

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

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

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Current Events

MR. JOHN H. WALKER, alias "Honest John" Walker, alias "Weeping Johnny" did not pay a single cent in income tax on the graft he is alleged to have received in return for his political activities in behalf of the election of Frank L. Smith, Samuel Insull's successful candidate for the United States senate from the state of Illinois. Mr. Walker, as president of the Illinois Federation of Labor threw the weight of his influence on the side of Mr. Smith, and senator Caraway of Arkansas, a democrat, being a practical politician and discounting the virtue of honesty, made haste to state on the senate floor that goods worth millions of money were disbursed by Smith's treasurer to help Mr. Walker bring his followers to the polls to vote for Mr. Smith.

INDIGNATION swelled within Mr. Walker's altruistic breast and this feeling was communicated to other labor officials whose motives in supporting capitalist politicians might be the target for popular suspicion unless the calamity cast upon Mr. Walker was buried beneath a mountain of trade union resentment. Mr. Walker busied himself forthwith but only succeeded in strengthening the impression that "Honest John" was explaining top much.

TIME is a great healer and months after Mr. Walker had recuperated from the strain of serving the working class for the paltry sum of \$5,500 a year in addition to suffering severe soul-wounds from an unscrupulous enemy, he summed up enough moral strength to again write Senator Caraway after "Honest John" in proof of his honesty—as if such proof were needed—filled out his income tax blanks as a good citizen and paid shekels to the internal revenue department on just \$5,500 a year. This is where "Honest John" had Senator Caraway by the most tender part of his public conscience and Mr. Walker was no slow to seize the opportunity to humiliate a foe and get his own name in the papers again, this time minus a hint of scandal.

MR. WALKER dictated a letter to the senator in which he reminded him of his original accusation and contributed to the senator's sum total of general knowledge the information already alluded to. "Now" queried John in effect, "if I had received money for political activities besides my regular salary as president of the Illinois Federation of Labor would I not as an honest citizen tot up those sums and pay taxes on them to my government." This appears to be unanswerable and so it is. Senator Caraway came back with the reply that he did not intend to reflect on Mr. Walker's integrity but put a little gall in John's cup of joy by stating that he never heard of Mr. Walker before the time he mentioned his name in connection with the slush fund scandal. Now that "Honest John" has cinched his honesty and is square with the internal revenue department the trade unionists of Illinois can go to sleep with an easy conscience since their leader is exonerated.

KING FERDINAND of Rumania does not like to make his exit in Winter evidently agreeing with the Irish poet who sang: "Sure the earth is hard as mortar; 'tis a cold time to die." The king is suffering from cancer but why a monarch who has withstood queen Marie for decades should succumb to such a comparatively harmless disease is not clear. In the meantime rival groups of bourgeois grafters are ready to fly at each other's throats as soon as "Ferd" draws his last breath.

THAT even professors do not always know what they are talking about is revealed by an article in the State Journal of Wisconsin by a Chinese university student who has taken issue with Professor H. L. Russell of the University of Wisconsin on the Chinese question. The professor spent two months in China and considered himself thoroughly equipped to tell an American audience all about the country. One of the inaccuracies given expression to by Mr. Russell who does not know a word of the Chinese language was that there are several different languages in China. The Chinese student corrects the professor stating that there is only one written language for all China but there are several dialects. "Perhaps Dean Russell does not know the difference between a language and a dialect" asks the polite student.

WHAT the Chinese student does not do to the dean is not worth putting on paper. Had this man Russell been burdened with a sensitive soul he would have jumped into one of the many lakes that abound around Madison.

SCAB TANGLES UP YARN, BUT JUDGE CONVICTS GIRLS

Walsh Argues Against Garment Injunction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Justice Tierney asked both sides to submit briefs by April 12. Attorneys appearing for Antonini were unable to show any constitutional authority for their contention that the Joint Board did not have the right to collect dues, but confined their arguments to vituperative attacks upon "Communists."

CHICAGO ARMED CAMP AS VOTERS FLOCK TO POLLS

CHICAGO, April 5.—George E. Brennan, democratic chieftain in Illinois and backer of Mayor Dever, conceded defeat of his candidate shortly after 6 o'clock when Mr. Thompson's lead mounted to 25,000.

CHICAGO, April 5.—This is election day and in less than three hours after the opening of the polls more than half of the total registered vote of 1,146,400 had been cast, a record. This in spite of the fact that the supporters of the two chief contenders represent two armed camps, with every professional thug and gunman aligned on one side or the other.

The first salute of the battle occurred early this morning before the opening of the polls when two democratic precinct headquarters in the 42nd ward on the north side were simultaneously bombed. No one was injured and no arrests were made.

The police force, under the direction of William E. Dever, the democratic mayor who is fighting for his political life, is busy rounding up and jailing the more aggressive gangsters in the Thompson camp.

Moncada, Liberal, Leads Troops in Great Battle Against U. S. Hirelings

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 5.—A great battle is reported under way in the Chantales area, centering about Cerro de Caballo. General Moncada, liberal leader, is reported to be personally at the front directing the troops.

Many Striking Painters Win New Wage Scale

With more than 100 of the 175 boss painters having agreed to their demand for \$14 a day, instead of \$12, a complete victory for the 4,000 painters of Brooklyn who went out on strike Monday morning is in sight.

Meanwhile, Supreme Court Justice Callaghan yesterday adjourned until Friday the argument on a motion to continue the temporary injunction restraining the painters from striking against 27 of the employers.

Court Order Fulfills. Julius F. Newman, lawyer for the workers, against whom the injunction is aimed declared that "It is obvious that these men will be at liberty to remain away from jobs that pay \$12 a day when others doing the same work have succeeded in getting \$14 a day."

Under these circumstances there is a serious possibility the injunction against the strikers will have only theoretical importance.

More Sapiro Graft Exposed by Reed in Detroit Libel Suit

DETROIT, April 5.—The enormous sums of easy money obtained by Aaron Sapiro from working the fake cooperative gag on all classes and conditions of farmers piled up ever higher today under cross examination of Sapiro by Senator James A. Reed in the million dollar Ford-Sapiro libel suit being tried here in federal district court.

Sapiro told of receiving \$1,000 for attending a three-day conference of the American Farm Bureau in Chicago in July, 1920.

Leaving for the time being the examination of Sapiro's activities in the cotton belt, Reed swung into the wheat belt today. It was further revealed that Sapiro had "offered" his services to the American Farm Bureau for \$500 a month retainer and \$2,000 a year for expenses in addition to the bureau establishing and maintaining an office in Chicago with Sapiro's name appeared on the letter heads of the bureau. He also asked the sum of \$10,000 a year for legal services from the "committee of seventeen," a part of the bureau. This liberal offer was not accepted, although he did "work" for the bureau for some time.

It was next disclosed that Sapiro received an additional \$1,000 for attending four meetings of sub-committees of the committee of seventeen. Just what services he rendered were not revealed.

Ford Is Recovering. Meanwhile the billionaire, Henry Ford, is recovering from his injuries sustained last week in an auto wreck, and the baron of the vast feudal domain that has grown up around his slave pens will be able to testify in a short time regarding his part in the publicity that resulted in Sapiro bringing suit against him.

Union Made Machinery To Bear Union Label

CHICAGO, April 5.—Machinery turned out by union machinists will bear the label on the International Association of Machinists, the machinists district council announces. The label is either riveted on as a metal plate 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 inches or paper and pasted on. It bears the union insignia and the words union made.

SHERIFF REFUSES TO ALLOW MINERS TO HAVE PICKETS

Braun Uses State Power To Help Scabbing

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—Sheriff Robert H. Braun, of Allegheny County, where 18,000 union miners are idle as a result of the bituminous suspension, served notice on miners today he would permit no picketing.

The Allegheny County sheriff made this announcement in explanation of his order forbidding the assemblage of three or more persons in the vicinity of mines operated with non-union miners.

Admits Objections. "While the rule may be objected to be some," said the sheriff, "I consider it absolutely necessary."

Commenting upon the protests of union officials, Sheriff Braun said he would not consider rescinding the order.

Union officials objected to the rule because it interfered with picketing. No more than two pickets may be stationed at any one mine at a time under the sheriff's order.

Constabulary men first enforced the order at the Gallatin mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, near Monongahela, dispersing 350 union miners and their sympathizers who sought to enlist the support of non-union miners.

Murray With Him. Sheriff Braun, who became the central figure in the controversy overnight in this region with his anti-picket ruling, made a tour of Allegheny county mines early today, accompanied by International vice-president Murray.

The trip was made at the suggestion of union officials who objected strenuously to the ruling. They desired that the sheriff observe the conduct of the pickets in attempting to persuade non-union miners to quit work.

Union officials sought to have the sheriff modify his order to permit and increased number of pickets at non-union mines, they said.

15 Bronx Workers Jailed Following Attack by Police

15 workers, members of Housewreckers' Union, Local 91, of the Bronx, were arrested yesterday after they together with a number of other members of the organization were brutally beat up by the police following a battle between them and scabs at Third Ave. and 172nd St., Bronx.

Two members of the union, Charles Glenn, 22, and Dimitri Diagalitz, 32, are charged with "felonious assault," the former charged with hurling a brick at a policeman, which did not strike him, however.

Glenn was viciously attacked by Frederick Sass of the Bathgate Ave. station.

Scabs Start Trouble. The trouble resulted from the hiring of non-union men by the bosses who are tearing down a number of buildings at the scene of the fight. Yesterday morning when a number of union members attempted to talk organization to the men on the job, following threats they were attacked by a number of sluggers presumably at work on the housewrecking.

When the police, 25 in number, arrived, a fierce attack on the union men was staged, and the arrest of the 15 workers followed. None of the scabs were arrested.

Women Convicts Strike In Moundsville Prison; Warden Will Not Talk

(By ROMA, Worker Correspondent.) MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., April 5.—65 women convicts in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville went on a hunger strike March 28 as a protest over the kind of food served them. Up to Saturday, April 2, the women were still in rebellion. Warden Smith refuses to discuss this phase of the prison problem, stating to all newspapers that he has "nothing to say," and refuses to divulge the methods he is using to break the strike.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Professional Militarist Leads Regiment



Colonel Harold C. Snyder commands the newly reorganized sixth regiment of marines sent from Philadelphia to China. Colonel Snyder has served with the marines for twenty-seven years in various parts of the globe.

Thugs of A. F. L. Make Attack On Two Fur Workers

At the very moment when Edward F. McGrady, head of the Special Reorganization Committee in the Furriers' Union, was telling members of the Committee of One Hundred for Defense of Needle Trades Prisoners, on Monday afternoon, that "The American Federation of Labor has always fought clean and will continue to fight clean," his assistants were attacking two fur workers with knives, injuring one of them so badly he is still in the hospital.

Samuel Kurland was severely cut on the shoulder and arm; Joseph Lapresti was stabbed in the breast. The attack on these workers was made just after work by a group of members of McGrady's reorganization committee. Among them was A. Walter, L. Dyer, and Samuel Mintz, the notorious gangster who is at present being held for the grand jury on an assault charge.

Walter and Dyer were arrested and charged with the assault. Their bail was set at \$1,000 by Judge Goodman of the night court, but in view of their previous records, and the seriousness of their offense, their bail was raised to \$3,000 yesterday by Judge Silverman in Jefferson Market Court.

In an attempt to prejudice the effectiveness of their testimony, Sam Kurland and Sam Gold were arrested at the door of the court yesterday morning. Gold was released by Judge Silverman, on \$3,000 bail; but Kurland, also suffering from wounds, was held without bail.

Technique of Frame-Up. The arrest of Gordon Steinberg yesterday, on the charge of "threatening to assault" a right wing informer who pointed him out to a member of the Industrial Squad, shows that this method of frame-up is contemplated on a wide scale by the reactionary forces in the furriers' union.

It was on this same charge that Oscar Mileaff, a fur worker, was arrested in the market on Monday.

When Steinberg was brought to Jefferson Market Court on the charge of "threatening assault," Judge Silverman refused to hold him after Isadore Shapiro and other officials of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union testified to the attempts of the right wing officials to affect such frame-ups.

Italy Completes Anti-Russian Block; Offers Hungary Big Seaport

ROME, April 5.—A pact of friendship between Italy and Hungary was signed today by Premier Mussolini and Count Bethlen, Hungarian premier.

The signature of the pact marks the successful attempt of Mussolini and the die-hard British cabinet to form a reactionary bloc in the Balkans. Italy by offering Hungary Fiume, a badly needed seaport, and recognizing Rumania's spurious claim to the Bessarabian treaty has forced every Balkan state but Jugo-Slavia into an anti-Soviet reactionary bloc.

Opposition to the Italian-Hungarian pact may be expected from Jugo-Slavia, which stands between Fiume and Hungary.

DENY SACCO, VANZETTI NEW TRIAL MUST DIE, SAYS HIGHEST COURT

Italian Radicals, Victims of Frame-up, Face Execution as Defense Loses Appeal

BOSTON, April 5.—The highest court in Massachusetts today again denied a new trial to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

A decision handed down by the full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts sustained the action of Judge Webster Thayer last October in refusing a new trial.

Must Die, Court Decides. Judge Thayer will now pronounce sentence—death in the electric chair—upon Sacco and Vanzetti. He will at the same time set a date for their execution.

Next Move Uncertain. The next legal step to prevent this has not yet been announced. There is a possibility that Attorney William G. Thompson, now in charge of the legal phase of the defense, may carry the case to the United States Supreme Court on the basis of technical questions in connection with the behavior of the jury. This would serve to postpone the imposition of sentence.

