

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

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY. THERE is a play at the Martin Beck Theatre that every young boy and girl should know as Margaret Sanger might say. Even the professional critics vowed it was good, those gentlemen detect various flaws in its historic anatomy. As for myself, if I like something I have a habit of glossing over little defects. And "Spread Eagle" with American imperialism in Mexico as the theme is as hot a potato as a patriot ever had shoved into his mitt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM DEATH!

INDIANA STRIP MINING BOSSES TO MEET UNION

Lewis Did Not Attend Conference INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—With the bituminous coal lock-out still keeping about 200,000 men idle, and the Pennsylvania constabulary still reported breaking up picket lines there, the miners settled down to what looks like a long fight. The Indiana strip mine owners may settle, temporarily, on the basis of the Jacksonville scale, and let their men go back to work until the rest of the field settles the wage rate. Conference On. A meeting takes place at Terre Haute, tomorrow, between operators of strip mines and union officials. Any decision made there will affect but a small part of the men out, even in Indiana, and none of the strip miners outside of the state are involved. Strip mining is a special sort of work, more like excavating or quarrying than tunnel and shaft mining, and is not applicable to all American coal fields. Lewis Won't Attend. John L. Lewis, International president of the United Mine Workers, chiefly responsible for the present tactics of the union, and especially for the making of temporary agreements with any of the owners who will do so, stated in his office here today that he would not attend the Terre Haute conference.

2,500 Women Join In Needle Trades Defense Meeting 2,500 women workers of the needle trades and wives of workers jammed Cooper Union last night in a demonstration protesting against the imprisonment and persecution of active needle trades workers for their activity in recent strikes under left wing leadership. Resolutions Adopted. Resolutions giving their whole-hearted support to the defense of these workers were adopted, and a call was made to all working class women to join in fighting for the release of the victims of the reactionary officialdom of the needle trades. Declaring that "working class women can no longer remain indifferent to the struggles that are going on in the needle trades, and will not be passive to the continued suffering and misery brought about by the officialdom of the International unions of the A. F. of L.," the resolution calls upon the women "who know what it means to have the father of your children taken away and placed behind prison bars for the crime of fighting for a better living," to "raise their voices in protest." The meeting, which was called by the Unity Committee of the furriers and cloak and dressmakers, was addressed by Kate Gitlow, Fannie Warshafsky, Rose Wortis, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Lena Chernenko, Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the furriers' union, and Louis Hyman, head of the Joint Board of the cloakmakers. Committee to Begin Work. A committee of 25 women was appointed at the meeting to begin at once a campaign of agitation for the release of those workers now in jail and for the legal defense of those facing trial.

WOLL DENIES TO JUDGE THAT HE TOLD GRAFT TALE

Won't Explain Strange Story From A. F. of L. To Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and head of the special committee appointed to investigate the Furriers' Union, it is still a mystery how the newspapers got the story that he and his fellow committee members charged that the New York police had been bribed during the fur strike last year. Couldn't Name Cops. At the hearing on the fur bribe charges which began yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Court building before Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. Woll was asked by Assistant District Attorney Brothers to give the names of policemen in those precincts, which according to press reports, had received money regularly during the strike. "We more than anyone else were amazed to see those statements in the press," said Woll, referring to the first stories which came from St. Petersburg, Florida, when the special committee of investigation made its report to the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor. "We really do not know where the press got its information." This is the first time Matthew Woll has denied that he made these widely published statements about the alleged bribery of the police. In view of the fact that the stories came by wire from Florida direct from the various special labor reporters of the New York dailies, his explanation is (Continued on Page Five)

