dressmakers. At the hour when Katz

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WORKERS' DELEGATION TO HANKOW DENOUNCES IMPERIALISTS' ATTACK

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.) HANKOW, China, April 3.—The International Workers' Delegation visiting here has just issued a proclamation to the workers of the world, calling upon them to prevent the imperialists from making war upon the Chinese people. It is as follows:

Briand "Takes Action" Against Communist For Pro-Chinese Addresses

PARIS, April 3.—Because Jacques Doriot, Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies, has made pro-Nationalist speeches in Shanghai and Hankow, the French government has decided "to take action against him."

Foreign Minister Briand has already presented the Ministerial Council with reports of Doriot's speeches and alleged attempts to foment revolt in the Far East.

vention in China is pregnant with immense dangers not only for the Chinese people but also for humanity as a whole. The armed intervention of British imperialism in China will be a signal for a new bloodbath, and a new world war. In these tragic circumstances, the Chinese people count on immediate action of the international proletariat to prevent armed intervention and its consequences. During two months our delegation has visited hundreds of workers, peasants, merchants, students, and women's organizations as well as the

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COOLIDGE EASING KELLOGG OUT OF JOB HE FAILS AT

Will Urge Incompetent to Take Little Trip

(By Our Staff Correspondent)
 WASHINGTON April 3.—Although he denied today with characteristic bull-headedness and irritability the latest—and authoritative—information of his retirement, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg is slated for the slings.

It is now positively known that President Coolidge is personally directing the foreign policy of the nation. Kellogg has been relegated to the position of mere office manager of the state department. Not only is Coolidge running the department but he is calling to his assistance prominent republican leaders and in one instance a former secretary, Charles E. Hughes. This is bitter medicine to Kellogg, and despite his excited denials, makes it only the more certain that he is through.

Hughes Criticizes.
 From an absolutely reliable source it is learned that only a few days ago, Hughes spent practically an entire afternoon with Coolidge. It is understood that they went over the entire foreign policy field, particularly as related to Central America—Mexico and Nicaragua—and China.

Hughes is said to have severely arraigned Kellogg's incapacity, pointing out the utter demoralization of the personnel of the department, the many blunders that have marked Kellogg's regime, and the low state of the repute of the department since Kellogg took control.

Cautious Cal.
 This last is said to be worrying Coolidge. He is not so much concerned with blunders, but when they begin to arouse bitter hostility and reach a point where dissatisfaction such as that centering about Kellogg has attained, he becomes alarmed. If there is anything Coolidge is fearful of, it is a bitter fight. And so to have such unquestioning republican institutions as the New York Herald-Tribune, the Washington Post, the Philadelphia Ledger, and such arch-reactionary journals as The New York Times, turn on his secretary of state and call him a liability is something that even Coolidge can understand.

His Usual Policy.
 A month ago Kellogg with much display of concern over his health went off to a resort in North Carolina owned by a reactionary friend, former United States Senator Freylinghousen. Up to his departure he had daily his 19 holes of golf and manifested no indication of ailment, other than his usual palsy. He returned after several weeks to announce that he was in great shape and rearing to go.

Now it develops that he was not so good after all. It is said he tells associates that his health is in danger and that he has been advised to take a long trip to California.

And to clinch the story, it is understood, he adds that unless he finds complete restoration there he will have to give up his work as secretary of state. Now everyone knowing Kellogg, and particularly Mrs. Kellogg, knows that this must be gall and worm-wood to him. If there is anything in life they are relishing it is their official status.

Hates To Quit.
 The only reason he would give it up is because he would have to do so. That this is the case, is now apparent to all here in Washington on the inside. In fact, bets are being placed that he will be out by September.

Of course Kellogg vehemently denies the California story, but as it comes from one whom he discussed it with, and in view of his reputation for truth-speaking and his own admissions about being perfectly willing to "lie about important things," his dissent need not be taken seriously.

The fact is Coolidge has become worried over the widespread bitter objection and hostility to Kellogg, and is determined to fire him. But being what he is, Coolidge must ease him out without undue disturbance. He could never dismiss him the way Wilson used to fire his cabinet officers. Not for Cautious Cal.

"Sick Man."
 And so Mr. Kellogg will be urged to conserve his precious health and soon he will take a long journey. In fact it has already been said for Mr. Coolidge that he has been urging Kellogg for more than a year to take a vacation. It has also been said for the president—which is of greatest significance—that it was never contemplated by Coolidge to make Kellogg the permanent secretary. He has stayed three years, where it was only planned to keep him until a more desired secretary could be obtained.

Whatever the alibi, it is now clear that Kellogg is through, because Coolidge has become frightened at the ever-lasting stupidities and blunders resulting in an ever-mounting chorus of opposition. And if there is one thing Coolidge is concerned about it is opposition, and so he is now engaged in getting rid of Kellogg. Another man would fire him without further ado. But that is not the Coolidge way and so it will be some time yet before he rids himself of Kellogg.

PITTSBURGH COAL BOASTS THAT IT HAS ENLARGED ITS PRIVATE ARMY; MUCH NON-UNION PRODUCTION

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.)
 Protected by the Pennsylvania state constabulary and a small private army, coal operators in the Pittsburgh district feel that they are sitting pretty. But to continue open-shop operations they have prepared to wage unconcealed class war.

Pittsburgh Coal, the big Mellon concern, boasts that it has added 60 gunmen to its private army bringing the roll of its class war mercenaries to over 100 men. Other companies have followed. Searchlights have been rigged up. Says The Wall Street Journal:

"Preparations by some of the coal operators in this district indicate their intention to resume production on an open shop basis soon after the strike on April 1. Ranks of the coal and iron police guards, paid by the operators, are being increased. Extensive installation of flood lights are being made."

Yet the owners of these concerns probably deny the existence of class war.

Union Tonnage Falls.
 Figures compiled by G. C. Foedisch & Co., of Philadelphia show the approximate division of soft coal production east of the Mississippi river between union and non-union mines. According to these figures union mines produced 172,680,000 tons and non-union mines 335,772,000 tons in 1926, as follows:

Union Mines	Tons
Illinois	69,700,000
Indiana	22,839,000
Ohio	29,150,000
Pennsylvania (estimate)	51,000,000
Total union production	172,680,000

Non-Union Mines	Tons
Alabama	22,356,000
Kentucky	63,330,000
Maryland	3,487,000
Pennsylvania (estimate)	100,000,000
Tennessee	5,897,000
Virginia	13,493,000
West Virginia	147,209,000
Total non-union production	335,772,000

GRAFT CHARGES FORCE COOLIDGE TO RETURN OIL

Sinclair, Doheny Land Given Back to Navy

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that the leasing of naval oil reserves to Doheny was "tainted" by corruption and the prosecution's contention in recent trials of Doheny and Fall that the Harding order turning over the reserves to the Department of the Interior was a step in the grab, has finally forced President Coolidge to revoke the Harding order and return the oil land to the navy. His decision is now made public.

In The Navy Now.
 Henceforth, the chief executive has decreed, the two reserves, which were turned over to Edward L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair, oil millionaires, by former Secretary of the Interior Albert S. Fall, are to be managed by the Secretary of the Navy.

The executive order signed by the president was framed at a conference between Secretary of the Interior Wilbur and Secretary of the Navy Work.

The Hand of Fall.
 The Harding order, testimony at the recent criminal trial of Doheny and Fall revealed, was signed by the then president at the request of Fall. The government charged Fall's act was a part of his general effort to fraudulently turn over the nation's oil reserves to Doheny and Sinclair.

The California reserves were leased to Doheny following his famous "loan" of \$100,000 to Fall in 1922. The Teapot Dome reserve was leased by Fall to Sinclair under conditions declared by the government to be as equally corrupt as those under which the Elk Hills reserve leases were made.

38 Arrested In Raid On Democratic Club

Despite the promises of democratic leaders to prevent gambling in political clubs throughout the city, large-scale gambling goes merrily on.

Thirty-eight men were arrested Saturday night when the police broke up a dice game at the James Monroe Democratic Club, 1115 Cypress Ave., Ridgewood, Queens. Three patrol wagons were called to transport the club members to the police station, where their names were entered in the blotter.

Will Limit Radio Stations.
 WASHINGTON, April 3.—It is virtually certain tonight that the federal radio commission will not widen the radio broadcasting waveband so as to accommodate more stations.

At the first two sessions today of the commission's scheduled four-day conference, practically every branch of the industry protested against the broadcast band now extending from 300 to 550 meters.

FORD CASE JUDGE WILL ASK JURORS TO SERVE GRATIS

Two Hundred Witnesses Yet, and No Money

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—Complete uncertainty in many of its most important angles veils the Ford-Sapiro million dollar libel trial, which is verging on its fourth week in federal court here.

Total inability of counsel on both sides to tell how long the case may last is coupled with the declaration of officials of the eastern federal division of Michigan that funds for payment of the six men and six women on the jury will be exhausted in a few more weeks.

Congress Bad Provider.
 This is because congress in the closing moments of its short session failed to pass the second deficiency bill. Only about \$2,000 for jurors fees remains in the hands of marshal Frank Newton, and much of this is already owing, he said.

Aaron Sapiro, Chicago attorney and organizer of "co-operative" marketing of farm products who declares Henry Ford has libeled him in his Dearborn Independent, has been on the stand a full week and his cross examination will extend well into the coming week, says Senator James A. Reed, the Ford legal chief.

Two Hundred Witnesses.
 Reed would not deny today that the case might run well into the summer. There are two hundred witnesses on both sides that may have to be called. William Henry Gallagher, chief counsel for Sapiro insisted today that he could make no prediction of the trial's length until more definite information as to the condition of Mr. Ford to appear on the stand is available to him. This will not be for another fortnight at least, all observers assert, and Ford may never appear in person but may elect to give his testimony by deposition, thus avoiding such public ridicule as he faced thru his failure to answer simple questions in a previous trial.

Jury Unpaid.
 Following Sapiro on the witness stand will be H. W. Roland, former editor of the Independent, who assigned Harry Dunn of California to write the anti-Sapiro articles. With this testimony and that of a few others the plaintiff's prima facie case will be completed.

Judge Fred M. Raymond is expected Monday to take steps to find out whether the jury will serve gratis until more funds are available July 1.

Wood Made Czar Over Government Industry In The Philippines

MANILA, April 3.—The American-controlled insular supreme court has upheld Governor Wood's action abolishing the Board of Control, through which the government-owned corporations in the Philippines operated.

The decision places General Wood in control of \$50,000,000 in government property and marks the success of the attempt of American business men to get "the government out of business." Philippine leaders indicated that the decision would be appealed to the supreme court.

22,000,000 Cars In U. S.
 WASHINGTON, April 3.—Twenty-two million motor vehicles were registered in the United States in 1926, an increase of 10.3 per cent or slightly more than 2,000,000 vehicles over the preceding year.

These figures were announced today based on reports just received from state registration agencies by the bureau of public roads of the U. S. department of agriculture.

WHITE RUSSIANS KILLED NANKING FOREIGNERS, GOVT. SURVEY SHOWS

SHANGHAI, April 3.—White Russians and Shantungese were entirely responsible for the attacks on foreigners at Nanking, according to the report of an official commission which has been investigating the situation, Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign minister announced yesterday.

The complete text of Chen's statement follows:

White Russians Lost.
 "A commission of inquiry investigating the late events at Nanking has sent a preliminary report which has established the outstanding fact that the disorders were the work of reactionary and counter-revolutionary elements, who, during the confused conditions following the defeat of the northern rebels and their white Russian mercenaries, instigated rebel remnants (many of whom took uniforms taken from Nationalist soldiers who had been previously captured), and local ruffians to attack and loot the foreigners."

Nationalists Restore Order.
 "The British, American and Japanese consulates were attacked and a few foreign lives unfortunately were lost and some foreign property looted before order could be fully restored by the Nationalist forces under General Ching-chien, who entered Nanking on March 24 at 5:30 in the afternoon. Ching-chien ordered the execution of a number of those who attacked and looted foreigners. From four to six foreigners are reported killed and about six wounded during the disturbance."

"On the other hand, an estimate (which is under investigation) places the Chinese casualties resulting from the American and British bombardment at more than 100 killed and wounded for every single foreign casualty."