Another possibility is action seeking the impeachment of Judge Thayer on the basis of having shown extreme prejudice at the original trial and in subsequent rulings in the case. The Massachusetts courts are merely repeating themselves. Six motions, all based on new evidence impeaching prosecution witnesses and

further supporting the innocence of the Italian workers, were brushed aside by Judge Thayer in previous years. He was in each case sustained by the highest tribunal in the state.

Clear Frame-up. This is the seventh motion to go through the same routine. It was based upon two sets of new evidence: First, a confession by Celestino Madeiros, a convicted murderer, that he was a member of the payroll robbery gang for whose crime the two radicals were railroaded; and that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti took part in that crime.

Second, affidavits by two department of justice officials employed in Boston at the time of the arrest and conviction of the two workers to the effect that the federal authorities were working hand in hand with the district attorney's office to "get" (Continued on Page Five)

U. S. JOINS IN BLACKMAIL NOTES DEMANDING INDEMNITY OF CHINA

Nationalists Continue Advance North Along Nanking-Tientsin Railroad

BULLETIN. NEW YORK, April 5.—Nationalist troops are pushing northward in Shantung and a battle is imminent in the vicinity of Hsuehchowfu according to a Hankow dispatch received today by the Nationalist News Agency here.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—By drafting a note on the Nanking "killings" in conjunction with Great Britain and Japan, the United States has definitely embarked upon a more militant Chinese policy, a policy of war threats.

The imperialist notes which are being written by the American, British and Japanese ministers in Peking will protest against the killing of foreigners and demand huge indemnities despite the fact that Chinese investigations of the Nanking affair have placed the blame on White Russians and Shantungese brigands. The notes are also understood to demand guarantees of the future safety of foreigners.

Although the notes will not be drafted in such a way as to suggest an ultimatum, oral threats will very likely accompany the notes.

Prepare Third Regiment. In view of the increasingly grave situation, the third regiment of marines, now mobilizing, will follow the 6th regiment to China within a week, it was learned today. Orders already prepared will be issued for the regiment to sail from San Diego either April 11 or 12, it was understood. Its destination will probably be Tientsin, the port of Peking.

Sixth Regiment Starting. The 6th regiment will sail on the transport Henderson from San Diego Thursday, it was announced.

Officials admitted that the situation in north China is rapidly assuming the aspect of that in the war-torn Yangtse Valley, from which Americans are fleeing for their lives before Cantonese mobs.

American are now being concentrated in Tientsin, which is the port for Peking, the capital. There has been no untoward incident.

A growing Cantonese sympathy is manifested on every side as the Cantonese armies continue their march toward the city.

Move On Tientsin. SHANGHAI, April 5.—The Nationalists have begun their big drive northwards.

They are sweeping along the Shanghai-Tientsin railway and are rapidly closing in on Suchowfu, which is in the hands of Chang Tsung Chang, Shantungese war lord. Should the Nationalists smash Chang's lines, which appears likely, Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, would be compelled to withdraw from Peking as the only line of communication with Manchuria, his base, is through Tientsin.

Feng West of Peking. Peking in the meantime is threatened by the well-drilled army of Feng Yu-hsiang, who may swoop down on the northern capital from the west.

T. V. Soong, finance minister, is now in Shanghai reorganizing the finances of Kiangsu and Chekiang

Provinces. It is reported that Foreign Minister Eugene Chen and Minister of Communications Sun Fo plan to leave here shortly to supervise the reorganization of the departments of foreign affairs and of communications.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin has in the meantime issued another appeal for a foreign subsidy.

1,500 More Marines Mobilize. QUANTICO, Va., April 5.—Four trains carrying a detachment of 500 marines are scheduled to leave here today for San Diego where a second force of 1,500 is being mobilized for service in China.

2 Batteries Move. LONDON, April 5.—The 52nd and 98th batteries of the Royal Field Artillery, were today ordered to China, and will move as soon as transport facilities are available.

Hindus Arm To Aid China. PARIS, April 5.—The Hindu Nationalists are supporting the Chinese Nationalist revolution to the fullest extent going as far as forming a corps of 2,700 men to help the Cantonese army in its struggle against western aggression, to quote the words used by the Hindus.

The executive committee of the Indian Nationalists recently passed a motion assuring "our Chinese brothers of our whole-hearted sympathy with their struggle for liberty and we hereby urge the government of India not to employ Indian troops or any other means against China."

Further "not a single Hindu soldier, Hindu civilian, not a single rupee" would be used for military purposes in China.

Sinclair Conviction Is Upheld; Will Be Sentenced on Monday

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The conviction of Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil magnate, on one count, of contempt of the United States senate was confirmed today by Justice Hitz in district supreme court, and date of sentence was set for next Monday. With it is a fine of \$100 and a mandatory jail sentence.

George P. Hoover, of counsel for Sinclair, said he would have his client in court next Monday for sentence. Sinclair's counsel, however, plans to appeal the case clear to the U. S. supreme court.

CLOAK CONTRACTORS RUN SWEATSHOPS; ENCOURAGED BY ANTI-UNION BOSSES

(By SAMUEL CAMEL, Worker Correspondent.)

A visit by your correspondent to a women's cloak contracting shop proved a sad surprise. This sort of shop is usually operated by three or four former shop workers and is frequently nothing more or less than an old time sweat-shop.

It was eight o'clock in the evening and the four partners who operated the shop were still hard at work. They said that they had been working since seven o'clock that morning and were only too glad to do so as long as they could get work to do.

The jobbing bosses encouraged the workers to open contracting shops and then, in the capitalistic fashion, force the contractors to bid against each other. This gives the bosses the opportunity to have their work done at such a small cost to them that they are able, usually, to dispense with much of their own union factory help.

Unorganized Labor.

The workers employed by the contractors are usually non-union men and women who are unable to obtain employment at the regular cloak factories. These receive a minimum wage and work from 10 to 13 hours a day if their employers are fortunate enough to have contracted for a sufficient amount of work.

This condition is not particular to the one shop. Other small shops that were inspected were found to be similarly affected. All complain that they are being used by the big bosses as a tool to combat the union shop worker. They resent this now because they also are underpaid and over-worked.

Lives of Many in Danger as Result Of Big Explosion

CLEVELAND, April 5.—A series of explosions at the east end plant of the Ohio Bronze Powder Company early today imperiled many lives, drove several persons from adjacent apartments into the streets and smashed scores of windows and skylights in the immediate neighborhood. Several persons were cut by broken glass.

The blasts were caused by streams of water from firehose striking powder, according to assistant fire chief Nimmo.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

situation is coming to a head. Too many shops and too little pay and unequal distribution of work is forcing many of the contractors out of business. A lesser number of these shops will undoubtedly be of utmost benefit to the workers at this critical time in the industry. Strict limitation of the number of contract shops is one of the left wing's strong demands.

GUNBOAT POLICY IN CHINA PLAYED AT BIG MEETINGS

Dunne, Moore, Sha Will Speak on Friday

Workers of many races and political affiliations will gather at two mass demonstration meetings Friday to protest against the American policy of sending troops and warships to China under the cover of pretty words of peace.

The United States can only be kept out of a war to crush the Chinese liberation movement by the united action of the workers, prominent members of the Hands Off China Committee said yesterday. The meeting will protest as the murder of two thousand peaceful Chinese at Nanking as well as demand the withdrawal of American marines and warships from China.

Representative Speakers

Richard B. Moore of the American labor Congress recently returned from the Brussels Anti-Imperialist Conference, S. Sha of the Kuomintang, S. M. Ghose of the Friends of Freedom for India, William F. Dunne, editor of The Daily Worker, Carl Weisberg, Robert W. Dunn, author of "American Foreign Investments" will be among the speakers at the meetings.

The New York mass meeting will be held at the Central Opera House, 6th street and 3rd avenue, while the Brooklyn meeting will be held at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan avenue.

Boston Protests Too

BOSTON, April 5.—Scoring American imperialist intervention in China, Mexico and Nicaragua, a committee has arranged a mass protest meeting for Friday, April 8, at the Tremont Temple.

Fred T. Douglas is chairman of the Boston meeting.

Britain's Imperialist Troops in Shanghai



Top view shows the Gloucestershire regiment of the British army marching through Shanghai. Below, photo of the British Shanghai Volunteer corps with armored cars, at their training field, the Shanghai race track.

Czech Communist Party Hails the Revolt in China

PRAGUE, March 25.—The IVth congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was opened today in the Peoples House, Prague, by comrade Haken. The following comrades were unanimously elected to the presidium: Sturc, Touzil, Haken, Smeral, Kreibich, Mondok, Kolarikova, Major, Chlouba, Hrsal and Slivka.

In the name of the Central Committee, comrade Smeral proposed that the congress adopt the following resolutions in favor of the Chinese revolution:

"The party congress sends its revolutionary greetings to the Chinese proletariat. The Chinese revolution can only be successful through a decisive fight to the end against imperialism. For this reason the Chinese revolution is a part of the world revolution. The idea of Leninism for a close alliance of the working class with the peasantry will assist the Chinese revolution to victory."

The following resolution was directed to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"The unity and consolidation of the C. P. of the U. S. S. R. is the keystone of the power of the Comintern. The present industrialization of a socialist type which has been carried out with the assistance of the heroic sacrifices of the masses exercises a very great influence upon the western European working masses. The Soviet elections have shown a close connection between the urban and rural proletariat in the Soviet Union. Despite all provocations the C. P. of the U. S. S. R. is pursuing a policy of unwavering peace. If this peace is disturbed, then the Teckchikish proletariat will be found at its post."

A resolution was adopted against class "justice" in Hungary.

The party congress then adopted a resolution in favor of the struggle of the miners and railwaymen and a message of greetings to the striking glass workers of northern Bohemia.

The chairman comrade Touzil then read a letter of greetings from the Communist nucleus of a district prison. The letter expressed the unwavering loyalty of the political prisoners to the party. A further letter of greeting arrived from the village nucleus Oseg which a week ago unanimously left the social democratic party and went over in a body to the Communist Party.

Comrade Hais welcomed the congress in the name of the International Red Trade Union Federation (I. A. V.) of Teckchikish which he declared regarded the Communist Party as the only party representing the interests of the whole proletariat. He expressed the hope that the congress would make decisions to assist the good cooperative work between the party and the I. A. V.

The session was then closed.

Leavenworth Manager Helps Convict Escape

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Judge Henry Burns in Federal Court today ordered the removal to Kansas City of Charles N. Thompson, former shoe factory superintendent at Leavenworth prison, to face a charge of aiding John B. Carroll, convicted bandit, to escape in a box supposedly filled with shoes.

Thompson was arrested here while enroute to a town in Mississippi where he was to meet Carroll, who is still at large. Thompson declares he was offered a large sum of money by Carroll.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—With nearly twenty airplanes again taking up the search, dragging operations will be started today along the waterfront near Crissy flying field for the missing mail plane of the Pacific Transport Co., which, with its two occupants, was more than 40 hours late.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

In fact one with a supernatural tendency might be justified in coming to the conclusion that those lakes were created by a wise deity to accommodate stupid professors who lack the common horse sense to only speak on subjects with which they are acquainted. But the best of gods are stumped by stupidity.

THE Shanghai correspondents are having a lot of fun reciting the adventures of Chiang Kai-Shek, generalissimo of the Nationalist armies who is reported in daily struggles with sections of the Kuomintang Party, the party from which he derives his mandate. Sometimes they have Chiang beheading scores of revolutionary workers and again they report Chiang admitting that the workers have a right to arm themselves. They have Chiang welcoming the return of a Kuomintang leader on the ground that he is a moderate and a few hours later another dispatch comes along which tells us that the prodigal son is an extremist, so that is how it goes.

THE latest report from the Shanghai saloons where the American correspondents are said to hang out is that Chiang is on his way north to capture Peking. Tomorrow he may be in Hankow on executions bent or in Canton chasing Borodin, the Russian adviser. Time, distance and facts mean nothing to those hired scribblers. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent by the imperialists on cable tolls from Shanghai. But transported lies do not win battles.

Tono Bungay Dies Rich.

The estate of Elden C. DeWitt, the late "patent medicine king", today was estimated by friends to be at least \$7,000,000. De Witt, born in Jones County, Iowa, in 1885, worked up from an obscure druggist to a fortune. De Witt began manufacturing nostrums in Sioux City, Ia., and later moved to Chicago.

Allegheny Sheriff Prohibits Picketing

(Continued from Page One)

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., which is a large concern, has taken this opportunity to follow Andrew Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal and Coke Co. into the non-union ranks, and all this part of Pennsylvania is jammed with state constabulary and private armies of the coal companies, who are determined to resort to any amount of violence in order to stop effective picketing.

The lockout continues in other parts of the fields. About 200,000 men are now out, without counting an unknown number of non-union workers striking in West Virginia. The conference recently arranged between the Ohio Operators' Association and the officials of District 6 of the union has apparently broken down.

Strike At Moundsville

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., April 5.—When the bituminous coal strike went into effect April 1 about 1,000 non-union miners in this vicinity also walked out in sympathy, and as a protest against the 1917 scale which has been paid them since their strike in 1925 was lost.

There are injunctions galore in this section against unionization, issued in 1925. As a result the miners are having a doubly hard battle to wage. They cannot meet together; they can do no picketing; and they can't even dare to talk of unionizing any of the mines here.