Hands Off China, Demand at Mass Meetings Friday

Richard B. Moore, of the American Negro Labor Congress, who has just returned from the Brussels Conference Against Imperialism, will be one of the speakers at the Hands Off China mass meetings to be held tomorrow night at the Central Opera House, 67th St., and Third Ave., and at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. The achievements of the conference, at which more than 200 delegates from the principle capitalist powers and colonial countries were represented, will be related by Moore. He will also tell of the significant speeches made by representatives of the Kuomintang and the All-China Federation of Labor at the anti-imperialist meeting at Brussels. Vigorous protests against the brutal murder of thousands of Chinese civilians at Nanking by British and American gun-fire will be made at this mass meeting. Samuel Sha, member of the Kuomintang; S. N. Ghose of the Indian Freedom Foundation; William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, and Carl Weissberg, Liberal Club of the College of the City of New York, will be among the other speakers. Robert W. Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union, will preside at the meeting which will be attended by thousands of radicals and liberals who will insist that there be no interference in the Chinese liberation movement.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

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

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

The ashes of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg are on the way to Moscow to be placed in the Kremlin walls near the grave of John Reed, pioneer American Communist, and not far from the Lenin Mausoleum. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The Daily Worker, selected by the Central Committee of The Workers (Communist) Party, left with the ashes on the Berengeria last Monday.

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

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

The supreme court of the state of Massachusetts has shocked the whole world. It was not only the most conscious section of the working class which knew Sacco and Vanzetti had been convicted by a frame-up of a crime of which they were innocent but every honest and intelligent person felt that the Massachusetts court, in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, would not dare to find them guilty. Class justice, the justice that American capitalism measures out to workers who have incurred its enmity, has triumphed—for the moment. It has triumphed at tremendous cost to the system which it protects against the poor who do the work of the world. Who is so foolish as to say now that capitalist courts are impartial? Our task, and to this task THE DAILY WORKER and the Workers (Communist) Party for which it speaks pledges every ounce of its energy, is to open the jail doors and free Sacco and Vanzetti—our class brothers who have been made to suffer a living death for more than six years. The capitalist class of America in general and aristocracy of the Bay State in particular have tortured these innocent workers long enough. All appeals to the so-called natural virtues—honesty, mercy, etc.—have failed. The supreme court of Massachusetts has spit in the face of all who protested. This time no half-way measures will do. There must be brought into being the most powerful machinery for protest and action that the long list of persecutions of workers has produced in the United States. The whole country must be made to ring with the shame of Massachusetts. In every foreign land the masses must know the truth—that in the United States it is still possible to legally murder innocent workers who have suffered already the anguish and despair of a thousand ordinary lives. Unite to save Sacco and Vanzetti. No new trial demand this time. These workers are innocent and they must be freed. They belong to the labor movement and there they must take their place once more—and soon. Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die in the electric chair at the hands of the enemies of the American labor movement.

U. S. Millionaires Give Private Navy For War On China

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The United States tonight appealed to private ship owners to transport more troops to China if necessary and to evacuate Americans, it was learned. This was made necessary by the fact that the government lacks quick means of transporting marines now being mobilized in San Diego. The appeal was virtually a call to active service for such ships as are selected from the merchant marine, which is a naval reserve. The Admiral Oriental and the Pacific mail steamship lines which operate from Pacific coast ports to the Orient and so have ships available in the Far East were the first appealed to. Stanley Dollar, president of the two lines, immediately offered to place 10 of the modern "president" class of ships at the disposal of the government.

Protest Against White Terror In Hungary at Meet

The protest against the reign of terror practiced against the workers of Hungary by the white guard government of Horthy, Betheln and Co., a mass meeting will be held this Saturday evening, April 9, at eight o'clock, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, under the auspices of the Hungarian Propoganda Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. Among the speakers that will address this very important meeting will be Robert W. Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Enea Sormenti, editor of the Italian newspaper, The Laborator; John Kiss; Louis Serly and Vaszily. The Anti-Fascist League of North America, the International Labor Defense, the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World have been invited to the meeting.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CALLS ON ALL LABOR TO PROTEST