Scores Nanking Bombardment.
 "While the Nationalist government have to denounce the attack on the British and other consulates, and express deep regret for the foreign lives lost and the wounding of the British consul general and other foreigners, they have strongly to protest against the bombardment of Nanking, with its large civilian population, by British and American gunboats."

U. S. Joins Indemnity Drive Against China

(Continued from Page One)
 fense" force to 22,000. The additional contingents will include infantry and artillery units and a battalion of guards.

Deny Chiang's Dismissal.
 SHANGHAI, April 3.—Reports of the dismissal of Chiang Kai Shek were vigorously denied by T. V. Soong, Harvard graduate and Minister of Finance, who arrived here a few days ago. The efforts of the foreign imperialists to precipitate a split in the Kuomintang have been unsuccessful, he intimated.

While the Nationalist troops are preparing for their drive northwards, foreign warships, most of them American, continue to patrol the Yangtze River, and the Chinese coast from Canton to Tientsin.

Another Nanking Massacre?
 The American gunboat Ashville has left for Tientsin where workers despite the execution of labor leaders by Chang Tso Lin may take action to aid the capture of the city by the Nationalists. The American Shanghai fleet was increased by the arrival of the Richmond and the Marblehead. The Cincinnati is expected Tuesday. Conditions in the Chinese settlement in Shanghai are quiet, while the British authorities are conducting a reign of terror in the International settlement. Yesterday two companies of the British forces surrounded the offices of the Shanghai municipal council, not permitting any one to leave or enter, while police searched and questioned the occupants. It is understood that similar raids will be conducted every night until the International settlement is cleared of alleged "intimidators, spies and agitators."

Drive on Tientsin.
 In the meantime the Nationalist troops are preparing for their drive on Tientsin, where they will probably come face to face with Chang Tso Lin, the Manchurian war lord. Chang has spent the whole of the past week in Peking interviewing the ministers of the foreign powers in an effort to obtain financial and other aid against the Nationalists.

The general strike at Hangchow, and the tie-up of the Shanghai-Hangchow railroad, has been ended by the order of the General Labor Union, following the granting of concessions.

The vernacular press of Monday is stressing the certainty of an anti-British strike and boycott in the near future, particularly on account of the "ruthless bombardment of Nanking."

American Bankers Give \$100,000,000 to Help Polish White Terror

WARSAW, Poland, April 3.—The Polish government is negotiating for a \$100,000,000 loan from a group of American bankers headed by the Bankers Trust Company of New York and Blair and Company.

M. Monnet of Paris, representing the American bankers, arrived in Warsaw yesterday to continue the negotiations for the loan started by Dr. Felix Mlynarski and A. Krzyzanski on their recent visit to the United States.

Kill Civil War Veteran.
 BEVERLY, N. J., April 3.—Charles E. Clement, 79 years old, a civil war veteran and well known here, was struck and instantly killed by the crack "Nellie Bly" express train of the Pennsylvania railroad tonight. He was walking across the tracks at a crossing when hit.

Kill Farmer.
 BUCHANAN, Mich., April 3.—An unidentified robber today killed Michael Zerbe, 85, prosperous farmer, by splitting open his skull while he slept and then turned on Mrs. Zerbe, 83, and inflicted probably fatal injuries.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

THE KUOMINTANG HAS SPEAKERS AT RUTHENBERG RECRUITING MEETINGS

CHICAGO, April 3.—Reports of the Ruthenberg meetings held in various parts of the country are now being received at the national office of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Among the speakers at the meeting held in San Francisco were the representative of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, of the United States, W. Fong, and Y. Chang representing the Society for the Advancement of Sun Yat Senism in America.

The Indian national party, the Hindu Gardar Party also co-operated. Secure New Members.

New members are being taken in. Among the cities where meetings of a similar character were held were Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Jose.

In no section of the country has the Ruthenberg enrollment drawn a more international response than in the California district. Here particularly it was pointed out the role of the Workers (Communist) Party and its leader, Comrade Ruthenberg, in the struggle against imperialism.

The message from the Hindu Gardar Party read in part: "The oppressed nations of the world look upon

MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO OPEN RUTHENBERG RECRUITING DRIVE ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH

22,000 WORKERS MASS TO CHEER DAILY FREIHEIT

Pass Resolution Against U. S. War on China

(Continued from Page One)
 Square Garden that we protest against the outrageous massacre at Nanking, and

"We demand the withdrawal of our battleships and marines from China. We send our fraternal greetings to the Central Council of Chinese Trade Unions, to the Kuomintang, and to the Communist Party of China. We declare our solidarity with the Chinese people in their struggle for freedom."

"Long Live the Chinese Revolution."
 "Hail the Coming Soviet Republic of China."

Value to Needle Workers.
 This resolution was read by Bertman D. Wolfe, of the Workers School, Jay Lovestone, acting secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party spoke in behalf of the Central Executive Committee; and Ben Gitlow extended greetings from District 2 of the Party.

Both these speakers emphasized the value of a fighting paper like the Freiheit, and the other Communist papers of this country, in carrying on the battle of the workers in every field. The Freiheit was shown its immense value particularly in the struggle of the needle trades workers of New York and other large centers; and, as each of the speakers pointed out, its five years of service have meant five years of steady advance for the progressive labor forces.

The greetings from these prominent speakers formed "Part three" of a delightful musical program which was a fitting celebration of this gala occasion.

The Freiheit Gesangs Verein opened with the International and a folk song, which was followed by a group of songs sung by the famous prima donna Rosa Raisa who was enthusiastically received by the great throng. She sang another group of songs after the speaking, and in two numbers was joined by Giacomo Rimini.

The last number on the program was the premier performance of Jacob Schaefer's musical setting of the great revolutionary poem by Alexander Blok, "Twelve."

Schaefer, who is responsible for building the magnificent chorus of workers and training them to sing not only simple folk songs but difficult choral works, has written an important and impressive revolutionary composition. It should have been the central part of an evening's program in order to be carefully heard and appreciated.

Must Be Heard Again.
 At Saturday's concert, the work was sung by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein, with Giacomo Rimini and Sergei Radomsky as soloists; and fifty-five members of the New York Symphony Orchestra accompanying. Jacob Schaefer conducted. There were moments of great beauty and tremendous power in the composition, and the opening and the conclusion were particularly impressive. Radomsky's splendid singing added greatly to the performance, but the whole work must be heard again under more favorable circumstances to be appreciated fully.

However, it was not renowned soloists, chorus, speakers or orchestra, which made this jubilee so notable. It was the greeting from 22,000 workers, loyal friends of the Freiheit and the working class movement, filling Madison Square Garden from floor to roof, which was an inspiration. New York has never seen a more joyous celebration.

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the revolutionary workers of the world to assist them in freeing themselves from their oppressors, the imperialists. In the death of Comrade Ruthenberg we have lost a great friend who has always taken the side of the oppressed peoples. We know that his work in the revolutionary movement will inspire the members of the Workers (Communist) Party and that they will carry on to a successful conclusion the work which he started."

New Application Cards.
 The new membership application cards of the Workers (Communist) Party are now ready. The District organizers can secure them from the National Office. They are printed on deep red cards and contain the party pledge for the Ruthenberg Recruiting Campaign. The membership application cards also contain the last words of Comrade Ruthenberg.

Reports from the various districts indicate that The DAILY WORKER and the membership recruiting drive are the central points aimed at in the Ruthenberg Enrollment Drive.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING TO OPEN RUTHENBERG RECRUITING DRIVE ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH

22,000 WORKERS MASS TO CHEER DAILY FREIHEIT

Pass Resolution Against U. S. War on China

(Continued from Page One)
 Square Garden that we protest against the outrageous massacre at Nanking, and

"We demand the withdrawal of our battleships and marines from China. We send our fraternal greetings to the Central Council of Chinese Trade Unions, to the Kuomintang, and to the Communist Party of China. We declare our solidarity with the Chinese people in their struggle for freedom."

"Long Live the Chinese Revolution."
 "Hail the Coming Soviet Republic of China."

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BRITAIN APPEALS TO ALL ROBBER POWERS TO FOLLOW HER IN CHINA

(By a Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, April 3.—It has been reliably ascertained that Great Britain quite recently circularized Washington, Paris, Rome, Tokio and even Madrid, in an effort to effect a common policy in dealing with the Chinese problem.

With the exception of Rome, it is understood that the British received little satisfaction. Paris, Tokio and Madrid are understood to have rejected the proposal entirely. The United States, under the tremulous direction of Coolidge and Kellogg, were, not altogether unsympathetic, although the British plan was not agreed to.

Britain's Old Game
Great Britain has been at work for months in an effort to unite other Great Powers with her in her "forceful stand" policy in China. Particularly has this been true with regard to the United States. It is well known that the British are desperately eager to secure the cooperation of the United States. From one authoritative source it was declared that several weeks ago the British informed Kellogg that they would be willing to go any reasonable length to bring about a coalition of interests.

It was even stated that the British intimated that if the United States were willing to join in the proposal that England was willing to offer recognition to the Cantonese regime. Kellogg is said to have sheered off from this, because of his frantic fear of giving the impression that he was weakening in his wild opposition to what he calls Bolshevism.

The Cruiser to Nicaragua
Great Britain's eagerness to obtain the backing in China of the United States is said to explain the inexplicable conduct of the British in suddenly rushing a war-craft to Nicaragua some weeks ago, on the ground that its nationals there were in danger. Kellogg was in hot water at the time over his stupid, lying policy in Central America, and it is now contended that the English sent a ship there to bolster up his argument that foreigners were in danger.

"Easily Arranged"
At the time the incident occurred, an insurgent Republican senator told newspapermen that he had attended a social gathering at which he was informed by a "high English diplomatic officer" that "such little matters are always readily arranged between friendly governments."

It was openly charged at the time that Kellogg and the British had staged the episode as an accommodation to him after he had been proved a liar in his charges of Communist plotting in Central America, and was being hard pressed for a alibi for his mercenary policy.

No Official Action
Although the United States has on the face of things taken no official action with Great Britain in China, it is very apparent to insiders here, that the two reac-

tionary governments had drifted into a position of closer cooperation during the last ten days. So far it has been a military matter rather than diplomacy, but there are strong evidences that under the crafty and skillful manipulation of the British statesmen aided by the international bankers, the Coolidge-Kellogg administration was being manipulated to the support of the British.

There was every indication, that as occurred in 1917, the United States was being subjected to an organized and deliberate campaign of forcing the nation to the support of the British against the "yellow peril." This may sound fantastic, but a scrutiny of the reactionary press any day will give indisputable evidence of this fact.

Sent Special Liar
The great newspapers who have their own correspondents carry bitterly anti-Cantonese stories. These accounts are so patently hostile that it is questionable if most of them are written from China. The New York Times for some, so far unexplained, reason dismissed its former Chinese correspondent, Millard, and substituted for him Frederick Moore, a former American counsellor to the Japanese. A check on his stories for a week proved him a liar for every day of the seven.

The day this dispatch is being written in Washington, the Times itself makes him out a liar by conflicting dispatches from its own correspondents.

As a matter of fact his stories are not news of events transpiring in the Chinese situation but "horror" stories of alleged "atrocities." They are deliberate "distortions" calculated to arouse racial resentment against the Cantonese.

A. P. Pro-British
The press associations are treating the matter as if it were some minor revolution in South America. The United Press has several men in China, its staff wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the situation. As a result much of its report is concerned with alleged "horrors" and incoherent hearsay.

The Associated Press carries practically all British propaganda. Its chief correspondent is also head of the Reuter Service, the semi-official British news service.

The Reuter service devotes itself to broadcasting alleged atrocity stories and wild yarns. These dispatches are somewhat curbed for American consumption, but their import is sent through just the same.

The British are in a most desperate plight in China having suffered heavily in the Chinese boycott. They have greater interest than any other nation immediately concerned in Chinese developments. Downing Street is desperately anxious to relieve itself of the odium of its policy and is using every resource at its command to obtain seconding from other nations and particularly the United States.

60 CHINESE AND FILIPINO STUDENTS OF CHICAGO HOLD CONFERENCE IN AMERICA

CHICAGO, April 3.—(FP)—Well aimed shafts were fired at American imperialism from within its mid-western citadel when Chinese and Filipino students got into action at the international conference on Pan-Pacific relations. The conference was held at the University of Chicago March 25-27 under the unofficial steering of the Y. M. C. A. Sixty student delegates of almost a dozen nationalities participated.