Mines Almost Stop.

Already faint echoes may be heard of the capitalist offensive, mainly through their press. The coal operators, in order to break the solidarity of the miners, greatly exaggerate the number of those scabbing. According to them, the mines are working 50 per cent or 60 per cent, while as an actual fact the miners declare that a very, very slight percentage go inside of the mines.

Wealthy Man Robs Post Office.

Lee De LaHoussaye, 46, who told authorities here he is a member of a wealthy family in New Orleans, was held in \$15,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Racquin in Brooklyn for the action of the federal grand jury on a charge of purloining postal money orders from the post office sub station in Woodside, Queens, April 2, 1916.

KELLOGG FAVORS INTERVENTION IN CHI. CIVIL WAR

Mexico Sends Gunboats To Protect Nationals

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The United States government is on the verge of intervention in Chicago according to information from usually well informed quarters today.

The Coolidge favors a policy of watchful waiting, Kellogg is reported to be in favor recalling 2,000 marines from Nicaragua to defend the interests of the G. O. P. in Cicero.

Mayor Dever has warned Washington that Chicago will not tolerate interference by any outside power.

The mayor issued the following statement: "The threat of Secretary of State Kellogg to dispatch an expeditionary force of 2,000 marines to this city is an insult to every law-abiding citizen in Cook County. Furthermore such a diminutive force would only serve to expatriate our soft drink parlor proprietors who are already near the end of their patience. The armed forces of the city and their allies from the 'Valley' and Diversey Parkway are capable of taking care of the interests of foreigners. If the republicans keep out of the path of the civil war they are reasonably safe. I warn secretary Kellogg that Chicago is not Cuba, Nicaragua or Haiti. Our forces shoot to kill."

When this message reached Kellogg he trembled violently and rushed to the white house to consult with the president. Coolidge was taking his daily ride on his electric hobby horse and did not want to be disturbed. It is reported that the state department is hoping for joint action by Britain, Italy, Greece and Poland, countries with heavy interests in the Windy City.

Sir Esme Howard was seen to leave the state department today with a serious look on his countenance. He refused to be interviewed.

Heavy Casualties Reported CHICAGO, April 5.—The armies of Generals Thompson and Dever swung into action at daybreak today and residents of Maywood and Evanston could hear the booming of artillery from the time the polls opened until the bootleggers went to an early lunch.

The casualties are said to be heavy, General Thompson losing one of his most intrepid lieutenants, the leader of his best brigade of shock troops, Vincent Drucci.

"Bullets not ballots" was the motto of the Thompson-Crowe forces as they marched to the polls taking whatever cover they could, and everything else that was not nailed down. "Dead men tell no tales" retorted the Deverites as they plundered the cemeteries for voters.

As this dispatch is being written neither side was able to claim victory, the both predicted it.

Cicero decided to declare allegiance to Thompson and called all bootleggers between the ages of 18 to 60 to the colors.

Mexico Sends Note. MEXICO CITY, April 5.—The Mexican foreign minister today handed a note to Ambassador Sheffield deploring the civil war in Chicago and expressing fear that a Mexican chile con carne restaurant on Madison and Canal Streets would be in jeopardy if the federal troops were not able to restore order in that city. The government would demand reparations for death or destruction of property suffered by its nationals and would consider the necessity of sending an expeditionary force to help restore order.

China Gives Tit For Tat. HANKOW, April 5.—The Nationalist government thru Eugene Chen today wireless Admiral Williams a protest against the alleged killing of a Chinese restaurant proprietor in the Chicago civil war. Chen claimed that the chop suey served by Chinese waiters in the United States was no worse than the spiritual pabulum dished out by American missionaries in China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—In reply to Eugene Chen's protest against the alleged killing of a Chinese restaurant keeper in Chicago, President Coolidge stated that his government was trying to observe neutrality between north side militarists led by Thompson and the west side tuchuns under Dever.

"The Washington administration is in much the same position in relation to the war between the north and west sides of Chicago as Peking is in the differences between north and south in China," said the president.

China is said to be negotiating with the U. S. S. R., Mongolia, Turkey and Afghanistan with a view to sending a joint note to the United States.

Unemployment Big Passaic Problem; Hold Conferences

By HOLLACE RANDELL. PASSAIC, N. J., April 5 (FP).—With thousands of workers in the textile district of Passaic still out of jobs the unemployment problem has become a very serious matter for the local unions of the United Textile Workers of America. One unemployment conference has already been held and a second will be called later in April by the Trades and Labor Council of Passaic and the District Council of the Textile Workers.

"Most of the mills are working only part time, days, and have cut out the night shift altogether," said Gustave Deak, president of the local textile organization. "Many of the mill workers are getting only two or three days a week. Every week the Botany lays off more workers. Last week about 400 were paid off and it is even rumored that these mills, the largest in the district, may shut down altogether. At least five thousand workers are unemployed."

At the last conference the local chamber of commerce secretary and the poor master of Passaic spoke, and the poor master made a bid for the reelection of Mayor John McGuire, as a coming benefactor for the unemployed, if only he were elected again.

The first pleasant music you will hear is not Beethoven, Chopin or Mendelssohn, but the green buttoned union waiters' symphony to the tune of one hundred and one appetizing dishes of kishka, horst, gefilte fish, up to tea with lemon, while the mischievous kitchen sends forth irresistible aromas of real chicken zoup, with mandel, with kasha, and many, many more with . . .

Before and after meetings, after the long, long day in the shop, everybody in at Sollins' to shmoos admit the bits and zits. No need to make appointments with your friends, you are sure to meet them at Sollins'.

Sollins' is not an Elite Aristocratic Rendezvous, or an intellectual corner, but just a darn good place to eat for eats sake, and fine sensible surroundings where people speak common sense. The name is just Sollins' Dining Room. That ought to tell the story.

JAPAN WORKERS DRIVEN TO LEFT BY HARD TIMES

Strikes of Long Duration Waged by Unions

TOKIO, April 5.—The economic crisis in Japan during the last few months of 1926 fostered the swing of the masses to the left. This leftward movement of the masses had been greatly helped by the increasing consolidation of industrial and financial institutions. On the one hand this helped the capitalists to fight more successfully against the workers. On the other hand the revolutionary feeling of the working masses continued to grow. It was expressed in many strikes of incredible duration and obstinacy.

During the first half of the year there were 490 disputes of which 182 turned into strikes. The strike movement involved 86,117 workers. Comparing this with the same period of the previous year, the number of strikes increased by 105. The tactics adopted by the strikers consistently changed. The strikes of the past year were well organized. They were led for the greater part by trade unions mainly of the left wing.

Popular Sympathy. The strike committees carried out wide agitation, drawing to aid of the strikers, workers in other enterprises and even obtained the sympathy of the wide masses of the population. Of the strikes that occurred during the first half of 1926, we should note the long drawn out strikes in the copper mines belonging to the Bessy Company (108 days) at the Asiatic Schoe Factory (99 days), in the printing establishment of Kedo in Tokio (67 days) in the factory of musical instruments in Khamamatzu (105 days) and also the many strikes that occurred in textile and other industries.

The chief reasons for these strikes were demands to regulate wages and to improve labor conditions.

Right to Organize. Together with these economic demands the workers fought for the right to organize themselves in trade unions, for the reinstatement of dismissed comrades who had been active in the strike movement, for a change in labor legislations for collective bargaining etc. However, the crisis in Japanese industrial life, the division in the Japanese labor movement coupled with the treacherous role of the right leaders could not be conducive to the success of the strike movement. These strikes during the past year were often ended in defeat for the workers.

Numerical Strength Growing. During the past year the number of organized workers has considerably grown. The numerical strength of the left trade union centers—Hogikay—has grown from 18,700 to 34,000, while Bodomay—the reformist organization—from 25,500 to 35,000.

Sodomay, in excluding its centrists, who subsequently formed the Nihon Ronoto decreased its membership by 15,000. When one remembers that all the underhand forces of Japan, beginning with the police and fascists and ending with the reformists were linked up against the Hogikay, it becomes very clear that Hogikay has grown considerably more than Sodomay.

The general total of organized workers in Japan, nevertheless continues to be very insignificant. Altogether there are 270,000 industrial workers, organized in trade unions and this out of a general total of approximately 4½ million industrial workers.

Union Restaurant Is Labor Meeting Place

No matter what hour of the day you may drop in at Comrade Sollins' Dining Room, 222 East 14th street, near Second avenue, you will always find your bunch, regardless of what bunch you belong to, furriers, cloak-makers, or other makers . . .

The first pleasant music you will hear is not Beethoven, Chopin or Mendelssohn, but the green buttoned union waiters' symphony to the tune of one hundred and one appetizing dishes of kishka, horst, gefilte fish, up to tea with lemon, while the mischievous kitchen sends forth irresistible aromas of real chicken zoup, with mandel, with kasha, and many, many more with . . .

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- MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNION—Tom Bell
- PROLETARIAN SONG BOOK
- WHAT'S WRONG IN THE CARPENTERS' UNION
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The DAILY WORKER
33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK

FOREIGN WASTERS IN SHANGHAI WILL MISS OLD DAYS

Kicking Coolies Will No Longer Be Luxury

WASHINGTON, April 5.—If extraterritoriality is doomed in China—and it seems so—we may as well be saying goodbye to the Shanghai we used to know.

This refers to the foreign city. Don't mix it with the native one.

The two are jam-up together, but that's the only thing they have in common.

Native Shanghai is just a big Chinese city.

There are plenty others like it. It may seem queer, to a stranger, as compared with New York or Chicago, but not a bit queer as compared with Soochow or Ningpo or Changsha or many other places in China.

There's only one foreign Shanghai. It has some small-calibre imitations—one horse "treaty ports," scattered along the coast or up and down the big rivers—but to stack them up alongside Shanghai would be like contrasting Podunk or Dinkyville Junction with Manhattan.

The International Town. Shanghai's international. It's independent of everybody and everything.

It's run by the foreign consuls. They're mighty strict as to Chinese residents. Everybody's agreed on that proposition. Foreigners do about as they please. They're answerable to nobody except each to his respective consul. It may seem as if this would make the consuls bossy. Not so. A consul has too much sense to make himself unpopular by annoying his own countrymen.

An American, for instance, is supposed to live in Shanghai subject to American laws. He doesn't care the flip of a copper for any other laws. He generally doesn't care much for America's, either. How, say, is his consul going to make him pay any attention to the Volstead Act?

If a foreigner in Shanghai stops short of murder or burglary, he isn't apt to be interfered with.

All this will be changed if extraterritoriality goes by the board. The foreigner in Shanghai, or anywhere else in China, will be yanked up in a Chinese court, if he does anything contrary to local peace and good order.

To illustrate: It always has been considered among the God-given privileges of a foreigner in China to kick a rickshaw coolie if he felt like. Frequently he has felt like it.



The same rule used to prevail in Japan until the Japanese abolished extraterritoriality. Now the Japanese penalty for rickshaw coolie kicking by a foreigner is a two-year jail term, without the option of a fine, for the kicker.

There's no foreign working class in Shanghai.

It's a community of traders, managers, professional men and expert clerical help, with their wives and children.

All the cheaper jobs are held by natives.

Consequently the entire foreign population appears well-to-do.

In fact, a great deal of it is exceedingly hard up. It's a great aggregation to live beyond its income.

Reeling Popular.

Such amusements as the theatre naturally are almost wholly lacking. The Shanghai-ites make up for them by going extensively for such expen-

Nation Editor Raps Fake China News in Capitalist Papers

The deliberate lies about China that have been flooding the capitalist press in the guise of news stories were scored by Lewis Gannett, associate editor of the Nation, at a mass meeting at the International House, 500 Riverside Drive, Monday night, under the auspices of the Social Problems Club of Columbia University.

Frederick Moore, correspondent for the New York Times, came in for an especially strong drubbing at the hands of the Nation editor.

"America hasn't any news service in China to speak of," he said. "The Associated Press has one man there and depends on Reuter's for the rest of its news." (Reuter is the British news service, which corresponds to the Associated Press of this country. It has been helping the British Foreign Office in its attempt to drag the United States into a war against the Chinese Nationalist movement.)

"The most colossal example of the kind of news we are getting," Gannett continued, "came with the shelling of Nanking when our correspondents, particularly Frederick Moore, of the New York Times, hardly notice that American and British gunboats laid down a barrage around Socony Hill, which Moore admits killed hundreds of Chinese. They seem to think that it doesn't matter how many Chinese are killed if Americans are protected."

Professor Harry H. Ward pointed out that the British "are dominating our policies in China."

No Joint Note.

LONDON, April 5.—The "Big Three," Britain, Japan and the United States will not send a joint note of protest over the Nanking outrages to the Cantonese authorities, it was learned tonight from an authoritative source.

sive sports as racing and a great deal of entertaining.

These things come high. Then, too, credit is almost unlimited.

That's because Shanghai's a very difficult place to slip away from unostentatiously. Departures have to be taken by steamship, with plenty of preliminary notice.

A deadbeat can hardly flit, leaving a stack of unpaid bills behind him. Perhaps he can do it as a stowaway, but that's humiliating, and for a man with a family practically impossible.

Too Much Credit. Credit, then, being so easy, it's over-worked extensively. Anything from a cocktail up to a polo pony's readily to



be had by signing a "chit," which is a check or note, and "chits" have a way of piling up alarmingly.