Planning Huge National Conference to Decide Action for Two Workers' Freedom CHICAGO, Ill., April 6.—The International Labor Defense, thru James P. Cannon, secretary, issued the following statement today calling for renewed effort to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti from the electric chair: "The decision of the Massachusetts court, disregarding even the established rule of capitalist legal procedure, lays bare the class nature of the prosecution and the forces behind the conspiracy to legally murder Sacco and Vanzetti, two militant workers whose loyalty to their class brought down on them the relentless hatred of the enemies of the American working class. Only Labor Can Save. "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die. Those who still retained some hope that the Massachusetts hangmen would relent and spare the lives of these workers by crawling thru some legal loophole which would have allowed them to appear as honest but mistaken agents of the industrial and financial lords, must see now that only the united action of every worker and farmer, every lover of liberty and foe of dishonesty and corruption can save Sacco and Vanzetti. There must be organized and set in motion such a huge mass protest that the executioners of these two innocent men will have to stay their hands. One Gigantic Movement. "The International Labor Defense calls upon all who want to save Sacco and Vanzetti to join in one gigantic movement which will not only save their lives but liberate from the tortures they have been forced to endure for more than six years. Secretary Cannon stated that plans (Continued on Page Two)

CHINA STRIKES IMPERIALISTS WITH BOYCOTT

Soviet Union Embassy Raided by Chang SHANGHAI, April 6.—China's most effective weapon against foreign aggression—the boycott—has been turned against the United States. A strike and a boycott of American goods went into effect Monday afternoon in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, in southern China, according to a wireless dispatch received here. The crews of all of the Standard Oil Company launches have walked out, the reports said. General Strike. A general strike of all employees of foreigners has been called for today at Kiukiang, on the Yangtze River in Kiangsi Province. In the meantime foreign business in Hankow continues at a standstill. Organized labor at Hankow controls the situation so well that coal burning imperialist gunboats at Hankow are unable to get any fuel. Coal will probably have to be sent up the river from Shanghai. Raid Soviet Embassy. PEKING, April 6.—Troops of Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord and puppet of the imperialist powers, raided the Soviet Embassy at Peking this morning. Eighteen Russians and sixty Chinese who were found in the embassy were dragged away by Chang's troops. The raid started at seven o'clock in the morning and did not end until early in the evening. The embassy was ransacked and all documents were confiscated by the northern troops. Part of Chang's Terror. The raid on the Soviet Embassy is only one feature of the campaign of terrorism that Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, has been waging in an effort to retain his hold on the north. Workers, students, merchants who have dared to protest against Chang's corrupt and unofficial dictatorship in the north have been executed. A number of labor leaders in Tientsin, port for Peking, recently met their death at his hand. Chamberlain Wisely Silent. LONDON, April 6.—Austen Chamberlain refused to make any statement of the government's Chinese policy in the house of commons today, despite the demands of laborites. The opposition to the cabinet's aggressive Chinese policy was indicated when Sir Alfred Mond, die-hard, was (Continued on Page Two)

REED ASSAILS LOWDEN IN FORD LIBEL CONTEST

Sneers at Politicians Farmer Pose DETROIT, April 6.—National politics entered the Ford-Sapiro libel suit today when United States Senator James A. Reed, democrat, vitriolically assailed Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, and aspirant for the 1928 republican presidential nomination. Continuing his cross examination of Aaron Sapiro, so-called "wheat king," Reed charged Lowden, who headed the National Wheat Growers Advisory Committee, made his living as a capitalist, while Sapiro declared Lowden was "one of the greatest farmers in the country." Sneers at Lowden Reed was sharply contemptuous of Lowden as a friend of the farmer. The senator who is mentioned as a possibility for the Democratic presidential nomination, declared Lowden, who may be the republican nominee in 1928, was "making his living as a son-in-law of the Pullmans." It angered Sapiro, who warmly defended the Illinoisan to the huge enjoyment of the courtroom fans. Fake Farmers The clash came when Sapiro listed the members of the advisory committee. He named Lowden, Judge Robert W. Bingham, of Louisville, Bernard M. Baruch, New York capitalist, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, Thomas Campbell, Montana wheat king, and a half dozen editors of farm papers. "Why there isn't a wheat grower in the lot," Reed snorted. He then read each name to Sapiro, asking: "Does he grow wheat?" and the witness invariably replied "I don't think so." "What about Lowden?" Reed queried. "He may grow some," Sapiro said. "Why he's a capitalist," Reed declared. "No, he's a splendid lawyer and a very fine farmer," Sapiro said sharply. "He is one of the largest farmers in the country." Pullman Parasite Reed stared at Sapiro. "Now isn't he a capitalist?" the senator insisted. Then with a wave of scorn in his voice, he added: "Isn't (Continued on Page Two)