The object of the conference was to seek a basis for better relations among the people and nations in the Pacific area. If clearer understanding of the bitter things orientals are thinking about American policy helps along better relations the conference was a success. But if the pious breathings of the American delegates for brotherhood were expected to soothe the exploited subject races it was a glaring failure.

To Follow U. S.
Americans started off on the wrong foot immediately when a typical smug business man named S. Hocking suavely told the East to become efficient and properly systematized like the United States if

it wanted to attain success. Other Americans took a strong pro-religious bent.

"You can't push the bible on us by sticking it on the end of a marine's bayonet," was the oriental response. "It's your greed for big quick profits through enslaving our man, woman and child labor that is causing the trouble in China. None of the oriental students displayed any sympathy with the machine-gun missionary point of view."

Tells Filipino Experience
Filipino students warned the Chinese not to accept the United States as a friend or to depend on its honor in diplomatic or other dealings.

"We Filipinos disarmed and relied on American promises of independence," a Filipino delegate declared, "and we have probably lost our independence forever. Don't follow our example but look sharp at the Yankee when he pretends to be a friend."

Students participating in the conference included Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Siberian, Negro, Canadian, British and German besides Americans.

Try 99 Korean Leaders For Nationalist Plot

BERLIN, April 3.—The fake eight hour measure based on the Washington accord was the subject of a heated controversy in the Reichstag yesterday.

The bill, which is meant to delude German workers, is so full of loopholes that it resembles a swiss cheese, according to a labor report. If it can be shown by a firm "that great losses of business would be incurred by observing the law", then an exception would be made and the workers could be compelled to toil more hours daily, it was pointed out.

A Communist leader pointed to American speed-up methods as the ideal for German industry to follow. "Henry Ford says the employer must divide his profits with the workers who make his production possible. Wages must be increased but never cut", said the speaker.

Trial of Dry Agent On Graft Charge Continued

The trial of Henry H. Volk, former internal revenue agent and brother of former Congressman Lester D. Volk, who is charged with seeking a bribe from the president of the American Piano Co., for reducing the amount of the firm's income tax by \$30,000, was continued in federal court yesterday.

De Pinedo Eastward Bound.
NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3.—Commander Francesco De Pinedo, Italian aviator, making a tour of four continents, postponed his departure another 24 hours today because of the slight indisposition of one of his crew.

He will hop off early tomorrow and will make only two stops between here and San Diego, at San Antonio and Hot Springs.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS



Sacred Oil and Holy Water Bandits Ready for the Grand Rush.

JOHN L. LEWIS



John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America has dominated affairs in the union through the present crisis. The policy committee, which has now proposed separate agreements, is in his control.

Six More Killed in Non-union Coal Mine

(Continued from Page One)
Terminal Coal Company preparations were made to reopen the company's eight large mines on an open shop basis as soon as possible, after working under a union agreement for years.

Horace F. Baker, President of the firm posted a statement at each of his mines, informing the miners they could return to work at a scale approximately \$1 lower than the Jacksonville scale.

Officers of the United Mine Workers here termed Baker's announcement "ridiculous." They said any attempt to reopen the Pittsburgh Terminal Company mines would be opposed by the union.

Smaller Concerns Sign
Just what effect the action of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, heretofore the largest union company in the district, in attacking the union will have on the smaller independent operators was not apparent today.

Union Holds Illinois
CHICAGO, April 3.—In Illinois, where 72,000 men are employed, operators frankly declared they would get nowhere if they tried to run their mines on an open shop basis and had no intention of trying it.

Under the miners' qualification a state board has power to prevent mines from operating if they have no certificate.

Neither operators nor men were unduly concerned over the situation and it was generally believed that after a suitable interval a new conference would be called.

Disappointed Audience.
Spectators who fought for front row seats at the trial of the management and cast of the play "Sex" for presenting an alleged objectionable performance were disappointed yesterday when the court denied a motion by defense counsel that an actual performance of the show be given the jury.

ORGANIZATION TO STOP COOLIDGE'S IMPERIAL SCHEME

Norris Honorary Head Of Nation-wide Group

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Out of the nationwide protests against bullying of Latin America by the state department and the American navy has come a national organization, headed by Sen. Norris of Nebraska, progressive leader of congress, which will be devoted to blocking the program of imperialist aggression in this hemisphere.

Its title is the National Citizens' Committee on Relations with Latin America. It is voluntary, non-sectarian and non-partisan. Its four main principles are:

- "1. A square deal for all republics of the two Americas—for the least as well as the greatest.
- "2. Settlement of controversies, not by force or coercion, but by arbitration—in accordance with the policy specifically endorsed by the United States government in its adherence to the Hague convention 20 years ago.
- "3. Preservation and promotion of legitimate business by the restoration and development of friendly relations with these countries.
- "4. Non-interference in the government and internal affairs of our Latin-American neighbors."

Impressive Committee.
While Senator Norris is honorary president of the organization, which intends to establish branches in every state, the active president is John F. Moore of Boston. The secretary is Mercer Green Johnston of Baltimore, who was prominent in the LaFollette presidential campaign. Members of the national committee include Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, Senator Wheeler of Montana, William Allen White, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Peter Witt of Cleveland, Dr. John A. Lapp of Chicago, Edward Keating of Washington, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Basil M. Manly and W. D. Jamieson of Washington, Elizabeth Gilman of Baltimore, Oswald Garrison Villard of the Nation, Representative J. Walton Moore of Virginia, Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Senator Frazier of North Dakota, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, Zona Gale of Wisconsin, Prof. Tyrrell Williams of St. Louis, Carl Vrooman of Illinois, Norman Haggood of New York, Presidents Neilson of Smith College and MacCracken of Vassar, Dr. Albert Putney of American University, Dr. John A. Latane of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. John Dewey of Columbia College, and Huston Thompson of Washington.

Against Gunboat Policy
"We believe," says the announcement issued by Moore, "that our present Latin-American policy as manifested in Nicaragua, Mexico and elsewhere is in violation of every sound American tradition. The continuation of this policy will cause the loss of Latin American markets vital to the prosperity of legitimate American business. It will inevitably arouse the hostility of millions of people in Mexico, Central America and South America and the West Indies who should be our friends. It will cause us to forfeit the respect of the world, and seriously impair our own self-respect."

"We seek to restore the good-will and friendly relations which have been sacrificed by a misguided and blundering policy of dollar diplomacy."

This Moore statement, emphasizing the commercial profit in fair dealing, is in contrast with the idealistic tone of Norris' declarations regarding the exploitation of the people of Latin America. Made by a Boston man to Calvin Coolidge, it is calculated to appeal to the instincts of the present administration.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

prospect of seeing the United Mine Workers' Union going completely to smash. Lewis has done their work well. Frank Farrington, who sold out to the Illinois coal operators has a three year contract in his safe at a salary of \$25,000 per. After all Farrington only strangled the Illinois Miners' Union. Lewis did the job on a national scale. There is no time to be lost if the union is to be saved from disaster. The left wing elements in the union must rally around the program and slogans of the Brophy ticket in the last election. The slogan, "Save The Union" must now be pasted on every miner's hat.

ONE of William Randolph Hearst's most notorious poison pen artists is dead. His name is George W. Hinman and a day seldom passed that did not witness a vicious attack from his pen on the working class. When Arthur Brisbane still retained some vestige of decency and his column sometimes carried a paragraph or two that distinguished him from the Elihu Root school of reactionary, Hinman balanced things up for "Yellow Willie" by outbursts against the workers in another section of the paper. We shed no tears over this corpse.

THERE is something rotten in the state of Washington, tho' not being a liberal I cannot get much consolation out of the news item that prompted this paragraph. Harry Sinclair has been denied a new trial and the fat boy faces a four-month jail term, in a "common jail" at that. However, be that as it may, I would not like to be minus food between now and the date of Sinclair's entry into a "common jail."

M. R. POSTGATE of London, assistant editor of Lansbury's Weekly, writes thru two columns of The Advance in an effort to prove that the reason he left the Communist Party is because of their autocratic methods and their tendency to smother with abuse those who differ with them. This attitude as well as their itch to control outside organizations is considered un-Marxian by Mr. Postgate, tho' in the same article he admits that Marx carried a brand of vituperation which he used with abandon against his enemies that was the envy of his friends and a nightmare to his foes.

POSTGATE'S objections to the insistence of the Communist Party on obedience to party discipline on the part of its members, comes with bad grace from one who is assistant editor of an alleged radical periodical that is under the control of an individual, George Lansbury. The policy of this is determined by Lansbury and should Postgate step outside the limits of the elbow room allowed him by his paymaster he would be shown the open door, tho' it is not likely that George would shower any more abuse on him that he does on the capitalists. George is too much of a christian for that.

THE ADVANCE correspondent agrees that the Communist position is fundamentally correct. How long will he concede this much? Walton Newbold, the renegade defender of the world oil interests, the protagonist of Anglo-American imperialism, believed in the fundamental correctness of the Communist position immediately after he quit the party but he gradually eased himself out of this belief and went down the greased skid to the capitalist cesspool like a rotten head of cabbage. Mr. Postgate is irritated by the Communists' belief that only a disciplined mass Communist Party is qualified to lead the workers in the final struggle against imperialism. But unless one believes this he has no more right to be a member of a Communist Party than a millionaire has to be in a poor house.

Judge Dearch Acquitted. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3.—Circuit Judge Clarence W. Dearch of Muncie, Indiana, today was acquitted by the Indiana senate of all charges of violating the freedom of the press, and of making irregular jury appointments.

WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION GIVE TRAINING TO HOMELESS CHILDREN

Below is printed the last article of a series on care of homeless children in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the lack of care such children receive in the capitalist countries. It was written by the special Moscow correspondent of The DAILY WORKER, as an answer to the revived campaign of horror tales being made now by the capitalist press.

A large number of homeless boys and girls are being trained for industry. One provision, in addition to these work-schools and communes is that 10% of all apprenticeships are reserved for "bezprezhorni" from these homes. The vocational training is the highest phase of the work.

From Peasant Families.
But just as Russia is predominantly agricultural, so more than 80%, some say more than 95% of these boys are of peasant origin. They cannot all be transplanted to industry, nor is it in all cases good for the child.

So boys may be sent as wards to reliable peasants, for whom it is made worth while to take good care of the boy. The lad need not stay with the peasant unless he is satisfied, he can always report back to his institution, in which case the peasant loses certain very worthwhile economic advantages. For instance, if the boy stays the peasant is freed from taxes for three years; he gets 50 roubles, an additional allotment of land, and free seeds on taking such a boy into his family; this land, seeds, etc. is to start off the boy in rural life. Similarly, small artisans and other employers taking in such boys as apprentices are freed from state and local taxes, and in addition they need not pay the social insurance for them, this being covered from other sources.

Bring Back Tools.
One of the most interesting stories of this arrangement was told me by Hal Ware, an American farm expert who is heading the "American Reconstruction Farms" in North Kuban. This is a big outfit of 20,000 acres and 100 workers, plus 10 "bezprezhorni" boys. They are no ordinary farm-hands, 2 are working in the machine shop, 2 in the garage, 2 in the carpenter shop and the other 4 are still in school. They have a cottage of their own, and a Russian peasant-woman keeps house for them.

Two of the ten decided to run away, stealing some tools as they went. Two weeks later a letter was received from them; they had been arrested and wanted to come back. The farm sent them money for their fare, but upon arrival (they brought back all they had stolen) a new difficulty arose—the other eight refused to readmit the black sheep. Finally one was taken back, he was misled it was said, but on the other they were adamant.

Farm Guarantees.
He had good stuff in him and was honestly eager to make good. The farm therefore paid his board with a

family in the village, pledging a financial guarantee against any further theft on his part. It is very unlikely that there will be any call to make good. All ten are direct fruits of the famine and can tell the most harrowing tales in a most matter of fact way. All are orphans, famine orphans.

Special Funds.
A few words about the methods whereby the social funds are collected and this subject can be considered finished. The greatest part comes from the state budget. But some of it is raised by special taxes. For instance, if one goes into a restaurant about eight o'clock one sees all menu cards collected and others, containing very much higher prices substituted. The difference is a tax for the bezprezhorni. The taxes on beer, on playing cards, and 50% of the tax on extra-profits of private concerns—all for this purpose. The stamp tax on certain days is also devoted to this purpose.