Many of the externally prosperous but really desperately hard-up Shanghai-ites who probably wouldn't shed many tears if the Cantonese wiped out the entire "international settlement," provided they'd contract to wipe out his "chits" with it.

Shanghai's well equipped to resist a military attack from without, but mightily poorly able to stand much interference with its local supply of Chinese cheap labor.

It's a large city—not to mention any of its other labor requirements—with no sanitary system whatever, and every thimbleful of sewage has to be carried away by the barrelful, by coolie-power. Obviously, once let these coolies quit and the besiegers prevent others from offering their services, it would hardly be more than a matter of hours before the place would become uninhabitable.

BRINGING "PEACE" TO CHINA!



LABOR-SMASHING BILL IS BROUGHT BEFORE COMMONS

LONDON, April 5.—The strike-smashing measure that the government die-hards have long been threatening to introduce came up for its first reading last night.

The measure not only makes general and sympathetic strikes illegal, but makes union members participating in them liable to civil damages. Severe restrictions on picketing are provided for in other clauses of the bill.

The first clause of the bill declared any strike illegal if it has "any object in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade concerned." The penalty is a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Strikers, if the measure goes through, will be forbidden to picket houses or factories. Picketing the home of a worker will be a criminal offence. The boycott and the exposure of any "individual to ridicule or contempt" are also made criminal offences.

Political levies on union members are forbidden unless workers contribute "written notices signifying their willingness to contribute." Government employees are forbidden to belong to trade unions "unless such unions are confined to civil servants only and are independent of any outside union."

Cuban Congress Boycott Prevents Machado From Changing Constitution

HAVANA, April 5.—The Cuban congress was not opened today, as provided by the constitution, because there was not the two thirds majority of the members present in either house.

The president's message was not read and his proposal for a constitutional reform cannot be considered.

Anna Louise Strong Speaking at Russian Affair Saturday Eve

Anna Louise Strong, prominent radical journalist, and author of "The First Time in History," who has just returned from Soviet Russia, will be among those who will speak briefly at the Russian entertainment being arranged by "The Russky Golos" at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave., next Saturday evening, April 9.

Arranged for the benefit of the John Reed Colony for the Homeless at Alexeyevka-on-the-Volga, the program will consist of music, singing, and ballet. Mischa Mischakoff, violinist, and Dora Bascher, gypsy song singer, are among those announced.

Other features at the entertainment will be the showing of "The Frog Czarina," a movie film being shown in New York for the first time; Albertina Rasch's ballet; and Alexander Chigvinsky, pianist.

REPORT COOLIDGE FRAMING ATTACK ON NATIONALISTS

Shanghai Exploiters Yelp For Troops

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Coolidge administration is being pulled hither and thither by capitalist groups that have conflicting interest in the Chinese situation.

Spurred by the chamber of commerce of Shanghai, the outstanding members of which are representatives of the oily interests that are trying to involve the United States in Mexico, the administration has apparently decided to protest against the alleged outrage against American nationals in Nanking ignoring the massacre of peaceable Chinese citizens by the savage bombardment of American and British warships.

Six Hundred For Seven. It is now definitely established that only seven foreigners lost their lives in the Nanking affair while at least six hundred Chinese were slaughtered by shells from the battleships.

Washington believes that the appeal from the Shanghai chamber of commerce demanding intervention was influenced by the British government which has a small auxiliary of society women here to reinforce by social affairs the efforts of male diplomacy to seduce the Americans into joint action against the Chinese nationalist government. And they have been successful.

Bombarding Washington. Under the influence of the British experts, American naval commanders and consuls are literally bombarding Washington with appeals for intervention. The result of this pressure is the decision of the administration to send a protest note not a joint note with Great Britain. Coolidge is said to fear that joint action with Britain would arouse the sleeping anti-British prejudice in this country that has been the nightmare of capitalist politicians here for generations.

Big Demonstrations. Consul Jenkins, at Canton, reported today that a mass meeting and a demonstration were planned in that city in celebration of the capture of Nanking and Shanghai by the Nationalists, as well as to protest against the Nanking and Bias Bay.

Order to Evacuate. All Americans in western China, even as far as the Tibetan border, have been ordered to evacuate by Consul Adams at Chungking.

General Liu-Hsiang has assumed full responsibility to protect American lives and property at Chungking. The nervous tension among foreigners at Tsanfanu has relaxed, according to a dispatch from Consul Swaney. He said 171 Americans had been evacuated and 215 remain.

A labor delegation from Canton has arrived in Hankow. One of the members is Earl Browder, member of the Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Marines Fire on Workers. American marines at Chungking, opening fire with riot guns on Chinese workers which resulted in the wounding of three Chinese, Admiral C. S. Williams, commanding the Asiatic fleet, advised the Navy Department today.

The Americans were part of an armed force from the U. S. Gunboat Monacacy, which had been placed aboard the American steamer Chinan to protect it. The vessel was attacked by Chinese Sampsans, loaded with local agitators.

1,600 More For China War. SAN DIAGO, Cal., April 5.—Concentration of marines in San Diego preparatory to sailing to China was in full progress with 1,600 additional men expected to arrive today. Final eastward detachments are expected to reach here tomorrow.

NECKTIE WORKERS SLAVE FIFTY HOURS A WEEK FOR WAGES AS LOW AS \$12.00

By I. LAZAROVITZ. (Member of Labor Journalism Class, Workers School.) Necktie workers of greater New York are still slaving 50 hours a week, while furriers and workers of other needle trades have almost all established the 40-hour week.

Conditions under which necktie workers produce are so bad that a few years in a shop makes a man ready for a sanitarium "visit,"—if he has the means to make such a visit.

Starvation Wages. Wages are as low as possible in spite of the high cost of living. Here are a few examples:

Knitters (the mechanics of the trade) earn from \$20 to \$26 per week.
Steamers \$15 to \$25
Operators \$15 to \$20
Finishers \$12 to \$15

Last week in a Broadway shop, the employer advertised for a steamer. Although he needed only one steamer, eight or ten applied for the job. The boss picked out a man of about 30 years.

During lunch time I learned that the man took the job for \$22 per week. On my questioning him as to whether he has a family and whether he can get along on \$22, he told me his story.

Speed-Up System. He has a wife with three little children. The oldest child is nearly seven. The wife is sick and he him-

self can hardly work. He worked piece work in his last place, but being physically weak he couldn't rush as fast as the others. He was always behind not only in wages but in the orders given to him.

One day he found in his pay envelope the message: "Your service is no more required." After asking the boss why he was fired, he was told that the firm needs production and that he cannot give it.

He was out of work several weeks before he was able to get this job for \$22 a week.

"I wouldn't ask for any more," he told me, "so he would not send me down. Twenty-two dollars is not enough but better than nothing. Without this my children and sick wife are subjected to starvation." His eyes were full of tears.

Prosperous America.

I looked at the man and thought to myself: Here in this industrially developed, richest country in the world, people are subjected to such misery. Tens of thousands of dollars are spent in luxury at the various beaches of Florida and other places. Yet here in the city of Wall street and big capital, a working man is compelled to slave 50 hours a week for \$22 and is glad if he has it.

I also thought of our so-called labor leaders who are busy trying to clean out the "reds" and have no time to pay attention to millions of unorganized exploited slaves.



Build up the Official Opposition

Some time ago we were offered the important series of articles exposing the scandalous operations of the Insurance Trust. These articles were offered to a leading metropolitan daily of a so-called liberal tinge as well as to the most prominent liberal weekly in New York. Strange to say they never saw the light of day, because these publications apparently are too deeply interested in the maintaining of cordial relations with the insurance companies which advertise in them.

The DAILY WORKER has accepted these articles and will publish them beginning April 11. This occurrence marks a new phase in the life of The DAILY WORKER. It marks a phase in which The DAILY WORKER has assumed the role of the official opposition to the capitalist and even the so-called liberal press. It is no accident that these articles have found their way to The DAILY WORKER. The DAILY WORKER has become indeed the "tribune of the people," the platform from which they can make public all their grievances.

It is this fact which is forcing the reactionaries to open their guns upon our paper. It is this fact which is enlisting behind The DAILY WORKER, thousands of contributors to the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund. The Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund will enable us to secure more articles of this character exposing the filth and corruption of the present system of exploitation which is now successfully hidden by the capitalist press. For a bigger and better DAILY WORKER we must have a strong Sustaining Fund. Are you a member? If not why not?

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

LEADERS IN CHINA'S REVOLT



These photos, taken exclusively for Central Press in China, show Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Kuomin-tang, Chinese Nationalist party, left, and George Hsu Chien, minister of justice of the Nationalist government. They are active workers in China's revolutionary movement. Mme. Sun Yat-sen, the "first lady of China," was educated in an American college, at Macon, Ga. Chien was an intimate friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and has been closely connected with the Nationalist movement since 1911. He is a noted scholar and jurist.

MOSCOW WOMEN WORKERS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN SELF GOVERNMENT

MOSCOW, April 5.—Seventy-eight women delegates assembled at the delegate meeting of the Moscow Textile factory "Freed Labour" to discuss the coming elections to the Soviets.

As practically every tenth woman worker in Russia is a delegate—the delegate meetings are significant as a social unit in that they support the party in carrying out the election campaign by means of influencing the masses of women workers and workers' wives to take an active part in the elections, to help choose the most worthy and most suitable members to the Soviets, and to combat the efforts of the internal hostile elements, like the kulaks, nepmen, etc., to get into the Soviets "their" own people.

More Interest Shown. The fact that in 1922 the percentage of women in town Soviets in the RSFSR was 9.8 per cent while in 1925 the percentage was already 19.5 per cent; women members of village Soviets in 1922 was 1 per cent, in 1925—10.1-2 per cent, shows the increased interest that women take in the political life of the country.

I asked the woman organizer of this factory, how is it that these women do not seem to be worried about their home affairs? Have they no children at home to take care of? Mustn't they prepare meals for their husband and family? Have they no house duties at all, that they can leisurely spend 2-3 hours after work at a meeting?

Free of Home Duties. The woman organizer of the factory, herself from the weaving loom, smiled and said: "Before we could draw in our women workers to take such active part in the political and economic life of our country, we had to free them from some of their house duties and drudgery. We have, right here in the factory, children's creches, and every mother who is present in this hall, feels quite certain that her child is being taken good care of by a com-

petent nurse; as to cooking her meals, why practically all of our workers of this factory (there are 1,400 workers employed) live in workers' communes; there are communal kitchens, so there is no need to worry about cooking the supper. House cleaning is done by turns. Tonight every woman delegate is freed from house cleaning duty, so as to enable her to attend the meeting.

Instruct Candidates. But I am anxious to follow the discussions of these delegates.

The chairman read the list of instructions to their candidate to Moscow Soviet; the following are some of the instructions:

Open another bath house in the district.

Repair the children's creches and kindergartens attached to the factory.

Build more houses to ease the housing problem of the workers.

Lower prices and better products in the co-operatives.

Hasten the opening of a new clinic.

Improve the street lighting.

Hasten the opening of another communal kitchen in the district.

The delegate to the Moscow Soviet is to report to his electors of this factory once every six months.

A lively discussion followed.

Learn Politics.

After these instructions were accepted, many of the women participated in the discussion of the importance of the Soviet elections. It was amazing to watch these plain, simple women folk, many of whom have just liquidated their illiteracy, and some of whom still do not know how to read and write, express their views on this important political and economic question of the Soviet government.

Two points were emphasized in their discussions: (1) The world bourgeoisie will judge our strength by the result of our elections; (2) the success of Soviet construction depends on the people we will send to our Soviets.

—BELLA SOLESKE.

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The Struggle Sharpens in the Coal Fields.

Only six days old, the struggle of the coal miners is already becoming sharper.

The coal companies in districts like Bellaire, Ohio, a short distance from Moundsville, West Virginia, where members of the United Mine Workers are still in jail because of their activity in the last strike, and in Western Pennsylvania where the coal companies have mobilized their mercenary armies and own the local government officials outright, are using the most tyrannical methods.

Near Bellaire the Powhatan Mining Company has ordered 200 families living in company houses to pay rent in advance or suffer eviction.

In Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the sheriff has limited the number of union pickets to two after a crowd of union pickets on a highway had been dispersed by state cossacks. In this territory, as in and around Bellaire, the miners have a long record of militant struggle.

These two instances perhaps furnish an insufficient basis for a prediction as to the general strategy of the coal barons but with previous history of coal mining struggles from the period of organization up to the present time in mind, there seems little doubt but that the coal barons will attack more or less isolated but militant sections of the union by all means possible with the hope of smashing them before the rest of the union and the labor movement as a whole can get into action.

A purely defensive struggle will mean defeat for the United Mine Workers of America. The union can take the offensive by shifting the center of the struggle to the non-union fields of West Virginia and Kentucky by means of an organization drive and this is what the coal barons fear.

The union can also raise the demand for nationalization of the mines and if it engages in a wide popular agitation on this issue it will give the coal barons something else to do than attack certain sections of the union.

The coal mining interests are not popular idols by any means. Not only workers feel the pressure of their power but large groups of the middle class look upon them as robbers.

With these two methods at hand—organization of the non-union fields and mass pressure for nationalization—coupled with wholehearted support from the rest of the labor movement for the strikers in the former union fields, the UMWA can put up a winning battle.

The UMWA must win. Its defeat means a defeat for the American working class.

Demand Withdrawal of All American Armed Forces From China

The state department denies energetically that it contemplates any joint action with other powers in China yet in the same breath the announcement is made that an "identical" note is being sent to Hankow by Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

For those who have forgotten the terminology of the Wilson regime we volunteer the information that an identical note is the same thing as a carbon copy. The difference between such procedure and "joint action" is not perceptible to the naked eye.