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

ROOSEVELT LAKE, April 6.—Marquis de Pinedo, fascist world flyer, has sunk his plane in the Roosevelt Lake here, and will have to at least temporarily abandon his trip. His policy of a little flying, by easy stages, and much speech making for Mussolini, came to grief when soon after he left it, the plane, Santa Maria, caught fire. No one was hurt. The flames were extinguished, but not until the engine and heavy parts had gone to the bottom. Anti-fascisti in Eastern cities are prepared to answer any of de Pinedo's arguments when he gets there, whether he flies or walks. F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war, no sooner heard of the blackshirt's disaster than he offered him a government plane to continue his flight with.

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

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

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

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

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Reed Assails Lowden In Ford-Sapiro Trial

(Continued from Page One)

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

Ford Profit Great

Meanwhile it has come to light that Henry Ford, baron of the vast Ford domains, who tries to regulate the lives of his slaves both in and out of the slave pens he owns, realized last year a surplus of \$597,637,788, as shown by the annual report of the Ford Motor Company filed with Tax Commissioner Henry Long today.

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

MUSSOLINI'S GANG STRETCHING BARBED WIRE IN SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT



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

Twelve Killed by Big Explosion in Wyoming Shaking Entire Town

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

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

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

Huge Profits for Yellow Taxi Co.

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

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

CHINESE WOMEN FORGING AHEAD, SAYS MME. SUN

Daughters Will Be Fifty Years in Advance of Us

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

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

Training School For Women.

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

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

Great Changes Have Come.

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

Attend American College.

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

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

Chains Have Been Broken.

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

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

New Commissioner



Copyright H. & M. Col. William B. Ladue of the United States engineers' office, New York, has been appointed engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, assuming the office in June.

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

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

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

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

Chinese Nationalists Boycott U. S. Goods

(Continued from Page One)

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

MacDonald, Dove of Peace.

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

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

Nails British Lies.

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

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

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

Briand Properly Cautious.

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

Boys Must Dance With Boys.

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

I. L. D. CALLS FOR PROTEST MEETINGS

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

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

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

Verdict No Surprise

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

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

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

Courts Always the Same

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

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

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

Weakness of Liberalism

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

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

Workers Must Free Them

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

Situation Very Serious

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

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

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

Save Sacco and Vanzetti.

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

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

Earl Carroll Visits Calvin Coolidge and Asks Him for Pardon

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

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

14 Dead, Many Injured In Oil Tank Explosion

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

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

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

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

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

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

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- That government officials aid and abet this colossal fraud?
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- That the "Big Four" hold over TWO BILLIONS of dollars belonging to the American insuring public?

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Nationalists Spike Mud Guns Of Imperialists

SHANGHAI, April 6.—In a joint manifesto issued today by the Communist Party of China and by the Kuomintang, signed by Chen Tu-shou for the former and by Wang Ching-wei for the latter, the people were warned not to believe the lying propaganda of the imperialist press which represented the Communists as seeking to immediately set up a proletarian dictatorship on the lines of the government of the U. S. S. R.

The manifesto strikes a deadly blow at the policy of the imperialists to divide the ranks of the revolutionary forces into Communists and anti-Communists thus giving the enemies of Chinese freedom another opportunity to step in and fasten the shackles on China's limbs while her forces were fighting among themselves.

Broad Alliance Needed.

China being an oppressed nation, the manifesto declares, therefore in China "there is need of an alliance of the non-possessing classes with all other classes in the revolutionary struggle. Judging by the recent tendencies of the Chinese revolution the question of rule by the working class will not arise at present or in the near future. What China needs now is a democratic government by all the classes that have been suffering at the hands of the counter-revolutionaries and imperialists."

Endorses Kuomintang.