But this is the state side. Many and varied are the social measures. The 15 kopeck a month dues have already been mentioned. Here is another. Every time a fellow worker dies in an enterprise there is a collection for flowers. Everyone chips in a rouble, or 50 kopeks at least. Several hundred, sometimes a thousand roubles are collected. Forty or fifty are spent for flowers, the rest—for the bezprezhorni. We have a little lunch counter. Pastry—very good pastry, too the best in the world are the Russian pirozhnoye—are bought for 15 kopeks each and sold for 19—profit for the bezprezhorni. And so it goes.

Workers' State a Foster Parent

Yes, it is a problem, caring for those relatively few of our war and famine waifs that have not found their way into the comradely embrace of the social agencies of the workers and peasants' republic. It is no easy job this. But let not the capitalist papers, sold on the streets through the long winter nights by the starvelings of Hell's Kitchen and Limehouse—let not such a vile outfit poke any fingers at what is being done here. This is our problem. It will be taken care of. It is being taken care of. And this with a patience, a forbearance, a human understanding possible only from a proletarian state.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Serious Times Ahead!

SPEAKING of miners' strike which has just begun, the New York Times says, "The struggle will be bitter and very likely bloody. The Union has already charged that arms and ammunition are being concentrated in this area." "The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation has engaged a force of coal and iron police to protect its property."

And further in a dispatch from Shanghai, "The American and British naval forces acted in 'perfect harmony' in last week's affair at Nanking." "Sharp Demands on Canton Are Drafted by Powers; Rumors of an Ultimatum."

Never was there more need of the expansion of our fighting organ, THE DAILY WORKER. The fact that in this critical period THE DAILY WORKER has been haled to court by agents of the American Legion, the Keymen of America, the National Security League, the Daughters of the Revolution and other similar organizations, is no accident. It shows that American capitalism is fully conscious of its importance.

You are asked to help to build up THE DAILY WORKER for the coming critical days. You are asked to contribute to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund to prepare for the coming struggle, and to insure the development of a bigger and more powerful weapon for the fight.

SEND YOUR PLEDGE IN TODAY!

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
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Intervention in China is Chief Topic in Imperialist Foreign Offices

The gravity of the Chinese situation can be gauged by the amount of space the capitalist press devotes to it. Not since the world war and the Russian revolution has there been such a tremendous flow of rumors, counter-rumors, statements, denials, speculation and inspired attempts to stampede the masses into a war mood.

Out of this welter of material several facts stand out. The first is that Great Britain, facing the loss of her power in China immediately and in the entire Asiatic sector eventually, has decided to stake all on an offensive against the Chinese masses. The dispatch of another brigade of troops with full auxiliary equipment to China is of much more significance than the public utterances of British diplomats as is also the proposal to blockade all Yangtze river ports.

The second fact is that Great Britain, having failed so far to get official American co-operation is leaning more toward Japan as evidenced by expressions of regret in the British press for the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The Morning Post, according to a New York Times dispatch, points out that the treaty was not renewed because of a desire to placate America but that the expected co-operation has not materialized.

The third fact is that the statement by Coolidge denying any intention of acting jointly with Great Britain has not ended British attempts to secure such action and the main effort seems now to be directed towards maneuvering for a joint investigation of the Nanking massacre which it is hoped in British quarters will result in a joint demand for reparations. According to the British plotters this would of necessity commit the United States to the next step which would be joint armed intervention.

Fourth, the Japanese press and public seem to be extremely suspicious of Britain's new cordiality and Japanese imperialism is still following what in diplomatic circles is called "a careful policy" towards China. The announcement that the Japanese government will try to convict 99 Korean leaders of preparing a nationalist revolution shows that the internal situation is acute. A Chinese boycott against Japan would in all probability precipitate a serious crisis which would severely shake if not overthrow the present regime.

Fifth, American policy in China is not yet definitely framed. The Coolidge statement undoubtedly indicates the main line American imperialism desires to pursue at present but conflict between various sections of the ruling class and the fact that the Chinese liberation movement takes on more and more the character of a social revolution and endangers the whole front of world imperialism is causing hesitation with the tendency, under the pressure of Great Britain, to more aggressive military action.

Sixth, it is now perfectly clear that the alliance between the Soviet Union and the People's Government of China, the most powerful bloc in the world today, causes all powers but Great Britain, whose chief desire is a joint offensive against the Soviet Union, to hesitate in hurling an open challenge to two governments representing 600,000,000 people—approximately one-third of the world's population.

Seventh, the fact that the leadership of the Chinese liberation movement is now in the hands of the Communists and the left wing representing the labor unions and the revolutionary sections of the peasantry makes it impossible for the imperialist powers to carry out successfully the original scheme of recognizing a Chinese government composed of capitalist and middle class elements which was ready to compromise with imperialism. While still speaking hopefully of the possibility of a right wing crystallizing around Chang Kai Shek, sufficiently powerful to check the rise of the workers and peasants, it is also evident that even the press correspondents, when they express concern over the permeation of the rank and file of the army by Communist and left wing elements, are in fact extremely doubtful of the possibility of a serious split of the kind desired.

But all these currents and counter-currents finally flow into a whirlpool of imperialist intrigue where ultimately they will join and rush in one direction—against the Chinese masses, their revolution and against the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union. Every imperialist power is an enemy of China. They are divided only on the method by which they can defeat and then plunder the Chinese masses.

It is the duty of the American working class to paralyze by every means possible the arms of the American ruling class. While the imperialists quarrel among themselves the workers and farmers can unite their forces to stop the war on their brothers in China, a war which, if it gains but little more impetus, will engulf the world's working class in its own blood.

Withdraw all battleships and troops from China! Recognize the People's government of China!

"LET'S FIGHT ON"—Become a Ruthenberg Member

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

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The Chinese Liberation Movement Goes to the Left

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
Article I.

AMERICAN and British imperialism, with the attitude of Japan as yet uncertain, have turned in fury upon the Chinese national liberation movement.

From extreme provocation in the press the imperialist forces have rapidly moved toward open aggression and unfortified Chinese cities like Nanking have already been bombarded contrary to the international rules of warfare made by the imperialists themselves.

From a tone of paternal concern the American state department changed to bitter hostility and all available naval forces have been rushed to China.

WHAT caused this sudden change of policy which amounted to acceptance of the hostile British tory attitude and which allies the United States and Great Britain, and Japan to a certain extent, in war upon the Chinese liberation movement?

The antagonisms between Great Britain, Japan and the United States growing out of the struggle for the plundering of China are as keen as they ever were—keener in fact, for the victory of the People's armies and the consolidation of the People's Government narrows the possibilities for loot and intensifies the rivalries among the imperialist nations. Neither is the cause of the joint hostility of the imperialist powers to be found in the alleged threat to the lives of their nationals. Only the most naive persons believe that the United States sends some thirty warships to protect the lives of American citizens. As a matter of fact the show of military and naval forces has not operated to secure better treatment for foreigners but the reverse.

Like the recent press dispatches from Shanghai, the display of imperialist forces since the capture of Shanghai by the People's armies became a certainty is seen in the light of subsequent events to have been part of a deliberate policy of provocation.

THE cause for the change in American policy is to be found in the direction taken by the Chinese national liberation movement toward the establishment of a non-capitalist form of government in which are to be found representatives of the revolutionary masses and upon which the trade unions, the peasant organiza-

tions and the Chinese Communist Party representing the most conscious section of the working population exercise tremendous influence.

That the mass movement in China was outgrowing the confines of the nationalist struggle, that it had set for itself objectives which if obtained meant the beginning of the end of all forms of plundering of the Chinese masses has been apparent for some time. Ever since the fall of Wuchang and Hankow it has been plain that the Chinese labor movement would no longer permit its aims to be limited by the needs of the middle class nationalists.

WHATEVER differences of opinion have developed within the Kuomintang have centered around this one main question i. e. where the control of the liberation movement is to be held—in the hands of the revolutionary workers, students and peasants or in the hands of the small business men, manufacturers, merchants, etc.

The imperialist press has interpreted these differences over policy in various ways. Sometimes it has said that the expulsion of Soviet Russian advisers was the bone of contention, sometimes it has stated that the matter at issue was the membership of Communists in the Kuomintang, sometimes it has pictured the disputes as merely a struggle between the "moderate" and "extremist" sections. But always the real basis of the struggle has been that of the role of the working masses in the liberation movement and if the middle class elements have at times made the issue one of Communist affiliation or of orientation toward the Soviet Union it has been because in these two issues the fundamental difference on policy found expression.

THE rise of the Chinese trade union movement is the most significant and instructive phenomenon in the whole struggle of the Chinese people against imperialism and it is because capitalism appears in China principally as imperialism that the labor movement has from the very first taken on a revolutionary character.

The theses of the second congress of the Communist International on the national and colonial question state:

"Foreign domination has obstructed the free development of the social forces, therefore, its overthrow is the first step towards a revolution in the colonies. So to help overthrow

the foreign rule in the colonies is not to endorse the nationalist aspirations of the native bourgeoisie, but to open the way to the smothered proletariat there."

THE nationalist revolution in China has indeed opened "the way to the smothered proletariat." It is the effectiveness with which the Chinese labor movement led by the Chinese Communist Party and the left wing of the Kuomintang has taken advantage of the opportunities presented by the struggle against imperialism that has caused the United States government to adopt a firmer policy. The general interests of world imperialism are becoming paramount in the face of a Chinese working class and peasantry that drives toward a workers' and peasants' government.

Predominantly a peasant country (about nine-tenths of the population gaining its living directly from the soil) the Chinese revolution can be successful only if led by a party which organizes and liberates the peasantry, cements the alliance between the young but rapidly growing labor movement and the working rural population with the labor movement in the lead.

IN addition to the differences over the role of the labor movement in the revolution the struggle in the Kuomintang between left and right wings over the question of the attitude to and role of the peasantry was of major importance.

The recent conference of the Kuomintang in Canton resulted in a victory for the left wing position and the adoption of a program designed to correct the mistakes—and worse—of the right wing in respect to the labor movement and peasant questions.

THE right wing proposal to relieve the military leaders of political supervision was also defeated. The head of the Canton Central Labor Council was brought into the central executive committee of the Kuomintang and then General Chang Kai Shek in a public statement affirmed his decision to carry out the decisions of the conference and his loyalty to the doctrines of Sun Yat Sen.

The imperialist press, up to the time the results of the conference were made public, was showing great friendliness for Chang Kai Shek and the grouping in the Kuomintang that he represented—sections of the intelligentsia, merchants, traders, small bankers, well-to-do peasants, small landlords, etc.

Ruthenberg, The Fighter

The Passing of an American Pioneer

(Reprinted from the April Number of The Labor Defender)

By JAMES P. CANNON

The great outpouring of the masses for the memorial meetings bears testimony to the fact that the name of Ruthenberg is highly honored already today. It is quite probable that much greater honor will be given to his memory in the future. For Ruthenberg was a pioneer in a great social movement which has the future on its side, and history deals generously with pioneers.

Most of us who had the opportunity of working hand in hand with Comrade Ruthenberg through many stormy years can pay an ungrudging tribute to those personal qualities which made him such an outstanding figure in the ranks of the American revolutionaries. He was steered and strengthened by every test imposed upon him and remained a dauntless, unwavering fighter to the end. He died at his post in the prime of his powers, as befits a soldier.

Stand in Pride

We will not deny the shock of grief that his untimely death brought to every one of us, but just the same we could stand at his funeral with heads uplifted in pride that this man, who embodied so many of the highest qualities of soldier manhood, belonged to us.

We honor Ruthenberg for his long and valiant revolutionary record. I first met him in 1913 when he came to Akron to speak to the striking rubber workers. He was already then a prominent figure in the Socialist Party and his speech had the ring of militancy which denotes the irreconcilable enemy of capitalism. We sized him up then as a fighter and later knowledge of his character, born of the closest association in common work, only strengthened and confirmed the first impression and estimate. "He was a fighter." These words came spontaneously to the lips of his comrades-in-arms in the first moment we heard of his passing. What tribute can be higher?

Serious Revolutions

He was no fly-by-night dabbler with the idea of revolution. His record goes back for many years. The proletarian revolutionaries who fought on the side of Haywood remember with gratitude his support in the great battle which came to a climax in 1912. A consistent advocate of political action, he, nevertheless, even in those days fought against the current of reformist corruption in the Socialist Party and interpreted "politics" in the proletarian and revolutionary sense.