There is every reason to believe that the state department is getting deeper into commitments for joint action while deliberately denying any such intention. Washington dispatches state for instance:

"Unless the anti-foreign sentiment becomes so inflamed that Americans are again endangered, the further use of arms will probably be the very last resort. . . . The demands will not in any way be an ultimatum. . . . The American government will be patient unless new outbreaks occur, and may wait months for the Chinese to meet its demands."

The above statements might be construed to mean no armed intervention in China except for the fact that American naval and military forces are being increased almost daily.

Nevertheless it is clear that the Coolidge administration does not dare to identify itself openly with British policy in China in spite of the fact that the fall of Peking to the People's armies is predicted now by the most hostile press reports.

Another reason for the attempt at caution is the consolidation of the forces of the People's government and the knowledge in the American state department that some new "savior" of China must appear so that open intervention in his behalf can be made to look like an attempt to establish a "stable" government in China.

Summed up the outstanding facts in the present situation are that the public indignation at home aroused by American participation in the Nanking massacre, the resentment in wide popular circles against common action with Great Britain, the continuous victories of the People's armies and the failure of the much-touted split in the Kuomintang to materialize, are making the state department watch its step.

There must be no let-down in the demand for Hands Off China and the withdrawal of all armed forces from her ports and soil.

WORKERS PARTY OF DISTRICT 2 PROPOSES TO SOCIALISTS A UNITED FRONT ON CHINA

In an effort to secure a united front in the fight against American imperialism, the Workers' (Communist) Party, District 2, has addressed a message to the Socialist Party Convention in this city.

Pointing out the danger of a war to further Wall Street and Standard Oil interests and protesting against the slaughter of peaceful Chinese citizens in Nanking, the message urges a

united front in the fight against American imperialism.

That the United States recognize the Nationalist Government, that it withdraw its marines and gunboats from China, that it keep out of a war to protect British interests in the Far East are some of the demands voiced in the message.

The letter was sent by the Executive Committee of the District and signed by William Weinstone.

The Chinese Liberation Movement Goes to the Left

(The All-China Federation of Labor—The Issues in the Struggle Between Left and Right in the Kuomintang.)

Article III.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

AFFILIATED to the All-Chinese Federation (which in turn is affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions) are such important bodies of workers as the Shanghai Council of Labor Unions with 150,000 members (this information is about three months old and since the struggle for and the fall of Shanghai, has undoubtedly increased substantially) the Hunan Council of Labor Unions with 170,000 members, the Kwangtung Council of Workers Delegates with 170,000 members, the Hupeh Council of Labor Unions with 70,000 members, the Railwaymen Union with 68,000 members, the All-Chinese Union of Seamen with 50,000 members and the Hongkong Council of Labor Unions.

THE rapid extension of the trade union movement is shown by the figures on the membership represented by delegates to successive conventions of the All-Chinese Federation of Labor. At the first convention in 1924 the number of organized workers represented totaled 200,000. At the second convention 500,000 workers were represented and at the third convention the delegates spoke for more than 1,000,000 Chinese trade unionists. When it is remembered that China is predominantly an agricultural country (about nine-tenths of the population are agrarians) the progress of trade union organization is nothing less than amazing. This progress can be accounted for only by the manner in which the struggle for national liberation from imperialist oppression, the struggle against native militarism and feudalism which is the political side of the problem, have been combined with the struggle to raise the economic and cultural level of the working class.

IN SPITE of the fact that the advance of the Peoples Armies from the south, their continual victories ending for the present period with the sweeping of imperialism from and crushing of militarism in the Yangtze valley and the capture of Shanghai, would have been impossible without the cooperation and sacrifices of the labor movement, its rapid rise made still clearer the social cleavage among the forces which compose the Peoples Party (Kuomintang) and brought on the internal struggle which ended in a victory for the left wing composed of the Communists, certain sections of the stu-

dents, the labor unions and peasant organizations.

This struggle was all the sharper because of the victories of the Peoples Armies which brought new elements into the party and gave rise to new and complicated political problems both in the south and in the provinces liberated from the militarists.

The representatives of the labor unions came into conflict with the middle class elements in the Kuomintang for three reasons:

1. IN the strike movements which took place following the victories of the Peoples Armies, and which were directed principally against foreign enterprises, the workers nevertheless had to struggle against Chinese capitalists who were either members or supporters of the nationalist movement. This created a situation whose difficulties and contradictions were obvious. These contradictions were sharpened by the attitude of the right wing members of the party committees who in some instances took the side of the Chinese bosses against the workers.

2. THE attitude of the right wing toward the peasantry in many instances was such that the peasants were losing faith in the Kuomintang, a tendency which would have sealed the fate of the liberation movement had it been allowed to develop on a national scale.

As has been said the Chinese liberation movement by the very fact of the overwhelming preponderance of oppressed peasant elements in the population is a peasant revolution. The right wing of the Kuomintang failed either to realize this or in other instances was opposed to drawing the correct conclusions from it, i. e. that the struggle against the landlords, usurers etc., must be led by the Kuomintang, that the Kuomintang must take as a major part of the national struggle the liberation of the peasantry from Chinese exploiters as well as the imperialists.

IN A number of sections where the wealthy rural classes had joined the Kuomintang (after discovering that they could not fight the peasant masses successfully while appearing as known enemies of the national liberation movement) the right wing leaders failed so completely to take the side of the peasantry against reactionary organizations like the Ming Tuan (formed to fight the peasants and uphold the rule of the wealthy elements) that the peasants turned

against the Kuomintang government.

What is meant to the national liberation movement to lose the confidence of the peasantry will be understood clearly when it is known that as early as 1925 in 24 districts of the province of Honan there were 400,000 members of the "Red Lances"—peasant defense organizations.

The Kuomintang Second Army was defeated by Wu Pei Fu because the peasants had lost confidence in the right wing leadership of the Kuomintang.

THE class struggle in the villages and countryside was becoming more acute, the Kuomintang was losing influence among the peasantry in exact proportion as it failed to aid it in this struggle and it failed to aid the peasantry in the struggle in exact proportion to the influence of the right wing in the government. Since the right wing leadership was endangering the whole movement the left wing had to act. It secured control of the Kuomintang and consequently of the government at a special conference and Wan Ching Wei, the leader of the left wing and the most skillful organizer in the party, was brought back into the central committee of the party.

3. THE right wing did not want to use the economic struggles of the workers as part of the revolutionary fight against imperialism nor did it wish to have the army directly under the control of the leading committees of the party. Its idea of the army as separate and apart from the rest of the movement was a continuation of the old militarist policy and against the interests of the mass movement.

In a number of cases this arbitrary conception of the role of the army created great friction between it and the mass of the population and weakened the will of the workers and peasants to support the military wing of the movement.

THE left program adopted at the special conference likewise corrected this grave error and resulted in raising greatly the morale of both the soldiers and the masses when given practical application.

The Chinese liberation movement, relieved of the dead weight of control by elements ready to sacrifice the interests of the workers and peasants for a temporary compromise with imperialism and its agents, launched the great drive which has made so much recent history and this in turn released reserves of forces which the right wing had been afraid to call upon.

EUREKA VACUUM CLEANERS, QUAKER OATS, ALSO POSTUM CEREALS BRING IN THE SHEKALS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

How the vacuum cleaner extracts gold from old carpets is revealed in the financial report of the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co. for 1926. The year's profit of \$1,879,397 meant a return of about \$1.897 on each dollar put into the company when it was founded in 1912.

Eureka is the largest producer of vacuum cleaners. Its production of about 280,000 cleaners is estimated at 27 per cent of the entire yearly output. Its plant is being enlarged to make 2,000 machines a day. Over 60 per cent of Eureka sales are on the installment plan.

Worth \$16,800.

Stock dividends have been paid to such an extent that each share in 1912 has since become 250 shares. According to The Wall Street Journal, each \$1 of original investment now has a market value of around \$16,800. The corporation's annual cash dividend of \$4 a share means that the original investor is receiving each year 1,000 times his original investment.

The Eureka company looks upon the 16,000,000 homes now using electric power and the 10,000,000 to be added in a few years as a market which will make its present profits look small. Today about 6,500,000 homes are using vacuum cleaners. About 5-12 cents out of each consumer dollar spent for Eureka cleaners goes into the company's profit bag.

Quaker Oats.

Common oatmeal when sold under the "pure" Quaker trade mark turns to gold for the benefit of Quakers Oats stockholders. The company's annual report shows a profit of \$7,140,232 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and generous reserves. This gives the owners a return of \$13.46 on each share of stock.

The 450,000 shares of common stock are carried on the books at \$11,250,000 but at least \$5,500,000 of this represents stock dividends. So the common stock does not really represent an investment of more than \$5,750,000 or about \$12.75 a share and the 1926 profit is really a return of more than 100 per cent.

Wants To Expand.

Quaker Oats has been steadily expanding to become one of the Wall Street food trusts which intervene between farmer and consumer. In addition to the cereal bearing its name it produces puffed wheat, Aunt Jemima pancake flour, macaroni, spaghetti and feed for stock. It owns mills in the United States and Canada as well as 59 country elevators.

Coining Gold Out of Food.

Postum Cereal Co. is another Wall Street food trust coining gold out of the nation's food products. Its 1926 report shows a profit of \$11,317,442

Calverton Will Debate Kelly Miller On Church

The Messenger Forum, recently established by The Messenger Magazine of New York City, has arranged a debate on the subject "Does Orthodox Christianity Handicap Negro Progress" between Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University, Washington, D. C. and Mr. V. F. Calverton, editor of The Modern Quarterly, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Calverton holds that it does and Prof. Miller contends that it does not.

The sponsors of the affair have scheduled the debate for Sunday, April 24th, at 2:30 P. M. so as to enable Sunday excursionists from Washington and Baltimore to attend. The debate is to be held in Community Church, 34th St. and Park Avenue, in New York City.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NEGRO RENTAL AGENTS EXPLOIT OWN RACE IN OVERCROWDED HARLEM; LANDLORD WINS

(By a Colored Worker Correspondent)

Labor Journalism Class, Workers' School

Negro rental agents have been a vicious factor in the Harlem housing situation from the start. They prey on colored workers, taking advantage of the limited housing area available for this group to force rents up.

In New York, as in other cities, the great crowd of Negro workers are massed in undesirable sections. The Harlem agent saw in this social ban a chance for money making. His method is simple and always the same. He looks for an owner eager for bigger profits.

"If you will turn out your white tenants and let me put in colored people, I will get you three dollars more a room," he urges.

Landlords' Creed.

This bait always works. Harlem rents have been kited sky-high by this sales talk. Prejudice on the part of landlords against Negroes melts away before their greed.

Old-fashioned, rat-ridden, run-down tenements are filled with colored tenants as fast as enterprising hustlers can find such places. Colored people sometimes move in without repairs being made. The colored agent who insists on the slightest rights for the tenant is a rare bird. His boss is the landlord.

House after house in the district has been emptied of its white occu-

pants. After a hasty superficial cleaning, the new colored tenants move in. Today in an area bounded roughly by the Harlem River, Morningside Heights and 125th street, thousands of workers are crowded.

Homes Overcrowded.

In order to meet the outrageous rents Harlem has taken to lodgers. The majority of homes are filled with roomers. Both moral and physical evils have followed in the train of this crowding and lack of privacy.

In an endeavor to force lower rents, necessary repairs, proper service and periodic renovation, the colored worker has had recourse to the courts. The Washington Heights court calendar is crowded with rent cases.

Families Dispossessed.

Negro agents appear here and argue against reducing the rents of poor colored mothers. They get writs to dispossess families where the wage earner is temporarily out of work. By offering the bait of more rent, the Negro agent gets a start in the business. By keeping down expenses for his boss this lackey keeps his foothold.

The South has long had a parasitic class of Negro landlords in every large city. These persons lived on rentals from ramshackle wooden houses. Now, here in Harlem, we have a growing class of colored landlords and realtors who are living easy off the labor and misery of the working masses.

DRAMA

LOUIS SIMON

Chicago Art Theatre to Present Plays of Gorky, Synge and Chekhov.

The Chicago Art Theatre is bringing before the playgoers of Chicago, at their playhouse on South Michigan Avenue, nine plays chosen from the foremost playwrights of America and the continent, for presentation this month. Ivan Lazareff, who was connected with the Moscow Art Theatre for some twenty-five years is the supervising director.

The plays will be presented in the following order:

April 13-14-15: "Strasti Mordasti," by Maxim Gorky; "The Groove," Geo. Middleton; "The Proposal," Anton Chekhov.

April 16-17-20: "Chelkash," Gorky; "The Riders to the Sea," J. M. Synge; "The Flattering Word," Geo. Kelly.

April 21-23-24: "The Witch," Chekhov; "The Will O' the Wisp," Doris Halman; "The Dear Department," Stanley Houghton. As added attraction on April 13, 16 and 21, Lola Marie Santoro will present "The Dance of the Hammer and Sickle."

The International Workers Aid will share in the proceeds of the nine performances. Workers of Chicago are especially urged to attend.

Broadway Briefs

"Fiesta," Michael Gold's drama of the Mexican revolution will open tonight at the 52nd Street Theatre.