The manifesto expressly states that the Communist Party endorses the Kuomintang statement and will not attempt to take the concessions by force. It says that the imperialist enemies of the revolution in Shanghai are deliberately spreading rumors about the intentions of the labor masses to lead an armed attack upon the concessions which are fabricated falsehoods. Any split between the parties now, the manifesto says, would be playing into the hands of the militarists and imperialists, which are deliberately trying to create a schism.

"Peaches" In Chicago; Will Dance at Cabaret

CHICAGO, April 6.—"Peaches" Heenan Browning, who lost a sensational separation suit against Edward W. Browning, millionaire real estate dealer, arrived in Chicago today to prepare for the opening of her cabaret dancing act April 12.

"No, I wouldn't consider a reconciliation," said Peaches. "I want to forget the whole business and earn my own living. I'm not even going to bother about a divorce."

Lash For Prisoners In Michigan Passed By the Legislature

LANSING, Mich., April 6.—The whipping post for bank robbers and other felons was approved by an almost unanimous vote of the house of representatives today.

The bill provides that bank robbers be given "from ten to twenty strokes of the lash, well laid on," every six months up to 300 strokes.

The bill now goes to the senate. It seems probable the upper body will concur.

No Women in Taxi Union.

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

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

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

SOCIALIST CHIEF FOR IMPERIALISM IN PORTO RICO

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

By J. NEVARES SAGER. (Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

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

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

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

PALESTINE IS IN THE GRIP OF CLASS STRUGGLE

Workers Intend to Bury Masters in Sepulchre

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

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

Growth of Trade Unions.

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

1920	4,000 organized workers
1922	6,000 organized workers
1926	23,000 organized workers

Arab Workers Increase.

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

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

Lower Wages Urged.

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

Boston Truck Drivers Win.

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

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

INDIA ENTERING NEW PHASE OF FREEDOM FIGHT

Meeting Held to Discuss Question of Leninism

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

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

Factors of Endurance.

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

Discussing Leninism.

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

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

Under Gandhi Influence.

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

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

For Mass Revolt.

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

LAND AND FACTORY WORKERS JOIN HANDS



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

tyranny and oppression whether capitalist or imperialist."

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

American Clergy Protests Against Roumanian Terror

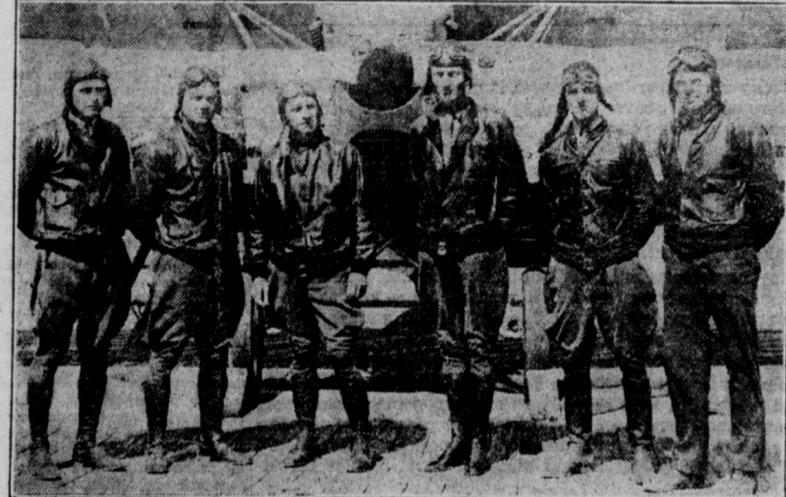
WASHINGTON, (FP).—Once more appeal of American clergy and other leaders of public opinion has been voiced in Washington against the white terror maintained in Roumania against Jews, Saxons and Hungarians by the government in which Queen Marie is the dominant figure.

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

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

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



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

France Trying to Save Submarines At Geneva Meeting

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

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

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

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

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

Fire Textile Unionists. CARBONDALE, Pa. (FP).—Discharge of four textile union members by the Klotz Throwing Co. is causing strike talk.

Mexico Encourages European Commerce As Rival to U. S.

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

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

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

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

U. S. Bankers Aid Fascisti, States Italian Liberal

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

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

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

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

Striking Printers Silence Imperialist Papers in Hankow

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

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

Assails Imperialists.