Fought the War

He fought the capitalist war. He carried the St. Louis Resolution out

into the public streets of Cleveland and attempted to organize the laboring masses around it. The most prized picture of him which adorns this page shows Ruthenberg, the fighter in action, speaking against the war on the Public Square of Cleveland. He paid the price for his courage with a year's imprisonment in the Canton Workhouse, that same workhouse within whose shadow Debs made his historic speech. Ruthenberg, Wagenknecht and Baker, prisoners there at the time, were the inspiration of that speech which rang 'round the world.

With Left Wing

On his release from prison, Ruthenberg identified himself with the Left Wing of the Socialist Party which was taking shape under the influence of the Russian revolution. He was the only one of the nationally prominent leaders of the Party to come with the Left Wing and remain consistently through all the vicissitudes of the struggle. He was a follower of the Communist International since the first day its banner was raised. His vision of a great revolutionary organization on an international scale unfolded his powers and raised him far above the petty men whose conception of Socialism was distorted by narrow national provincialism.

Ruthenberg, the fighter, stood up in the Capitalist Court in New York in 1920, facing a ten-year sentence, and hurled the scorn and defiance of a revolutionary class in the face of the judge and the prosecutor. The young Communist Party was outlawed and driven underground, the reaction was everywhere triumphant, but this man arose from his seat in the courtroom and calmly informed all present that the cause which they sought to imprison would emerge triumphant and put its heel on all class oppression.

Helped Found I. L. D.

As one of the founders of the I. L. D. and a member of its National Committee from the first, Ruthenberg was a great believer in the idea of non-partisan labor defense on the basis of the class struggle. Himself a class war prisoner, he felt a close kinship with all workers who languish in the prison halls of the masters. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the work of the I. L. D. in helping and defending all persecuted workers regardless of their views or affiliations.

Those who knew him best knew him as, above all, a Party Man. He was all for the party. He regarded the revolutionary party of the workers as the highest instrument history creates for the liberation of the enslaved masses of the world. He attached the greatest significance to every action or decision of the party and set

an example of discipline and responsibility in all his work.

Tireless Worker

He was a tireless worker for the party. His great energies were given unsparingly to its service. In the literal sense of the word it can be said he lived for the party. Yes, and died for it too. For if he had spared himself a little and devoted even the minimum attention to his own health, there is no doubt that the fatal illness could have been warded off.

Ruthenberg was a soldier. He saw the cause for which he labored as a fighter to which one must bring the discipline and devotion of an army that never knows retreat. He was a soldier who had faith in his cause. He staked his head on that cause and gave his life for it.

The America of today reeks with cynicism and corruption. The Americans of energy and talent are in the service of the oppressors. America is money-mad. Brains and ability are bought and sold—nothing is given away. Those who see higher values than personal material gain are regarded as fools in our insane America. Corruption is the hallmark of our country.

Had Social Vision

Ruthenberg was an American who did not go that way. Money meant nothing to him and the "honors" which capitalism bestows upon its lackeys meant even less. His vision was a social one, the world was his country and the oppressed masses were his people. To the service of the oppressed masses he gave all his energies and talents without calculation or price. He lived a full and fruitful life of struggle and sacrifice for an imperishable ideal and died a soldier's death.

The America of today had no time for Ruthenberg. For this splendid character, this valiant soldier of the revolution, the masters of America had no praise. They covered him in ignominy. They hounded him from one prison to another. At the time of his death the Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court had his latest conviction under review. Capitalist America made Ruthenberg an outlaw and a convict.

Workers Knew Him

The America of Tomorrow will revise that judgment. That is already indicated by the attitude of the militant workers who are the vanguard of the future. Ruthenberg was a Pioneer who broke a new path. The Americans of tomorrow will travel that path and give their highest honors to the Pioneers who broke it. The name of Ruthenberg will have a distinguished place in the list

DRAMA

A Play About "Superior People"

"Mariners" Has Condescending Pity for the "Lower Class"

Reviewed By HARBOR ALLEN.
"Mariners," by Clemence Dane, which the Actors Theatre has produced with Pauline Lord at the Plymouth, is a windbag of a play written by a snob. It is ready to burst with a sense of its own importance. It is all blown up with "atmosphere." You can see the author licking her chops over her "fine old English home" and the fine old people in it and their fine old guests. She grown maudlin about her minister, himself a product of Oxford and the upper classes, now miserably married to the daughter of an inn keeper. Terrible, this Shepherd of the Lord's elite, tied irrevocably to so gross a woman. See how she drags him down, ruins him, robs him of the woman who would be his equal, abuses him, kills him. Such are the lower classes!

Still Superior People.
But you can't be such a snob nowadays. It doesn't pay. So you must have a last act in which the gross woman repents, dies of grief on her husband's grave. You must have a scene in which your superior people in their fine old English home pause for a moment to comment on her fidelity, as they would praise a dog who grieved for his master. Yes, they feel sorry that they never went to see her, that they shut her out of their circle. But never for a moment do they doubt that they are superior people.

Perhaps I am unjust to Clemence Dane. No doubt she is trying to be "fair to both sides"—the old liberal hokum. Like all the liberals, she fails. You can't be fair to both sides. You are, by birth and environment and desire and associations, either on one side or the other. Clemence Dane is on the other. At times she tries honestly to feel her way into the heart of the inn-keeper's daughter. She can't. She never gets farther than condescending pity. At bottom she's with the fine people in the fine old English home.

Ruth St. Denis to Present Oriental Program at Carnegie Hall
Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn and their Denishawn Dancers will give four dance recitals on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and Wednesday matinee at their Carnegie Hall engagement.
Miss St. Denis is presenting "White Jade," an impression of China. She is bringing back the "Bunnia Ba-

NANCE O'NEIL



In "Fog-Bound," a new play by Hugh Stanislaus which opened at the Belmont Theatre last Friday.

zaar," with music written by Lily Strickland Anderson, the American composer, who is at present living in Calcutta. Their Oriental program, which is called "Gleanings from Buddha Fields," embraces Japan, Java, Burma and Malaya, as well as China and Japan, and music has been collected which is authentic for all of the dances and dance-dramas on the program.

Clifford Vaughn, musical conductor, has arranged native melodies, and made orchestrations for these ballets. The Denishawn Company have just completed eighteen months playing throughout the entire Orient, and they have spent the entire time in research for dance material.

Broadway Briefs

"Spread Eagle," is the only opening scheduled for this evening, at the Martin Beck Theatre. George S. Brooks, a former editor of McClure's and Walter B. Lister, city editor of the Brooklyn Times are responsible for this play, which deals with the one-dollar-a-year patriot and the humbug of big business.

The repertory at the 14th Street Theatre for the week will include four dance recitals of "The Cradle Song" on Monday and Thursday nights and Wednesday and Thursday matinees; "La Locandiera," on Tuesday night, "Inheritors," Wednesday and Friday nights and Saturday matinee, "Three Sisters," Saturday night.

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of Heroes and Pioneers of the American Revolution.
The ranks of the revolutionary working class movement in America are small, and able and tested leaders are very few indeed. It would be foolish to deny that the death of a leader of the calibre of Ruthenberg represents a great loss to the proletarian cause. A recognition of the great role played by outstanding individuals of his type is no contradiction to the social theory upon which the whole activity of Ruthenberg as a revolutionary agitator was based.

Revolutionary Labor Advances.
But the revolutionary labor movement is driven forward by social forces which arise out of the very conditions of capitalism and make for its destruction. The men who inspire and lead the movement of working class revolt are themselves products of the conditions which bring the movement into existence. The loss of leaders may shake and weaken the ranks for a time, but the irrepressible needs of the move-

Aspices of Theatre Guild Rochester American Opera Company TONIGHT 8:30 "The Abduction From the Seraglio" Tuesday Night Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" Week Apr. 11—The Second Man GUILD THEA., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15

NED McCOBB'S SLAGHER Week Apr. 11—The Silver Card Th. 58, E. 87th Circle Mts. Thu. & Sat. 5:15.

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ment call new forces from the ranks to fill the gap.

The work that Ruthenberg performed with such fidelity in his life time remains behind him. His example of courage, devotion and self-sacrifice remains as an asset of the movement as a whole. His tradition as a revolutionary fighter will be treasured by every section of the militant labor movement. The new generation of militants will be influenced by that tradition and will carefully safeguard it.

Let the corrupt and decaying capitalist society have these heroes who typify it—the dollar-chasing exploiters, the blood-smeared generals, the lying, treacherous statesmen. Our movement, which is the herald of the new order, claims proudly for its own the men of a different and immeasurably better type—the type of Ruthenberg.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

HEARING TODAY FOR ARRESTED KULOK PICKETS

Labor Defense Appears In Two Strike Cases

The International Labor Defense of New York was called upon for help once again on Saturday when three workers, picketing the shop of M. Kulok at 89 Eldridge street, were arrested without cause and taken to the Clinton and Delancey street police station.

Those arrested were M. Levinson, N. Steinberg and Lizzie Podolsky. They were peacefully picketing the Kulok shop which came out on strike several weeks ago when several workers were fined, and one was taken off the job by the reactionary leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, for attending a meeting of left wing needle trades workers.

Continue Striking. One set of workers after another has struck in this shop because of this discrimination against their fellow workers, and the right wing forces of the Amalgamated have filled the shop with scab workers.

The three workers arrested on Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, were released on \$500 bail each, for hearing this morning.

Defend Rose Pesnick. On Saturday morning, the International Labor Defense appeared in the West 8th street court, Coney Island, to defend Rose Pesnick who was arrested while picketing one of the Monticello Dairy stores against which 600 clerks are on strike in Brooklyn.

Wanted 57-Hour Week. After considerable effort on the part of the prosecution to send Rose Pesnick to the workhouse for her "crime" of picketing, she was finally given a fine of \$10.

She and her fellow-strikers are fighting for recognition of their union, and for a 57-hour week in place of the 80 to 100-hour week which most of them now work.

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PLAN GREAT BAZAAR FOR CLOAKMAKERS' DEFENSE; OUT OF TOWN CAMPAIGN OPENS

Preparations are now being made for the Joint Defense Bazaar to be held at the Star Casino on May 13, 14 and 15.

A call has been sent out to the many friends of the defense requesting donations of articles for the affair. The committee is especially interested in shoes, dresses, caps, raincoats, hats, suitcases, bags, all sorts of men's and women's wear, camping outfits, sweaters and hammocks.

Workers in the shops are called upon to organize committees to manufacture merchandise for the Bazaar. Get Your Clothes Here.

It is planned to make this affair a great merchandising event. The hall will resemble a department store rather than a bazaar. The doors will be opened daily at 1 P. M. to those wishing to price merchandise. The ladies dress department will be situated in the rest room behind the balcony. There will be a men's straw hat department to open the season, etc., etc.

Every worker must plunge into the defense work to raise money for the defense and relief of the families of the prisoners.

Green, Woll, McGrady and Sigman are also appealing for money. They must have it for injunctions, to hire bands of gangsters to make war on the workers in the markets, and to pay for the persecutions thru which workers are thrown into jail.

To Fight Black Hundreds The Black Hundreds are making their last effort to break the unions and suppress every independent expression. They will get help from the bosses and other enemies of the workers.

Once for all we must teach the blackshirts a lesson that they will never forget. They are a danger to the labor movement that must be wiped out. A strong defense protecting the workers when in need, is the rock on which the ship of the enemy will be wrecked.

Nothing must be left undone to make the Great Defense Bazaar such a tremendous success that in itself it will prove a gigantic protest against the union smothering bureaucracy. Boston workers will be represented at the bazaar, it is reported, and other cities are asked to follow their example and arrange to have a booth. Join hands with the defense. Help is needed now. Write or come to the office at 41 Union Square, Room 714, and find out what you can do to help.

A mass meeting of over 1,500 workers opened the out-of-town campaign for the New York Cloakmakers and Furriers Defense Fund on Wednesday night, when Louis Hyman, general manager of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers, and Ben Gold, general manager of the New York Joint Board Furriers Union were the principal speakers. More than five hundred dollars was received in the collection at the meeting, and the workers present pledged themselves to start an energetic drive for collections in shops and factories.

This Defense Fund is caring for the families of those in jail, and is employing legal aid to work for the release of those fur workers and cloakmakers who have been penalized for their loyalty to the union during strikes.