A testimonial performance will be given at the Mansfield Theatre Sunday night, April 24, in honor of Ossip Dymov, who celebrates his twenty-fifth anniversary as an author. The program will be all Russian to be presented by leading players of the Russian and Yiddish stage.

Murray Phillips, a theatrical casting agent will present "One Glorious Hour," an adaptation from the German of Gerhardt Falkenberg, at the Selwyn Theatre April 14. Ulrich Haupt is directing the play.

"Lady Do," will not open next Mon-



In "Bye Bye Bonnie" at the Cosmopolitan Theatre.

day as previously announced, but comes to the Liberty on April 18.

Arthur Hohl will play the leading role in "Wall Street," a new play by James N. Rosenberg, which the Stagers will present here the week of April 18.

When Pirandello's "Right You Are If You Think You Are" is presented at the Garrick Theatre for regular evening performances next Monday, Clare Eames, Winifred Hanley, Charles Cardon and Leigh Lovel will enter the cast. Miss Eames supplants Laura Hope Crews, who will appear in "Mr. Pim Passes By" and "The Silver Cord"; Miss Hanley supplants Elizabeth Risdon; Cardon and Lovel have the roles of the brothers formerly played by Philip Leigh and Colin McLaren, and Mr. Leigh will take over the part of the butler, acted before by Maurice McRae.

Rex O'Malley and Malcolm Williams, J. C. Nugent, Patricia Collinge and Cyril Keightley make up the cast for "The Comic," the comedy from the Hungarian of Lajos Luria which goes into the Mayfair Theatre April 18. The English version is by James L. A. Burrell and Lawrence R. Brown.

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mune; The Chinese Republic; Will it go Bolsheviki? and other contemporary subjects that are sure to prove interesting under his scholarly direction. Questions will follow each lecture. He will give these lectures thru-out the district.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SHOP CHAIRMEN BAR SCAB UNION FROM FUR JOBS

Great Meeting Decides On New Tactics

Shop chairmen of the Fur Workers' Union, at a meeting held last night in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, not only pledged once more their loyalty to the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, but resolved that no one who registers with the "scab" fur union office set up by the Reorganization Committee, shall be allowed in their shops.

Such a resolution was presented by the forty workers of the Kleinman Brothers shop of 333 7th Avenue thru their chairman, Philip Schneider; and a similar resolution was signed by all the workers of the Weinstein and Kupersmith shop, 305 7th Avenue.

Describe Rough Stuff.
The tactics of the reactionary right wing forces, of the American Federation of Labor and the International Fur Workers' Union, in their attempts to compel workers to register were described by several shop chairmen in their speeches.

It was the opinion of all the speakers that where the individual shop chairmen took a firm stand against Edward F. McGrady and his strong-arm associates when they came to the shops, there was no further trouble or interference.

Organize New Way.

Ben Gold, general manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, outlined a plan for organizing the fur shops by buildings and by blocks in order to combat the attacks being made on the union by the reorganization committee. There will be a chairman elected for each division, and meetings of the workers will be held regularly.

"By this closer organization of our ranks we will be better prepared to meet the invaders, and to withstand the attempts of the bosses to break our union agreement because of the secret promises which have been made to them by the International and the A. F. of L.

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The general condition in the hotels and restaurants will be discussed. You will hear from men and women who have had many years experience in the Labor Movement why you do not receive higher wages and why you do not have the **EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY—WEEKLY WAGES—PROTECTION ON THE JOB** and why you are considered domestic servants.
COME ONE ADMISSION FREE COME ALL
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Daily Worker Concert and Spring Ball

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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9th
at the
Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave.
PROGRAM:

- 1) Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.
 - 2) Max Margolis, violinist, with a musical quartet.
 - 3) Yetta Stein, piano recital.
- A DOUBLE BAND FOR DANCING.**
Auspices—Section 6, Workers Communist Party.

Sacco, Vanzetti to Die Rules State Court

(Continued from Page One)

Sacco and Vanzetti as one way of ridding themselves of two "reds." Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested on May 5, 1920, nearly seven years ago. Their conviction a year later elicited an international working class protest which prevented their electrocution until now. Death in the electric chair is the only possible penalty under the Massachusetts law for the crime on which Sacco and Vanzetti were framed.

Upon their arrest these two workers, who were active in the New England radical movement, assumed that they were part of the government's "catch" in the general roundup of reds then in progress under Attorney General Palmer. Not until days later did they learn that they were being prepared for a speedy indictment on a capital charge. Their trial, at Dedham, Mass., attracted world-wide attention. It was conducted in an atmosphere of hatred and prejudice against foreigners and radicals.

Filmy Evidence Produced.

The accusation against them specifically was that they had taken part in a payroll robbery at South Braintree on April 15, in which two of the payroll guards were killed. The only so-called direct evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti were a number of "identifications." These were palpably weak and lying, but they were supported by indirect evidence—to the effect that upon their arrest and subsequently the prisoners showed "consciousness of guilt." The jury refused to accept the explanation that the guilt of which they were conscious was that of being reds, the "crime" of which they thought themselves accused.

Motions For New Trials.

The first motion for a retrial argued in October, 1921 was based on the claim that the verdict was not in accord with the evidence. It was denied.

The second motion for a new trial was based on testimony of one named Louis Pelzer. Prior to the trial, according to the defense's affidavits, Pelzer said he witnessed the shooting of the paymaster and his guard but that he was too far away to take in the exact situation. On the witness stand, however, he made a "positive" identification of Sacco as one of the bandits. Four months later he signed an affidavit saying that his original statement was true, and that the testimony he gave at the trial was untrue and that he gave it because he was coerced by the district attorney. This motion was also denied.

The defense, in its third motion for a new trial produced affidavits to show that Charles E. Goodridge, one of the prosecution's important witnesses, had a criminal record in several states.

Witnesses Coerced.

The fourth motion for re-trial was concerned with the testimony of Lola R. Andrews. According to affidavits submitted by the defense, Mrs. Andrews was interviewed by them five months before the trial. She said she did not see Sacco, and her description of the man she saw was not that of Sacco, according to the defense. "He is not the man," she said when shown photographs of Sacco. Next day she made a positive identification of Sacco at the trial.

In an affidavit sworn by Mrs. Andrews nine months after the trial she declared that her original statement before trial was true, and that her trial testimony was untrue and had been given under the coercion and intimidation of the district attorney's office.

The fifth motion for a new trial was concerned with the exceedingly important gun-and-bullet testimony. The commonwealth held that the bul-

Botany Mills Claims Loss of Four Million Dollars During Strike

(By Federated Press).

Passaic's 10 month textile strike is credited with causing Botany Consolidated Mills a net loss of \$4,485,458 in 1926. President Max Stoehr calls the strike "the most severe and concentrated labor disturbance the industry has known." Stoehr's report points out that the big textile mills cleared out about \$6,900,000 of stock on hand during the strike. The company also profited on its holdings in central European mills, he states.

let found in the body of one of the slain men was fired from Sacco's pistol. Two gun experts for the defense said it was not.

Last Plea Denied.

The last plea for a new trial was based upon two sets of evidence: first, a confession by Celestino Madeiros, a convicted murderer, that he was a member of the payroll robbery gang for whose crime the two radicals were convicted; and that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti took part in that crime; secondly, affidavits by two department of justice officials employed in Boston at the time of the arrest and conviction of the two workers to the effect that the federal authorities were working hand in hand with the district attorney's office to "get" Sacco and Vanzetti, for their radical activities.

Rarely has the vital importance of international solidarity of the working class been so decisively shown as in the world campaign in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Through the activities of the International Labor Defense, thousands of meetings were held throughout the United States in protest against the official lynchings of the two radical workers.

Workers of World Protest.
Not only the workers of this country, but those of Latin-America and Europe, by their tireless work in behalf of the two defendants, placed a wall between them and the death chair of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mass meetings were held in every large city in the United States, and in New York City alone, some 18,000 workers came to the Madison Square Garden to protest against the proposed assassination. Hundreds of leaflets were distributed by the International Labor Defense. Posters, buttons, articles for the press, the Labor Defender, the organ of the I. L. D., and every means of publicity and agitation was utilized in the campaign. The Sacco-Vanzetti Conference, into which hundreds of thousands of workers were organized, made the names of the two Italian workers the symbol of solidarity and united efforts.

Protest Meetings in Europe.
In Europe the campaign received its greatest support from Germany, Italy, Soviet Russia, and England. The International Class War Prisoners' Aid (the British counterpart of the I. L. D.), did some remarkable work in agitating for Sacco and Vanzetti, and literally hundreds of local labor organizations throughout England were listed by the I. C. W. P. A. as having adopted protest resolutions.

In Italy, despite the bloody reign of the fascists, meetings were held wherever possible to protest against the conviction of the two radicals. Demonstrations were also held in front of the American embassies at Paris, Sofia, Lisbon, Buenos Aires, Berlin, Montevideo, and Mexico.

In the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, literally millions of workers and peasants have recorded their

Father Refuses to Give Girl Church Dope; Is Arrested

Because he refuses to send his fifteen-year-old daughter, Rose, to church, or to give her any religious instruction, Frank Harbo, a carpenter, of 501 East 78th street, is being brought into the supreme court, Bronx, this morning to show cause why his child should not be taken away from him and placed in a catholic home.

Catholics Get Her.

The girl is temporarily lodged in the New York Catholic Protectors' where she was sent by Judge Samuel Levy of the children's court on April 1st. Rose and her father were summoned to court on the complaint of a public school probation officer who charged that Harbo was not sending the girl to church.

When he stated that he did not believe in churches and had no religion, the judge had the girl taken away from her father and put under the protection of the catholic church.

Took Good Care.

Harbo's wife has been dead for many years; but he has cared for Rose and there is no charge that she has been neglected.

Taxi Drivers Made Goats for Stupid Actions of Women

How the taxi drivers are the goats for the law violations of "sweet mamas" (to use the language that is familiar to the taxi drivers) was told to THE DAILY WORKER by a taxi driver yesterday.

"Let us take for an example, 57th street between Fifth and Sixth avenues," he said, "taxi are not allowed to park there, while the Lancias, Cunninghams, Royal-Royces, Pierce-Arrows and other high priced cars of the 'kept women' from Park Avenue and Riverside Drive are parked there in a double line on both sides of the street, during the entire afternoon while they are shopping."

"If any one wants to leave a taxi on 57th street during the day they have to alight in the gutter, having no opportunity of getting near the curb."

Ignore Signal Lights.

"Let us view another side of the question. On Madison and Park Avenues where the society dames take their poodle dogs for their daily car ride, we find continually ignoring the signal lights. As a result of complaints, special details of police are sent out with summonses, who serve them on taxi drivers instead of the daughters of the rich."

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

opposition to the planned execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Everywhere the demand of the workers was for the immediate cessation of this hounding of the two innocent working class fighters.

Liberals Convinced of Frame-up.
During the entire six years which have elapsed since the persecution of the two Italian workers first began, hundreds of prominent liberals—lawyers, writers, and university professors—expressed their conviction that the whole case was a travesty upon justice.

More recently, especially, magazines as conservative as the Atlantic Monthly carried long and carefully-prepared articles discussing the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. Hundreds of editorials, special feature articles and letters were printed in the liberal publications like "The Nation," "The New Republic," and "The World Tomorrow."

Probably the most impressive plea in defense of the innocence of the two radical workers is to be found in "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," by Felix Frankfurter, professor of law at Harvard University.

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A. F. of L. Fears to Join Conference In China on May 1

WASHINGTON, FP.—An invitation from the Australian Trade Union Congress and the All-China Federation of Labor, addressed to the American Federation of Labor, to send delegates to the Pan-Pacific labor congress to be held May 1 in Canton, has been received by the A. F. of L. but will not be accepted.

The attitude of A. F. of L. executives is that the Australian promoters of this gathering seem to be identified by the Australian government as Communists, and that the A. F. of L. will not attempt to confer with Communists. They have declared the sympathy of the A. F. of L. with the effort of Chinese workers to raise their wage level and gain the other advantages which organized labor in western nations has won.

Big Membership Meeting Launches Ruthenberg Drive

Workers Party Begins New York Recruiting

The Ruthenberg recruiting drive of the Workers (Communist) Party began with a bang at the general membership meeting held last night at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street.

The meeting was opened by Bert Wolfe, as chairman. In his opening remarks he stated that it is a long time since a general membership meeting was held.

Stood In Silence.

"Since the last membership meeting in New York," said Wolfe, "we have lost Comrade Ruthenberg." The meeting then stood in silence for one minute to pay tribute to the memory and work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

Continuing Wolfe declared that the meeting was not called alone to honor Comrade Ruthenberg, but to consider ways and means of continuing work for which he gave his entire life.

"Tonight we open the Ruthenberg drive and we hope, as a result of this campaign to make up, partially at least, for the loss we have sustained in the death of Comrade Ruthenberg. The drive will continue until July 9th, which is the birthday of Comrade Ruthenberg. We expect by that time that the party will display more activity than at any time in its history."

Widespread Campaign.

William W. Weinstein, general secretary of the New York district organization of the Workers (Communist) Party, in reporting for the District Executive Committee, outlined the plans for the three months' campaign.

As outlined it will have three phases:
One.—The building of the party; a concentrated membership drive based on various party campaigns.
Two.—Activation of the party membership; more activity in the unions, mass functioning and activity on the part of every member in party work.

Three.—The raising of the ideological level of the party, with Ruthenberg as the symbol of the militant section of the working class. The understanding of the role of the party as the leader of all oppressed classes and the ally of the colonial peoples.

War Against Imperialism.

Comrade Weinstein spoke of fresh attacks against the Soviet Union and the threat of another world war. There are warships and armed forces of imperialist powers in China, but there will be no official war. The same procedure is in vogue in China that was used in Russia in 1919-20, which is war without official declarations.

Ruthenberg stood for war against imperialism and we can follow his example by waging a determined, fearless fight against new wars now going on and still others that are to follow. "We must organize our party and entire working class against imperialism," said Weinstein, and must fight this new menace with all energy at our command."

Organ In Campaign.

Comrade Bert Miller, business manager of THE DAILY WORKER, was the third speaker, and emphasized the role of the paper as a means of carrying out the campaigns launched by the party and making successful the Ruthenberg drive for membership and ideological leadership of the working class.

As the final edition of THE DAILY WORKER goes to press the meeting is still in progress with many party members contributing to the discussion calculated to devise most effective means of carrying on the campaign.

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WOMEN WORKERS IN NEEDLE TRADES CALLED TO MEET TO PROTEST MEN'S IMPRISONMENT

The women workers of the needle trades and wives of workers will meet in Cooper Union at seven o'clock tonight in what is expected to be the biggest demonstration of the year. At least 3,000 women will gather at the call of the Unity Committee of the

furriers and cloak and dressmakers; to protest against the imprisonment of needle trades workers for their activities during the recent strikes.

The Unity Committee has summoned the women to the demonstration in the name of honest trade unionism, declaring that the officials of the Ladies Garment Workers' and of the Furriers' International have been carrying on a ruinous war against the membership that has brought about the imprisonment of many honest and loyal workers, who are supporters of families. The declaration calls upon the women, "who know what it means to have the father of your children taken away and placed behind prison bars for the crime of fighting for a better living," to "raise your mighty voice in protest."

Charles W. Morse and Sons Are Free Of Fraud Charges

Indictments against Charles W. Morse, steamship magnate, and his three sons were dismissed yesterday upon the request of the U. S. District Attorney's office.

The four were indicted in April 1922, on charges of defrauding investors in the sale of the "United States Steamship Co." stock. The three sons were tried last October and the jury disagreed.

Charles W. Morse was presumably ill at the time and was excused from trial. Yesterday Assistant U. S. District Attorney Robert Manley said that he "had made a thorough investigation" and that is his opinion "a retrial of the men was not warranted by the facts of the case."

The elder Morse has become involved in shady deals a number of times during a stormy career as a financial impresario. Several years ago he was sentenced to Atlanta after being convicted of defrauding the government. He did not serve long, however, he being pardoned by President Taft following claims that he was "on his deathbed."

Pullman Porters Union Gains 1000 Members

Since the first of January the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has gained over 1,000 members, states general organizer A. Philip Randolph. Most of the new unionists are from the south where the porters had been only lukewarm toward the brotherhood.

The brotherhood's appearance before the Rail Mediation Board, which has not yet officially recognized the organization over the Pullman Company, stimulated new members to join, Randolph believes.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Speakers will include Kate Gitlow, Fannie Warshafsky, Rose Wortis, Juliette Stuart Poyntz, Lena Chernenko, Louis Hyman, Ben Gold and others. Men workers have been urged by the Unity Committee to stay away from the meeting so that the women may be free to attend it. All women are urged to be present promptly at seven o'clock.

A meeting of Italian cloak and dressmakers will be held at 10 East 22nd Street, the office of Local 35 on Friday at seven o'clock. At this meeting the "Committee on Action" will make its report, and speakers will be Francesco Coco, S. Amico and J. Ragnulla.

Harry Haltsky
Secretary-Treasurer.

Union Meetings

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Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 54th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English Library, Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to
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Buy your Tickets Now for Comrade Michael Gold's Play



FIESTA

A drama of Mexico and Revolution—Premier Production

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.) Also at Jimmie Higgin's Book Store, 127 University Pl. and Sollins' Dining Room, 222 E. 14th St.

Blood Flows in Berlin

By JOE FREEMAN.

BERLIN, March 23. (By mail.)—I have seen the blood of German workers along Bismarckstrasse. The green police, who serve under a social democratic chief, fired into a peaceful demonstration of men, women, and children who marched to protest against the fascist terror instigated, patronized and protected by the German bourgeoisie.

Violence has been in the air for some time. On May 1 the workers of Germany, like the workers the world over, will celebrate the international proletarian holiday.

The German fascists have announced a counter-demonstration for May 8. From all parts of the Reich the black hordes of reaction will march to Berlin. The subsidized hooligans of the Stahlhelm have openly announced their plan to terrorize the workers. This week they gave a few preliminary examples.

On Sunday the workers of Juterbog, on the outskirts of Berlin, celebrated the anniversary of the Paris Commune. They were entertained by a brass band of 25 Communists from the Rote Frontkämpferbund, a militant working class organization especially feared and hated by the fascists.

On the same day 400 fascists held maneuvers at Trebbin, a nearby town. Both groups returned to Berlin on the same train. The brave 400 fascists attacked the 25 Communists. They beat them with sticks and flagpoles; they threw heavy stones at them; they fired revolvers into the small group of unarmed workers. The police at the railway station of Lichterfeld-Ost, where the fascist pogrom took place, did not lift a finger. Twenty of the Communists were wounded. Six of them had to be taken to the hospital. From the Lichterfeld-Ost station the fascists went on to Berlin with the cry: "Kill the Jews!" They beat up people in the streets.

Often Attack. This is not an isolated incident. The anniversary of the Paris Commune was celebrated by workers in various parts of Germany, and in a number of places the celebrations were followed by fascist pogroms. In Duisburg a gang of fascists attacked a small group of social democratic workers. In Solingen they attacked Communist workers.

Thousands March. Yesterday the Rote Frontkämpferbund called on the workers of Berlin to demonstrate against the fascist terror. Thousands of workers gathered at the end of the Tiergarten to march toward Friedrich Carl Platz.

The members of the R. F. B. and of its women's auxiliary wore uniforms and carried banners. The sidewalks and gutter were jammed with workers—young and old, men, women and children. They were indignant over Sunday events.

At the head of the R. F. B. lines stood half a dozen of Sunday's victims with bandaged heads. In front of them was a line of green police on horseback. The streets were full of police in uniform and plain clothes. From the side streets there came pouring in R. F. B. workers in uniform, on foot and in motor trucks. They carried red banners and placards. "Down with the fascist terror!" "Workers, defend yourselves on May 8!" "Prepare against the danger of international war!" "Down with fascism and reaction!" "Our blood shall not flow in vain!" Behind each contingent of R. F. B. workers came a truckload of green police. The brass bands scattered along the R. F. B. line struck up the Internationale and the demonstration began to move. Thousands of voices taking up the words, thousands of heads bared under the arclights of Berlin's polished streets.

We were marching through the bourgeois quarter of the city. The R. F. B. swung along four abreast, the workers on the sidewalks and in the gutter moved in loose formation. Ahead of us we could see the backs of the green police bouncing on their horses.

An excited young man started to run about among the front lines of the workers, urging them to push on faster. The leader of the R. F. B. said: "Be careful! He is a provocateur!"

Murder Begins. The excited young man disappeared. The mass moved on, part of it getting ahead of the R. F. B. lines. We came to a street car crossing. The police horses backed up against the crowd. The singing went on. "Down with the fascists!" "Down!" "Down!" "Down!"

The police sabres flashed in the air. Some one screamed. "Dogs! Fascists!" "Murderers!"

A shot rang out. The mass at the head of the demonstration began to scatter. Several more shots were heard. Voices began to shout: "Weiter! Weiter!" "Keep together and march on!"

We were moving along Bismarckstrasse. I looked down and saw a line of blood which continued for a block. Some wounded worker was still marching. The deep voiced mass was still singing revolutionary songs.

"Voelker hoert die Signale, Auf zum letzten Gefecht!"

"Pure Reason." We turned into Kantstrasse, named after an 18th century German philosopher who wrote a book called The

Critique of Pure Reason. . . . At the head of the procession the sabres must have been slashing again, for there was blood along the philosopher's street, too. But the mass kept moving.

"Weiter! Weiter!" At the Friedrich Carl Platz there were three more trucks full of green police. On the corner stood a long police officer with a long green coat, patent leather boots and a sword, surveying the scene with the exaggerated hauteur of a Simplissimus cartoon. The R. F. B. file corps struck up "Wir sind die Junge Garde," and the mass kept moving.

"Rot, Front! Rot! Front! Rot! Front!" Thaelman Slashed. From that point the procession went on more or less peacefully. Later we learned that three workers had been wounded by revolver shots, and about twenty had received sabre cuts. Among the latter were Comrade Thaelman, one of the leaders of the German Communist Party.

Meantime a similar scene took place in Wehewiese, in the east part of the city. Several thousand workers gathered to march on to join the demonstration in Charlottenburg. The green police charged into them, using sabres and revolvers. One man was killed and a number wounded.

Net results of the day: one dead, forty wounded. Bloodthirsty Socialists. Today, Herr Zörgisbel, chief of the Berlin police, has issued an order to his men that all crowds must be dispersed. He is a member of the Social Democratic Party. Herr Gerzinek, police president, defended last night's murderous action of the police before the Prussian Landtag. He is also a social democrat. The Vorwaerts, official organ of the Social Democratic Party, writes today that the poor police had to defend itself. The press of the extreme right publishes headlines about a Communist assault on the poor police. Such is stabilized Germany.

The workers are going to hold another demonstration in Lichterfeld-Ost tonight to protest against the white terror. The Communist Party has publicly pointed out the connection of this week's events with the fascist preparations for May 1 and 8, and with the general drive to consolidate the power of the bourgeoisie politically as well as economically. Different in U. S. S. R. Two weeks ago I saw an entirely different kind of demonstration. It was in Moscow, where elections to the soviets were going on. Soviet Square was filled with groups of workers, communists and Red Army men from early morning till late at night, listening to speeches about the magnificence of the elections, the British note, the world situation. A few "millioners" stood by directing izvoschiks to go down a side street so as not to disturb the comrades in the square.

The days when the police of capitalists, landlords and bankers could shoot into groups of unarmed workers are gone forever in Russia. In the "cultured west" it will go on for a little while until the workers take power.

Booze Deaths Increase. BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—The death rate from alcoholism has increased over 900 percent in Baltimore from 1900 to 1926, Health Commissioner Jones said today. There were four alcoholic deaths in the city in 1920 and 74 from alcoholism in 1926 Jones said.

Worker and Wife Killed by Gas. John Burtha, a laborer, and his wife, Mary, each fifty years old, were found dead from gas poisoning in bed in their furnished room at 55 Concord street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Fragments from "The Broken Charm"

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

Part I

The soul matures sometimes in youth and sometimes even in adolescence. It is then one begins to feel the need of action, to grope for a pathway; comes the desire to kindle a star, then reach for another, even brighter. Stirring events—wars, revolutions, hasten boyhood into youth, youth into manhood, and bring old men to senility.

The native land of two youths, Tropin and Golubovsky, clamped for centuries in the relentless charmed ring, was breaking through that ring, not by a cunning more fine or a magic more potent, but by force. Countless rising millions trod the new way, followed it eagerly, firmly, relentlessly. With them marched Tropin and Golubovsky. Tropin, having glimpsed Truth, followed her with his heart and mind, nor was he deluded. Golubovsky, worshipping beauty and strength, went with his comrade.

In the February revolution Golubovsky had commanded a company in one of the first regiments to mutiny and had joined together the units of the outlying districts of St. Petersburg. In the October revolution he again took arms, this time against Kerensky. He was sincere when he said, "It is the strength of the Bolsheviks I love. Strength is beauty and weakness is ugliness." And the kindly Tropin answered, "There you go again."

With eyes smouldering gloomily in his swarthy face, aged beyond its years, Eugene Golubovsky would say, "Now at the front there is no taking prisoners or giving quarter; I will get a transfer."

It was a long time since Golubovsky had laughed or joked. It was terrible to hear him say, "They murdered my bride on the Plesetskaia. She was a Communist. They pinned her to the floor of a tin with bayonets." "You are cruel, Gene." As in childhood, Tropin spoke the words with a sigh.

Golubovsky was finally sent to command one of the Red regiments on the Siberian front. He rarely wrote to his chum, but Tropin often had news of him. Soldiers returning from the front and newspapers told of advantageous moves led by his friend and of the two decorations presented to him for daring.

Commander Golubovsky, the regimental secretary Fakeyiv, and the courier, Iversov, escaped from the enemy's camp. It was a desperate attempt, made at night, just as the train was approaching the rear of the white army. They were nearing a station. The prisoners, in rags, their shoes taken from them by their captors, sat with one guard in a dark freight car. Half-naked, they crouched together for warmth. The weak, sickly Fakeyiv's teeth were chattering and he pressed closer to Iversov, the powerful twenty year old Siberian, trying to gain some warmth from the strong young body.

Suddenly Commander Golubovsky whispered into Iversov's ear, "Escape," and, without waiting for an answer, added, "By the throat." The whisper was still as a thought. Iversov rose noiselessly. Feet shuffled, a rifle rattled, and in a second the laboring gasps ceased. Golubovsky ran his bayonet twice through the guard and left it there, pinning him to the floor. The train whistle sounded—the station! They jumped from the moving train. Fakeyiv nearly broke his leg. He was clumsy and frightened. They found themselves in the shadow of the train, half-naked, standing

bare-footed on the brush—the forest lay near.