Stage Fiesta. On the appeal of the Defense Committee to various organizations, a group of members of Branch 85 of the Workmen's Circle have decided to help in the defense work.

They have engaged the New Playwrights Theatre at 52nd Street & 8th Ave. for a showing on April 8th, of Michael Gold's new play "Fiesta." The income of this performance will go for the defense and relief of imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. We ask other organizations to follow their example.

Another "Honorable Member" of the gang which supports the right wing reactionary officials of the International Fur Workers Union and the Special Reorganization Committee of the A. F. of L., was exposed to the fur workers on Saturday in a circular distributed in the fur market.

What Strike Aid. The chairman of the "Furriers Reorganization Committee," H. Schlissel, is the subject of the leaflet which asks the question: "What did 'Brother' Schlissel do during the 1920 strike?" "Brother" Schlissel has undertaken to "save the fur workers from the Communist dictatorship."

This man, "Brother" Schlissel, with Big Alex Fried, is another chief of the Long Island International scab "union." This new leader of the infamous Kaufman Old Guard proclaims himself the New Messiah of the Furriers Union.

Where has this Saint Schlissel been for the last ten years? He has not belonged to the Union; he has not paid any dues.

Where was "Brother" Schlissel during the 1920 strike? Why doesn't "Brother" Schlissel tell the fur workers that he did a little scabbing during a great part of the strike, under the excuse of being a foreman for the firm where he scabbed?

Did Schlissel have a union shop when he was in business? Where was "Brother" Schlissel during our recent 1926 strike, when the fur workers had bled and hungered for seventeen weeks? What did "Brother" Schlissel do while the fur workers were striking and suffering?

Scabs, jailbirds, underworld heroes, these are the representatives of the new scab union of Schachtman, Winnick, Matthew Woll, McGrady and Green.

What a pretty face this outfit of so called labor leaders has in the company of their "Honorable" associates!

These are the people who speak to the fur workers in the name of the best traditions of the American Federation of Labor—honesty, purity, and law and order. These are the people who call upon the fur workers to register with their scabbing crew.

WHAT HAVE THE FUR WORKERS TO SAY TO THIS SPECTACLE? Joint Board Furriers Union, B. Gold, Manager. Banquet For Released.

In honor of the three fur workers who were released yesterday after serving sixty days following their arrest and conviction for their strike activities, a banquet was given by the fur workers in New Star Casino last night and several hundred workers were present to celebrate.

The workers who spent the past two months on Rikers Island are Max Forsy, Jack Pollack and A. Saches, and they were greeted enthusiastically by those who attended the banquet.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

LOCKOUT TO ADD TO NUMBERS IN PLUMBER STRIKE

Employers and Workers Hold Meetings Tonight

The plumbers and plumbers helpers strike is increasing in importance, and either thru strike or lockout may become general thruout Greater New York by tomorrow.

The 3,600 plumbers and helpers who are out in Brooklyn will be joined soon by other thousands of men in the trade if the Master Plumbers' Association at its meeting tonight at the headquarters of the Brooklyn Masters' Association, 8 Nevins St., agrees to a general lock-out.

According to Jacob Stocking Jr., head of the Queens Masters' Association, the plumbers of Queens are locked out, and will not be allowed to start work when they report this morning.

A meeting of the striking plumbers will be held tonight at Lenruth Hall 187 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, while the helpers will hold a session at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

Break In Bosses Ranks. Thirty of the 100 members of the Master Plumbers' Association, of Brooklyn, employers of members of Local Union 1, Plumbers' Union, indicated yesterday their desire to settle differences with the plumbers, it became known at union headquarters, Lenruth Hall, Waverly and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Thomas G. Oates, president of the union, declared that the plumbers are not ready to make any agreement with these men, until all the master plumbers consent to the \$14 a day wage scale which the plumbers are now striking for an increase of \$2 a day. The union is also asking a 49 hours a week, or five days a week instead of the 44 hour week, now in vogue.

Fight To The Finish. "We will fight to the finish," Oates declared yesterday. It was said at union headquarters that the master plumbers of Greater New York, are planning a general lockout of all union men employed by them throughout the five boroughs. Such action would throw 15,000 plumbers and helpers out of work, and would practically bring to a standstill all building operations in the five boroughs. At the offices in Brooklyn of the Master Plumbers' Association, 8 Nevins street, no official word was given.

Defense Shows Sigman Sabotage of Prisoners (Continued from Page One) enormous expense and trouble of fighting out the case which was now so badly prejudiced against them, they determined, under the circumstances, that the best way to settle the matter would be to plead guilty. The story of how they were double-crossed and given heavy sentences is now too well known to be repeated.

The whole incident served to prejudice the cases of all the other defendants, which resulted in the wholesale jailings of men of a type which every community seeks to attract to itself.

The next step for Sigman was to make capital out of the situation. To him it was of no importance that these workers carried responsibility for the support of families. He deluded himself into the belief that he saw in the situation created by him a new opportunity to smash the union.

By shouting loud and long he hoped to create the impression that the chosen leaders of the workers were responsible for the heavy sentences dealt out to the workers. By these tactics he hoped to create confusion in the ranks of the left.

Desperate Acts. The Committee realizes that these are acts of desperation carried out by a most unscrupulous man.

In his controversy with the group of prominent gentlemen of the Civil Liberties Union who had joined the Committee of One Hundred, formed for the purpose of affecting the release of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers and giving relief to their families, Mr. Sigman did not hesitate in an early statement to tell the gentlemen to "keep their hands off," as the imprisoned workers were members of his union, which could take care of its own; while shortly thereafter he issued another statement that these men had pleaded guilty and nothing could be done for them.

Save The Innocent. "The Joint Boards of the Furriers, and the Cloak and Dressmakers, are well able to take care of themselves in the struggle to save the union. In this crisis the innocent must not be permitted to suffer. We demand their release. We ask for help in carrying on the legal struggle to overthrow the brutal prison sentences that have been meted out. We ask for help to furnish relief to the families of the victims of the conspiracy hatched by Sigman, Woll, Green, McGrady and Company."

Money is needed. Send contributions and donations to the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

ALBANY, April 3.—Governor Smith today approved the Lipowicz bill extending the emergency rent law, in modified form, to New York City and Buffalo, for another year.

Under the measure, only apartments renting for less than \$15 per room per month in New York and \$7 in Buffalo, will be affected.

New York Socialists Ask "Hands Off China"

Withdrawal of American troops and ships from China, and the cessation of firing upon Chinese cities was demanded in a resolution adopted on Saturday at a New York City convention of the socialist party. The meeting also passed a resolution condemning the arrest and trial by court martial of sixty socialists in Lithuania, who according to cable dispatches are facing the death penalty for their political activities.

Ferdinand Reports Contradictory LONDON, April 3.—King Ferdinand's health is showing a slight improvement according to all dispatches reaching London tonight from Bucharest. While Berlin dispatches state that his life is slowly ebbing.

SHELLING OF NANKING WILL BE PROTESTED AT A MASS MEETING FRIDAY, APRIL EIGHTH

Rosalsky Plays With Case of Antonofsky

Teachers' Union Raps Dismissal of N. Y. Teacher

To protest against the gunboat policy of the United States towards the Chinese Nationalist revolution, a mass meeting will be held Friday evening, April 8, at the Central Opera House under the auspices of the Hands Off China Committee, a delegated body representing trade unions, nationalist societies, labor fraternal organizations, political parties, etc.

All over the United States indignation against the attempt of the American government to suppress the Chinese revolution is heard. Demonstrations Held. In Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere parades and monster demonstrations have already been held where in no uncertain terms the sympathy of the American masses for their struggling brothers and sisters in China was expressed.

In New York, largest city of the world, seat of Wall St., where rule those responsible for the brutal murder of over 7,000 Chinese, men, women and children in a manner that matches any tale of Hun horrors that was manufactured in 1917 against Germany, a mighty protest from the working masses is planned.

The meeting that will be held Friday, April 8 must speak in such a loud voice that the Chinese workers who are today in the shadow of the gunboats of our imperialists at Shanghai will know that these are not representatives of American workers that their murdering of the Chinese masses is opposed by the American working class. All workers must be present and join in the demonstration of protest.

List of Speakers. The following speakers will address the meeting: Samuel Sha, The Kuumintang; S. N. Ghose, India Freedom Foundation; Richard B. Moore, American Negro Labor Congress; William F. Dunne, Workers (Communist) Party; Carl Weisberg, Liberal Club, C. C. N. Y.; Robert W. Dunn will preside. Others will be announced later.

A demand that the Board of Education make an immediate investigation into the actual reasons for the dismissal of Charles A. Wagner, who lost his position at the Berriman Junior High School, Brooklyn, last week, because he taught evolution in his class, was made yesterday by the Teachers' Union.

In a letter to the board, Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the union, asserted that "after a preliminary study of the case of Mr. Wagner we find that full and fair consideration seems not to have been given to the protection of his rights."

Dr. Linville, while admitting the technical validity of the right of a principal to discharge a substitute teacher at will, nevertheless asserted that it was "unfair to make the public statements reflecting on the capacity of a teacher which will have the affect of making impossible his further employment."

In his letter to the board of education, Dr. Linville quoted statements from prominent educators, including Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia and Charles A. Beard of the New School for Social Research, who declared that the doctrine of evolution is now accepted by the leading scientists who have devoted their lives to the study of biology.

In his statement, Dewey says: "From experience, I know that young children have no difficulty in grasping the general idea of life development. It is so important that the younger they are when they are acquainted with it the better, if they get the idea. Children from ten to twelve should have no trouble with it."

In commenting on the case Prof. Beard declares: "If it is the business of the public schools to prepare the pupils for a life of intelligence among intelligent people, then how can they refuse to explain in scientific and dispassionate manner a doctrine which is so widely believed and discussed."

SCOTT NEARING on The Transition Man Under To the New The New Social Order Social Order Tuesday April 5th 8:30 P. M. Thursday April 7th 8:30 P. M. Brownsville Labor Lyceum 219 Saekman Street

Auspices: CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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PROGRESSIVE FUR WORKERS SHOW UP ANOTHER REACTIONARY CHIEF

Workers' Delegation at Hankow Denounces Imperialist Attack

Capitalist Politicians Incite to Violence

National army and the Kuomintang Party in southern and central China and has everywhere been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Chinese people, of whom we have directly met and spoken with hundreds of thousands, fight heroically for their national liberation and seek effective alliance with the working class of the world.

Our delegation considers it its imperative duty to denounce the crimes committed by imperialism against the Chinese people and to cry warning of dangers imminent menacing. We urgently request you to mobilize all your forces and the entire proletariat to prevent the shameful crime which the imperialists are about to commit.

(Signed) International Workers' delegation; Tom Mann, England; Earl Browder, America; J. Doriot, France.

Workers' Party Active. The Workers (Communist) Party, altho deprived of its candidate thru the death of Chas. E. Ruthenberg, placed on the ballot by a campaign of petitions, has taken an active part in pointing out the general corruption existing in both capitalist party camps, and the anti-labor tinge, of the race-war champion, Dever, and the labor prosecuting state attorney, Crowe, who lines up with Thompson.

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TEACHERS' UNION RAPS DISMISSAL OF N. Y. TEACHER

Buy your Tickets Now for Comrade Michael Gold's Play FIESTA

Here's a chance to help The DAILY WORKER and have a good time doing it.

From April 11 to April 16 is DAILY WORKER Benefit Week at The New Playwrights Theatre. Remember! If your paper is to benefit, you must buy your tickets well in advance and buy them from a DAILY WORKER representative or thru The DAILY WORKER Office, 108 East 14th Street. (Telephone Stuyvesant 6584.)

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KARL MARX and FRIEDRICH ENGELS A Life-Time Collaboration



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By D. RIAZANOV

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FIESTA A drama of Mexico and Revolution—Premier Production

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THE WORKER'S CHILD Number Two HAS JUST ARRIVED. This magazine, issued by the International Publishing House of the Young Communist International, deals with the lives of children the world over. No Communist interested in children can afford to be without it. This issue is full of the most interesting material and many illustrations make it lively and interesting both for children and adults. Articles and stories appearing in the WORKER'S CHILD are written by internationally known leaders of the movement. SINGLE COPY TEN CENTS. Bundles of ten or more at seven cents a copy. Subscriptions at fifty cents a year. Order the "WORKER'S CHILD" from the YOUNG WORKERS COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA 1118 West Washington Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

There Was Significance In the Fact That 22,000 Attended "Freiheit" Jubilee

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

THE FREIHEIT, our Jewish Communist daily, attracted 22,000 workers to the New Madison Square Garden in celebration of its Fifth Anniversary last Saturday night.

This is the greatest throng of workers ever assembled in the United States at the call of a revolutionary publication of the American working class. Of course, the reactionary organs of labor never attempt such gatherings on any scale. It remained for an organ of Communism and the left wing in the labor movement to fill the largest auditorium in the land.

This gathering had tremendous significance. It was testimony to the fact that not only The Freiheit, but our Workers (Communist) Party as well, have become the leaders of the masses in the needle trades.

For several years The Freiheit struggled desperately and it was unable to total a circulation in the whole nation equalling the numbers in the mighty throng that joined in celebration of its Fifth Anniversary. Those 22,000 workers constitute the firm base that The Freiheit has established for itself in New York City, strengthening it for greater efforts in other sections of the land, according to plans already made and to be executed immediately.

The most vicious attacks by the reactionary labor officialdom have not succeeded in alienating the workers from their support of Our Paper and Our Party. President William Green and Vice President Matthew Woll, with the lackeys in the needle trades,—the Sigmans, the Schachtmans and the rest—might well pause to consider the meaning of this outpouring of labor in New York and vicinity in support of the Press and the Party that they so vehemently denounce.

If these agents of American imperialism had followed the proceedings at the Freiheit Jubilee, they would have heard the appeals made to these workers, and their enthusiastic response to those pleas, which were as follows:

1. To build The DAILY WORKER, the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, published in the English language.
2. To rally in aid of the Ruthenberg Enrollment Drive, not only by joining the Workers (Communist) Party, but by getting other workers to join the party and strengthen their ranks.
3. To stand solid as adamant as the left wing in the needle trades, and to give every possible support to the militant workers in all other industries, to the coal miners now engaged in a giant struggle, to the railroad workers, the steel workers, the automobile workers, the rubber workers as well as labor in the other great industries.
4. To render every possible support to the struggle against imperialism in Nicaragua, in Mexico, and in China, especially speeding the fraternal greetings of the gathering to the Central Council of the Chinese Trade Unions, to the Kuomintang and to the Communist Party of China.

Thus New York labor, not only declared its solidarity with the workers throughout the land, but voiced their will to battle with those oppressed by American imperialism, cementing their strength in a closer bond of fraternity with the valiant efforts of the Chinese workers on the other side of the earth.

When 22,000 workers go back into their shops and into their union meetings, they should be inspired to create here seething centers of sympathy in support of the Far East front of the revolutionary struggle of labor.

It is recognized that the working class in the United States is probably less responsive to the rapidly developing events in the Orient, than the workers of any other nation. Encouraging gatherings under the slogans of "Hands Off China!" "Withdraw the Battleships From Chinese Waters!" have already been held, in many cities, in response to the appeal of Our Party, or thru co-operation of our Party with other forces. That the movement is growing, however, is well indicated by the fact that the 22,000 workers gathered in New York to celebrate the growth and spreading of influence of the Freiheit, should also be profoundly stirred by China's revolutionary struggle.

The standards of The DAILY WORKER were held aloft by practically every speaker. The prophecy was generally made that the time would soon come when The DAILY WORKER would be able to hold its anniversary celebration in the Madison Square Garden and attract similar hosts of labor.

Not only Jay Lovestone, Acting General Secretary of Our Party, Ben Gitlow and M. J. Olgin, but other speakers as well aroused great enthusiasm by calling for every possible support of the Party's Official Organ that was now being published in New York City.

Like the Freiheit the Party has grown in New York City. When The Freiheit was established the Workers (Communist) Party was only a few months old. There was considerable skepticism, in the early months of 1922, whether the Communist movement, driven underground by the Palmer raids in 1920, could function successfully in the open. In those days speakers appealed seldom for Party members at the mass meetings that were held. One speaker that never failed to make this appeal, however, was our late leader, C. E. Ruthenberg. It was fitting, therefore, that applause in thunder tones should greet the plea for "Members for the Workers (Communist) Party!" in the Ruthenberg Enrollment Drive. The Party has become a living, fighting giant in the eyes of these workers. Its leadership is treasured.

It has been said that great masses of workers have been driven to The Freiheit as a result of the growing hatred of the workers for The Forward, the yellow socialist organ of reformism, edited by Abraham Cahan. This is held up as an argument that these workers are not yet Communists, not yet ready for membership in the Communist Party, and that some turn of the tide may cause them to again drift from us.

But hatred of The Forward as the traitor organ of Socialism, is the beginning of an awakening that will gradually lead to a correct understanding of the Communist program, and make of these workers intelligent soldiers of the social revolution.

Before the workers generally over the land will become convinced Communists, they must develop a hatred of capitalism and all its forces, much akin to the hatred of the New York needle trades workers for The Forward, for Cahan and Sigman, and for the social system that spawned them.

The Fifth Freiheit Jubilee was historic. The Freiheit, in common with the American Communist movement and the American working class from which it springs, faces its Sixth Year with more history in the making. Hail the Sixth Year of the Freiheit! Hail greater victories for Communism in the United States of America.

Who Backs Murder of Cuban Workers Under Machado?

By ROBERT DUNN, (Federated Press). (Robert Dunn is the author of American Foreign Investments, standard work on the subject, published by Viking Press, New York.)

Who are the American business men behind the Machado murder regime in Cuba? Between 250 and 400 Cuban workers and trade union leaders have been killed in the last year. Hundreds have been imprisoned and tortured since the railroad strike was crushed in 1925. Scores have been deported.

It may be well to have the names of some of the capitalists and corporations who back Gerardo Machado, the presidential dictator and virtual assassin.

First the Bankers. Start with the bankers. Dwight Morrow, confidential advisor of President Coolidge, and a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has offered toasts to Machado at banquets of business men; he has assisted Major General Crowder dictate loan laws and revenue measures for the island. National City Bank has handled most of the loans to American sugar corporations doing business in Cuba. It has 24 branches in the island and is the largest of the three American banks which, with three Canadian banks, control 90% of all the banking in Cuba. National City Bank finances the leading sugar companies which dominate the economic life of the country. Some of the larger sugar corporations are Cuba Cane Sugar, the Punta Alegre Sugar Co., and the Cuban Dominican Sugar Co. Seventy-five percent of Cuban sugar, constituting 90% of her entire exports, is produced in American owned mills, most of them controlled by American bankers.

General Electric Has Them. Public utilities in the cities are all controlled by the American & Foreign Power Co., identified with the General Electric Co. All Cuban holdings of General Electric are operated by this company. Railroads, serving the sugar centrals, are also in American hands. It was on them that the strike, which opened the Machado trade union massacres, began. Seventeen railroad union leaders were imprisoned; 4 were slain. Consolidated Railroads of Cuba leads. The Cuba Railroad, one of the consolidated units alone represents an investment of about \$100 million including its sugar properties. Some of the leading figures in the Consolidated are E. J. Berwind, also president

of our great anti-union Berwind White Coal Co., which crushed the United Mine Workers in 1922; W. H. Woodin, president American Car and Foundry Co.; Percy A. Rockefeller; C. H. Walker of Harriman & Co.; H. C. Lakin of the Long Island Railroad; W. V. Griffin, president Agrilina Chemical Corp. and H. S. Rubens of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Other American corporations with large Cuban properties are Bethlehem Steel Corp., the American Tobacco Co., the Standard Oil Co., the International Telegraph and Telephone Co., the American Metal Co., United Fruit Co., and a large number of shipping, transit, dock and terminal companies. The total American investment in Cuba is estimated at about a billion and a half dollars. At least a fifth of the soil of Cuba is owned by Americans.

Elected Machado. According to Dr. Leland H. Jenks, formerly of Amherst College, who has completed a special study of American investments in Cuba, "American corporations doing business in Cuba contributed heavily to the Machado campaign funds." Machado has been their friend and agent since the day of his election. They have backed his program to deport and do to death the "undesirable elements" as Machado calls the trade union workers. Along with this policy of blood and iron against the unions has gone some "welfare work" for the non-union workers. Various housing and recreational facilities have been provided for the enslaved workers such as in India or in Illinois. The Hershey Chocolate Co., controlling extensive sugar centrals and railroads have even attempted to introduce the "company union" among their employees. Like Rockefeller and other American practitioners of "Employe representation" they know how to combine the militia and cold steel with housing programs and personnel management.

IN THE SUBWAY

By C. M. (Ex-Subway Guard) It was during the year of 1918 that I entered the service of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. as a guard. Labor being scarce then on account of war conditions I was given the job without many formalities. After having filled out a number of application blanks and other impressive documents, and having passed the medical examination, I was told to report for work the next day at the Bronx Park division.

When I reported for work I was placed in a train with a veteran conductor who showed me how to operate the doors. There was nothing to do but open and close the doors. You see, very easy job! Thus I started my underground work which lasted for seven long years.

Worse Than Slavery. That job was worse than slavery. I had to be on the job 14 and sometimes 15 hours a day for nine hours' pay. Before I became a "regular" I had to wait on the extra list for 2 and 3 hours each day before I was sent out to work. Then, after making a trip or two in the morning I had to come back in the afternoon to finish my run. It was 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening before I was able to go home. There was no Sunday or holiday off. After working for two months continuously I decided to take one Sunday off. I asked the "starter" for permission but he said that it couldn't be done. I remained away that Sunday anyway. The next day when I reported for work I was told that in order to get off it was necessary to get an O. K. from the superintendent. I went to the superintendent's office on 96th St., and after waiting for two hours to see him he told me that I was suspended for two days for disobedience. I was also warned that one more suspension would be cause for my dismissal. Since that time I never stayed off again until I was assigned to a run.

Wouldn't Defend Workers. The officers of the "brotherhood," the company union, never opened their mouths to defend a fellow-worker. The only thing they were interested in is to collect the dues each month and do their spying work in the interest of the I. R. T. These officials are nothing but the mere tools of the company. All of them are in conspiracy, under the leadership of Pat Connolly, to keep the principles of real unionism from the workers. In 1920 the rank and file succeeded in electing a man by the name of Green from the Bronx Park division. This man opposed the installation of the new "rubber-bellies" (the one-man trains) because he believed that it would throw many men out of work. The company fired him without a hearing, and when he asked the "delegates" of the brotherhood to bring his case before the meeting they ignored him.

Workers Hate "Brotherhood." The workers on the I. R. T. are not interested in the "brotherhood," because they all know that this is the cause of their miserable conditions. In every meeting held each month there are to be found no more than 10 or 15 attending. And during the meetings it is seldom that a member is allowed to speak about improving the conditions of the workers. They are all afraid to speak against the company for fear that they might lose their jobs. If anyone is ever bold enough to agitate for an increase in wages or improvement in the conditions of labor he is immediately quieted down by Mr. Mangano of the "brotherhood." The discussion is usually centered around plans for a "beef-steak" affair, or a visit to a sick brother.

Such are the conditions of all the subway workers, and unless they unite in a strong union under the leadership of experienced men, they will never be able to improve their miserable conditions.

A MODERN GOLD RUSH SCENE



Frank Horton, Sr. (left) and Frank Horton, Jr., his son, are photographed at Weepah, Nev., with sacks of ore estimated at from \$5,000 to \$12,000 each between them. Young Horton and another boy, Leonard Traynor, started the gold rush by announcing the discovery of gold-bearing rock.

In a Shoe Factory

A young Italian worker speaking: The only trouble with my job is that I can't get fired. I swore at the boss last week when he wanted to charge me up for them damaged shoes. Last nite the boss told me to work a little later. Like hell. I went home half an hour before five. That boss hates me like poison. Why the hell don't he fire me?

This afternoon the boss come around and says, 'A little speed, there! Wake up, you can make \$30 a week if you hustle.'

He's good. He wants me to make a lot of money. Supposing I don't want to? I don't want to, that's all; I don't want to make a lot of money.

I know that game, it's old stuff. When I worked in the Hood, I used to cut back stays. The boss would pick them up and pack them in a box, about a thousand in a box. When he had plenty, enuf to last all summer, he lays me off. See, he don't fire me, he just lays me off. I know that lay-off, too. Try and get the job back. I know a fellow been laid off for three years and he can't get the job yet.