All night they stumbled through the forest, silently, scowling as branches swept their faces. Only at times Fakeyiv complained of the foot he had hurt. He was trembling and continually stubbing his bare toes. "We'll die anyway." At times he would exclaim angrily, "Why did we run away? We'll only wander into one of their camps again. The devil knows where are troops are. They're retreating. Maybe we wouldn't have been shot, but now, we're sure to—" The giant Iversov slapped him on the shoulder with the huge paw which a few hours before had strangled the white guard. "Come, pull yourself together, comrade; we'll live." "Leave me alone," Fakeyiv shrugged away. Silence again. They stumbled along, closing their eyes as branches brushed by. In the morning they rested. "Not enough food. Bad," Iversov shook his head.

"Do you know these parts?" Golubovsky asked him.

"Not very well. But farther on is our country. We'll reach it, Comrade Commander." A smile spread over Iversov's fat, kindly face.

"We can't reach it," said Golubovsky quietly. "One might, but three—impossible."

Golubovsky drew up his great height. His voice rang out as clearly as a short time ago when commanding his regiment:

"Iversov! One of us must reach our territory that he may lead our troops to the rear of the enemy's army. Its right flank is weak. Even a small company, preferably cavalry, entering the rear, might decide matters for us on this front. Iversov! remember this path as well as you can. You know the tundra better than I know the streets of St. Petersburg. Come, divide the food into tiny portions, one for each day. If you eat it all at once you won't be able to crawl half the way. Understand?"

"How? I alone? Iversov did not understand. "There is barely enough for you alone—you are stronger than we." "He," Golubovsky pointed at Fakeyiv, "he certainly couldn't live through it!" And I—know yourself I had a contusion lately and have been wounded. Then you know this country."

"Commander, Commander. . . ." "Stop! I will go on with you as far as I can without food. As for him," he pointed at Fakeyiv, "he can go no farther. We'll tie him to a tree, Iversov, or he will return to the whites and ruin himself, us, and what matters most, our plans. He'll be afraid to die in the forest and would go back to hell itself. I know him—a coward."

"Comrade Commander! Impossible! If we die, we all die, if we go on, we go on together. How can we tie a man to a tree?" exclaimed Iversov rapidly.

"Comrade Golubovsky!" Fakeyiv staggered on his swollen feet. His white face was convulsed.

"Comrade Iversov! Remember, we are no longer prisoners. I am issuing a military command. Bind Fakeyiv!" thundered the voice at the sound of which but lately three hundred men had frozen into position or as one man dashed into battle. He continued quietly but firmly, "Iversov! I saved you at Belash. Don't stop to save me now, save the cause and yourself. Save yourself that you may save the cause. You will lead our men back. The matter is clear: three die or one goes on. Silence Iversov! You are to be married. Remember, you told me?" Even more quietly he went on, "Remember—Katia, Iversov? You must save yourself for her sake. Why argue? Can three walk ten days and nights on one day's rations? You alone, eating a little, can make it. I am still your commander. We are not in prison. For the last time I repeat, I am issuing a military order."

Frenzied scolding, prayers, and curses streamed from Fakeyiv's lips. Weak, narrow-chested, with swollen feet, he was being crushed by Iversov's firm, heavy-boned bulk. "Tighter," Golubovsky was saying. "Comrades! Dear comrades! Ah-h-h! What does this mean? Oh—oh! Com . . . Com . . ." Golubovsky was stuffing his mouth with a crumpled, torn-off shirt sleeve. "Ooo-oo-oo." He clenched his teeth.

"Stop this! Open your mouth," said Golubovsky. Trembling against the tree-trunk, Fakeyiv desperately wriggled his head. Gazing up at him, his eyes filled with tears, Iversov was bending his feet with strips of torn-off clothing. "Force his mouth open." The fearful brown eyes were brimming over. "Fool. He'll scream." Iversov lowered his eyes and a great sob shook his large frame. Tears streaked his round, sun-burnt young cheeks. He raised two dirty red hands, each larger than the small face he was now clamping between them. "Com . . . Com . . . oo .oo .oo." Fakeyiv caught at the fingers with his teeth. "Oo .oo .oo." Huge firm hands forced open the powerless jaws.

They went on again—now two. They rested only when too tired to move. It was always Golubovsky who stopped, but not for long. They went on again, curling their bare toes as they stepped on rough stumps and prickly shrubs. Even Iversov's hard-

ened peasant feet were swollen and bleeding. His powerful young body was weakening, his spirit, falling. Yet it was always Golubovsky who said,

"Come, we sit too long. This is no birthday-party." He had eaten nothing for several days and was thin, pale under his tan, but his black eyes were still glowing and his voice firm. Iversov gazed at Golubovsky's tall form with fear, respect, and worship. He thought aloud, "Yet he goes on and still he will not eat. What a man!" When they halted, he gave him bits of bread, this incomprehensible man who starved himself. At each of these rests the conversation never varied. It was always the command, "Remember this place. Lead them here. Are you listening? Do you give me your word to lead them back? Any regiment, the first you come across. Are you listening?"

"I am listening, Comrade Commander." Then Iversov would whine in the tone of a beggar, "Comrade commander, eat just a little. I won't go on alone. How can I go on alone?" Or, himself hungry, he would resolutely refuse to eat. "I won't eat if you kill me. I don't want any food. If you stare, I starve with you." The unchanging answer was always, "You old woman! Why don't you start crying? Dishrag—no soldier."

"How can I? I'm not an animal. A man starving and I. . ." "And you're a fool," said Golubovsky sharply. Then a minute later, "You went then?" "Alone, no." "Then let us go." The bread was left behind on a stump—all they had. "Comrade Commander," said the piteous voice behind Golubovsky. "Well?" The large brown eyes looked like those of a suffering horse. Golubovsky turned his back on them. "We are not going to a ball. Come, take the bread." As they went on, he said sharply over his shoulder, "Let this be the last time. I'm no peevish girl to be talked around."

Day came. They had not gone a mile since morning before Golubovsky sat down on a stump. Iversov, silent and hiding his fear, gazed at the pale face tinged with yellow and at the laboring bony chest. He tried to rise—sank down again. "Rest, man, rest," said Iversov quietly, then sighed. The voice and the sigh were full of pity.

"Prokopi," suddenly called Golubovsky. Long ago, when on the commanding staff, he had called his favorite so, by his Christian name. Iversov became uneasy. His voice shook. "What is it? He forgot to add the customary Comrade Commander." "Go on—I can't. You'll reach it now." He laid his head on the mossy stump as though it were a pillow. A slight breeze rose. The bushes shimmered and rustled above the up-turned face. Iversov shuddered. He knelt by the stump, there in the holly bushes, with that face, so well known but Fragments from the Broken

to curb crime. Chief among the now unrecognizable. Only the eyes remained the same—black stones, not eyes.

"Comrade Commander, do as you please, I won't leave you. I can carry you. I have strength enough." He spoke rapidly, gulping. "Honestly, there are only two days left. Come, eat a piece. There is some left, see. Eat it or I'll force you to and then carry you. My back is strong and my feet—look, they can stand it. Comrade . . ."

Scarce audibly but firmly, "Go, don't waste time." Iversov's inner struggle was great. He clasped his head between his hands, his teeth chattering. Suddenly he began to weep and mumble like an old woman wailing over a corpse. "Oh, oh, ai, ai, it makes my heart sick. O my friend, my comrade. How often you have saved me. At Belash you received a bullet for me. And now again. You'll starve for me, a fool. You are needed, an educated man, a commander. Golubovsky's voice was still stern as he answered, "Hound! Traitor! Stop philandering around. Go!"

"Comrade Commander, I can't go alone." The thin face smiled for the first time in years. "Pity is a weakness. Crush it." The holly leaves rustled above the calm face. "Forgive me, Comrade Commander. Good-bye." "Go, then, go." The uncertain steps scrunched a short distance along the moss, then returned. "Oh, what shall I do? What shall I do? Golubovsky's voice was but a part of the rustling breeze, "Here again? Go, I say." Iversov turned and disappeared, running swiftly.

A few days later a company of cavalry, guided by a Red Army soldier, lately escaped from the enemy, entered the forest. After a long search they suddenly came upon the body of the regimental commander, Golubovsky. His eyes had been pecked out. (To be continued.)

Robbed of \$40,000. CHICAGO, April 5.—P. H. Wettstein, New York jewelry salesman, today was robbed of \$40,000 in gems by eight armed men riding in an automobile.

Toscanini Conducts Philharmonic. Arturo Toscanini, the composer, has been retained as regular conductor of the philharmonic orchestra, it was announced yesterday. He will take the baton next January.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

IMPERIALIST HYMN

Onward Christian nations
With guns and poison gas,
Forward Christian soldiers
For Mammon, God and jazz.

Teach the yellow heathen
With Christian shot and shell
Respect for Christian Powers
And fear of Christian hell.

Don't they like old China
As it is run by us?
Then let them leave their country
And make no heathen fuss.

The stars and stripes forever,
Also the union jack,
Beneath their folds we'll plunder
And live on China's back.

—ADOLF WOLFF.

How To Be Comfortably Dead.

(If you have the price)

"100 years from now," the exclusive Fairview Mausoleum of Fairview, N. J., heads an advertisement which then reads:

"Where will today's cemeteries be? Gone, the same way as most of those that existed a hundred years ago. Fairview Mausoleum with its huge endowment fund for perpetual upkeep will be more glorious than ever—with its forty-three hundred peaceful dead."

Not to be outdone, the Kensico Cemetery announces:

"The New Kensico Mausoleum has been completed more than a year. It is a beautiful, heated and lighted building with an atmosphere of luxury and comfort. Indefinite use may be arranged for."

The prospects for indefinite use will be especially attractive to well-to-do corpses.

Note on the Age of Specialization.—The New York World puts this caption over a story on the city's new police chief: "WARREN TO LEAVE CRIME TO POLICE."

Some More About Liberals.—Take the tragic events at Nanking. Tragic, of course, for a great many reasons. Big epochal world-circling reasons. Above all in revealing the deliberate intention of the British imperialists to frustrate the Chinese revolution—any pretext (or no pretext) for drawing the other powers into supporting its designs; British bomb planes ready to blow up the Chinese arsenals; tanks ready to mow down the workers; ships ready to blockade the Yangtze and choke populous cities to death. The Nanking affair calls up a picture of giant forces preparing for giant struggles.

But how does a liberal react to this picture? Norman Thomas in the "New Leader" leads off a piece on it with these words: "The Nanking incident was in itself tragic and disappointing to those who had high hopes of the discipline and restraint of the Nationalist army." Until this happened, of course, we all thought that the Chinese civil war was being fought with wooden swords and bread pellets for the entertainment of kind-hearted and sympathetic observers. Furthermore, Mr. Thomas is annoyed because "the whole affair has been grossly exaggerated all over the world"—exaggerated in Russia to the discredit of the imperialist bombers; exaggerated in the rest of the world to the discredit of the Chinese. He fails to grasp that these exaggerations—like the shootings themselves—are only minor signs of a great clash of interests, mere sparks thrown off by blazing emotions on both sides.

Thus always the liberal permits a secondary consideration, a breach of etiquette or some petty annoyance to blot out the big and the significant facts. He is quickly "disappointed" and runs from the scene crying for "moderate sentiment."

A Triumph of Civilization.—Our notion of the completely "suppressed" human is one who eats fried chicken with knife and fork when all alone and no chance of anybody peeping.

Religious Note.—Recording the accomplishments of a local evangelist, the pious "Offenbacherzeitung" says: "The subject of the inauguration sermon was the immaculate conception of Mary, which was delivered masterfully by Prater Gerhard."

A Greenwich Villager Calls On The Statue of Liberty.

(Note for the provincial readers: Greenwich Village is a state of insipidity.)

"Well," the Villager breathed to his vis-a-vis, as he gently replaced the lace handkerchief into a well-cut sleeve, "my dear, you are delightful. And so well preserved! There are such fine lines in your face. I really believe that you write poetry. But then again, you shouldn't hold your arm in the air. It is inartistic. It spoils the alignment of your pose. And it makes you look dumb and athletic, like a prizefighter, or a baseball pitcher warming up. I can see that you are not at all blase, or shall I say sophisticated? Really, you are quite naive, like an adolescent who writes poetry. I do believe you write poetry?"

"No, I can't find the time, I must pose for artists all day." "But I mean as a sideline, do you go in for any other form of art?"

"Art never is a sideline. In my spare time I decorate."

"You do? That's fine. Interior decorating?"

"Oh, no. I decorate the harbor."

"What's that? I never heard of it."

"Go on, now, get out of here, you make me sick. Go hide yourself. You're a nuisance. The revolution's coming."

"But you mustn't be so impolite and inhospitable. Why, you haven't even offered me a cup of tea yet, nor shown me an example of your work."

"Oh, all right, you win." And she decorated his eye a beautiful shade of blue.

And since the Villager missed his boat back, he was drowned trying to swim back, not having had any experience with ocean water, or, for that matter, any other kind.

—H. C. SCHWARTZ.

"BOB" IS A FAITHFUL FRIEND



"Bob," a mongrel (a cross between a collie and an airedale) stood guard all night in the rain over his friend, a white poodle, which had been injured by an auto in New York's busy streets and then shot to death by a policeman. "Bob" even dragged the dead dog to shelter. The veterinarian pictured here finally coaxed "Bob" away and now has adopted him, giving him the freedom of his dog sanitarium with all its comforts.