Say, got a light? Thanks. See that pile of leather? Christ, some day it will burn. Let it burn, burn down; who cares?

Oh the boss! The boss, he's a good fellow. He put in lights over every table, so we can work overtime. Work till eight and nine o'clock at night. Sure. I know a factory where they work Sundays.

Hi! John was working last nite till nine o'clock. Money! Who wants to work till nine o'clock? Who the hell wants to work anyway? Christ, I don't know. That guy must be in love with his job. He must like this place. Maybe he sleeps here. All right. Get a pile of soft leather, you can sleep fine. Have you got a better bed to sleep on anyway? What's that, you don't sleep here nights, John? I didn't mean it. I was only kidding.

Don't worry. I know we're all going to get laid off soon, because the boss is telling us to speed up. Summer-time coming, who the hell wants to work? Go swimming; the boss, he's fine: lets you take a vacation, a little vacation, a long vacation; oh, just a vacation, you know: vacation. In the good old summer time.

NOTES FROM THE SOVIET UNION

\$33,500,000 For Housing MOSCOW, March 20.—Seventy-seven million roubles will be expended this year for building workers' houses in Moscow and Moscow province.

Best European Radio The most effective radio station in Europe has just been put into operation in Moscow with a wave length of 1,450 meters. All the technical apparatus of the station was made in Soviet factories.

9,278,000 Trade Unionists Reports presented at the Seventh General Congress of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union indicate that trade union membership reached the enormous total of 9,278,000 members on July 1, 1926.

Growth of Industry The total value of the gross output of the large scale State industries for December 1926, amounted to 734,000,000 roubles (\$378,200,000), an increase of 2.6 per cent over the output of the preceding month, and 26 per cent over the output of December 1925.

Great Shipping Center Leningrad is fast becoming one of the world's great shipping centers. It is the terminal of many vital inland water routes and railroads. Internal waterways connect it with the Volga provinces and the Caspian Sea, while railroads connect it with the central provinces of Soviet Russia proper and with Siberia.

Goods are brought from all parts of the interior to Leningrad for shipment to all parts of the world. The principal export cargoes at present are timber, grain, butter and eggs; the chief import cargoes are machinery, raw textiles and paper (newsprint).

10,500,000 In Schools Ten and half million men, women and children attended educational establishments in Soviet Russia in 1925-6. This represents a one and a half million increase over the attendance for 1924-5.

Moscow Has Two Million The urban population of Russia is placed at 25,300,000 according to the latest urban census of the U.S.S.R. The population of the largest cities are: Moscow, 2,018,000; Leningrad, 1,611,000; Kiev, 491,000; Baku, 433,000; Odessa, 411,000; Kharkov, 408,000.

The Letter-Box

Class War Prisoner Writes.

Editor, Daily Worker:—No doubt it seems rather unusual for a comrade and friend to write from the pen on the open-shop shore! And no doubt what I have to say will be of minor importance compared to letters from other fellow workers and comrades. One thing of interest to our class is: only seven class-war prisoners remain in San Quentin prison. Another is due to leave a week from today.

About the only news we get on China comes via the yellow press. But even from their censored reports one can see that the People's Army are knocking 'ell out of the capitalist tools (the northerners). Now what I offer for your perusal is the summing up of all the different angles of the Chinese affair; and I want to know if I've got the dope straight or have the facts been distorted in the "brass check press" that my data is erroneous?

From what I gather of the events in China, the upheaval has been 80 years or more in gathering its adherents; that the Boxer rebellion was only a temporary defeat. So we come to the leadership of Sun Yat Sen. Now the movement has grown to such an extent that the native capitalist saw or thought they had an opportunity to drive the foreign exploiter out and reap a golden harvest for himself! He (the native capitalist) joined the cry of "China for the Chinese!" Also he contributed to the "cause" always with the provision that he was to be a member of the governing board. But at this stage we see the work of diplomacy. His money was accepted and his election assured—but for every capitalist board member elected Labor put its representative on that same board. As long as the fighting to gain control of all China continues this board will work in harmony! This places the native exploiter in dutch with his European and American brother-robbler! As the Cantonese win victory after victory the "babbits of China" begin to puff out his chest and endeavor to grasp tighter the reins of control: and here his soap-bubble of a dream bursts and he awakens to the sad realization that his enemy, the working class, is armed, and that the talk of "the world for those who work" is beginning to be popular among those who have done the fighting! O yes, he sees his mistake—but it's too late now! His fellow-exploiter in Europe and Wall Street, U. S. A. calls him traitor! while on every side the workers see a Red Dawn!

I hope Comrade Miller's Communist Training Camps meet with success! Also in Comrade Ruthenberg's death I feel the labor movement has lost a militant worker. Hearne M. Haislip, San Quentin Prison, California.

The French Ambassador Wails

(By A Staff Correspondent) Official and diplomatic circles are relating in confidence—with much pleasure—the story of the unusual delay of the formal presentation ceremonies of the new French ambassador, M. Paul Claudel.

The episode is particularly amusing in view of the effusion of bull and blah that was expressed by the Coolidge-Kellogg administration concerning M. Claudel. He was acclaimed as a prodigy, a poet and a diplomat.

Cash Also Counts. Now it develops that while he may be both, nevertheless the dollar too must be served. And therein is the story.

Usually a foreign diplomatic officer, particularly one representing a first class power such as France, upon taking up his post in Washington, is received by the president within a week. Only rarely is the function delayed ten days. To extend the time longer is literally an affront, and can be excused only on the ground of illness.

But That Debt. But in M. Claudel's case, it was not illness, either on his part or Mr. Coolidge's. The trouble was that M. Claudel had "forgotten" to include in his "felicitation address" a statement about France's willingness to pay her war debt to the United States. And so because the statement he was to make did not contain the desired comment, M. Claudel was kept waiting at the gate until he came across.

Deliberate Spontaneity. Presentation ceremonies are very carefully arranged affairs. The ambassador upon instructions—very explicit ones—from his government, prepares a statement which he reads to the president. The president then replies from an equally well prepared statement. The ambassador's statement naturally is first submitted to the state department for perusal and approval. When both are satisfactory they are then released to the press, with due caution that the "felicitations" were most enthusiastically presented and heartily reciprocated.

The capitalist press of both nations then solemnly write long accounts of the ceremony—to which reporters are not admitted—and later follow with wordy editorials lauding the occasion as another example of the "peace and traditional fellowship between these two great nations."

\$4,000,000,000 And thus it was that when M. Claudel came to Washington almost three weeks ago, he immediately prepared his statement and sent it to the state department. There it was promptly discovered that he had somehow or other overlooked the fact that his nation owed the United States a

very considerable sum of money, four billion dollars in fact.

This was most embarrassing, as the state department not anticipating any such problem, had arranged for an official dinner at which both the ambassador and the president were to be present. This problem was finally solved by keeping the dinner secret. Under the social usages that operate in this "democratic" capital, the president may not break bread, or even meet for that matter, the representative of a foreign nation until he has been formally introduced to him.

M. Claudel's "felicitations" were returned to him with the blunt demand that he revise his remarks so that they said something about French obligations to the United States. This he could have done no doubt without extended delay; but he personally could not proceed until he had been authorized by the French government.

He Admits Debt. This apparently is what caused the delay. It was some days before M. Claudel submitted his "improved" statement. As made public when he was finally "presented" it had this to say concerning the debt:

"I am glad that I am entering upon the duties of my new post at the moment when France has given fresh evidence of her firm intention to discharge her indebtedness and meet her just obligations."

Cesar, Likewise. The last instance of a diplomatic officer being kept waiting with his hat in hand was when Alexandres Cesar, minister of the present Marine-maintained Diaz government in Nicaragua came to Washington around the first of the year. He proposed urging upon Coolidge the proposition that the United States establish a permanent protectorate over Nicaragua, or in other words acknowledging as a fact what it has been doing for many years. Congress was then in session and several senators, particularly Borah were eagerly scanning the horizon for something to hop the administration for in its Central-American dealings.

The state department and Coolidge got cold feet and ordered Cesar to prepare another speech. This he did, but it took some time. In his case the state department explained that "High Hat", J. Butler Wright, the official accompanier of foreign representatives when they present themselves, was out of the city. In M. Claudel's case the official alibi seriously put out by the state department was that the White House calendar was filled with other engagements.

To which one member of the French embassy is said to have replied: "No doubt with the official spokesman."

The Passing of Carl Sandburg

By JOSEPH KALAR

A YEAR ago I spent four months wandering over the streets of Chicago—the Chicago of Carl Sandburg. It had not changed. It was still the brutal, lousy, cruel, crooked, and wicked city of "Chicago Poems." It still needed its bard. In the hideous greasy room where three of us spent the evenings, cooking our grub on a gas grate, we had a radio, a cheap tawdry crystal set that yet enabled me at one time to hear Carl Sandburg speak. I forget what he said, but I think he spoke about Abraham Lincoln. Even then I felt that Carl Sandburg, the good old Carl who hurled such lusty defiance and blasphemous philippics at the fat men, was slipping. It is an ill omen when a writer turns from the brutal present and with tear dimmed eyes resuscitates a fallen, if noble, giant. Look at what's happened to Van Wyck Brooks!

But that was not all. As often as my finances permitted I purchased one of the capitalistic newspapers in search of employment. I chanced to open the Chicago Daily News at the cinema page and my brief and contemptuous glance was arrested by the name of Carl Sandburg. He was reviewing "Sally," the most peculiar show I have ever had the misfortune to see. I expected to find the old Sandburg, a Sandburg beyond falling for the cheap pie-in-the-sky stuff that saturates the tenth art. But no. Edgar Guest might have written that review. The Chicago Daily News could hardly afford to irritate Balaban and Katz. And a man must live. . .

Carl Sandburg is getting old. The Dial esthetes, and Mencken, and Ezra Pound have convinced him that art is above life. Carl was too virile. The obese neurotic ladies who go in for art were at first thrilled by his blasphemy, but when he began to sneer at them and their own good men and true, it was too much. The past . . . the beautiful past . . . the melancholy past . . . Amy Lowell, that woman starved into scrawnyness by poverty (sic) said he was unjust to the millionaires. It was all part of evolution, she said.

Has Carl, whose very name strikes a responsive cord in many a breast, fallen for that stuff? I don't know. Yet the fact remains that his evolution was not into a fiercer hate of the existing mad and swinish society, but into one of sane and pure poetry, as devoid of genuine thought and emotion as the profound outpourings of Dr. Van Dyke. Chicago Poems. Cornhuskers, Smoke and Steel, a progression that is worthy of any poet. Here

he expressed the slime, the brutality of life; here he sang of smoke, of steel, of bums, of trains, of cities. Much could have been expected of Sandburg after such a showing! But like James Oppenheim, he became tired. Life was hopeless. What was the use of protesting? It was nature. It was evolution. And evolution is stronger than man.

After Smoke and Steel we had Slabs of the Sun-burnt West. And what was this remarkable volume that led Gorham Munson to declare that his fame will most likely depend upon this volume? Mere vapid escape stuff. Mysticism. Subjective stuff. Beautiful sunsets. The beautiful West. . .

In his first three volumes Carl Sandburg growled, shook himself, and spat a few red drops for history to remember. Then he forgot.

Yes, Carl, good old Carl who was worth more than a concert hall full of esthetes, is getting old. After all, there is nothing like a beautiful sunset, nothing like the spacious west. Out there where the west begins one can forget Anna Imroth, one can forget the slaves in the steel mills and coal hells, one can forget the slime, the dirt, the brutality. One can even forget his own proletarian past, bumming on freight cars, washing dishes, driving milk wagons, polishing stoves.

For out where the west begins, out beyond brutal Chicago in beautiful Santa Fe, one forgets that the "best of me is sucked out and wasted," one forgets that "everything but death comes to me and makes me work and give up what I have."

Carl has forgotten. And "his young wild ways are not so young any more, nor so wild."

Eunuch Vainly Waits For Return of Emir

OLD BOKHARA, U. S. S. R.—Waiting for the return of his former master, an emir who once ruled over 12,000,000 natives here, an old eunuch is standing guard over the old harem quarters hoping for his return.

For 30 years the eunuch worked in the harem of his royal master and he refuses to leave the spot which he considers sacred.

Gale Sweeps Channel. LONDON, April 3.—The English Channel is being swept by a heavy gale today.