The Tribune expresses the attitude of the Nationalists in the following statement which appeared in yesterday's edition:

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

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

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

Coolidge Vetoes Bill Creating Referendum On Philippine Freedom

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

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

More For Freighthandlers.

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



We Are on Trial Today

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chinese Liberation Movement Goes to the Left

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

ARTICLE IV
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

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

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

Minimum monthly expenditures for a worker's family:

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

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

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

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

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

In Hankow the merchants aided by right wing of the Kuomintang organized the "Association for Struggling Against the Strike Movement" and threatened the Nationalist government with a shutdown of all industry unless it checked the movement. This incident gives an insight into the basic issue of the revolution involved in the struggles between the left and right wing in the Kuomintang and the reactionary character of the extreme right of the party.

The victories of the Peoples Armies brought not only workers and peasants to the Kuomintang in great

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEN YEARS AFTER

With a Few Reflections on the Liberal Supporters of Wilson

By H. M. WICKS.

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

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

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

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

asters to the other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disasters."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHEN the Princeton professor in the White House was issuing his exhortations to "make the world safe for democracy," he stigmatized him as the agent of the House of Morgan.

One who thinks that Woodrow Wilson really believed he was a "champion of the rights of mankind" has no conception of the role of political lackeys of imperialism. Less than four months before his declaration of war against the Central Powers, Wilson himself asserted that the struggle in Europe involved "no moral issues and ought therefore be brought to a sensible close." That observation was made in December, before the first 1917 revolution in Russia removed that power from the hands

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

Wilson could not come before the American people with a request to rally to the defense of Morgan's millions, so he coined the slogan "make the world safe for democracy," which in reality meant "make the world safe for Morgan's investments in England and France and Russia."

Wilson discovered that the War that involved no moral issues in December, 1916, threatened the freedom of the world in April of the next year. THE 4,355,000 men who were mobilized in the frenzied months of this country's participation in the war were the uniforms of American imperialism. The 126,000 American lives that were blasted into nothingness on the sanguinary fields of battle were sacrificed on the altar of Wall Street greed and avarice. The 230,300 injured and maimed suffered that American imperialism might become the mightiest predatory force the world has ever seen.

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

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

DRAMA

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

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

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

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

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

Broadway Briefs

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

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse
450 Grand St. Brooklyn 7516
Every Eve. (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.
In Annual Lyric Bill

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. 8 Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

SPREAD EAGLE
by George S. Brooks & Walter B. Lister

EARL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea. 7th Ave. & 50th St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat.

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

HAMPDEN'S THEATRE
62nd St. at Broadway
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WALTER HAMPDEN
in CAPONSACCHI

BROADWAY
ROADHURST N 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30
PRICES EVES. \$1.10 TO \$3.85.

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:20

WHAT PRICE GLORY
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VIVIAN MARTIN



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

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

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

"Abie's Irish Rose" will open at the Apollo Theatre, London, next Monday night, according to word received from William de Lignomare, general manager, who attended the premiere in Manchester last week.

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS' THEATRE
52nd Thea. 306 West Col. 7393
Evs. 8:45. Mats. 2:45.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday

By MICHAEL GOLD
A DRAMA OF MEXICO
Fiesta

Auspices of Theatre Guild
Rochester American Opera Company
Tonight 8:30—"Abduction From the Seraglio"

Friday Night—"Marriage of Figaro"
Week Apr. 11—The Second Man

GUILD THEA. W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
Week Apr. 11—The Silver Cord
John Golden Th. 53, B. of B. Circle
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 5:15

TIMES SQ. CRIME
Thea. W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
with James Hennie & Chester Morris

The LADDER
Now in its 6th MONTH
WALDORF, 60th St. East of B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street. Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat. The Most Sensational Play Ever Produced With HOWARD LANG.

Civic Repertory Cor. 6 Ave. & 14 St. Tel. Watkins 7767.
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight—"CRADLE SONG"
Tomorrow Evening—"CRADLE SONG"

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

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

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

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

With the Young Worker

To Our Readers

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

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

By P. FRANKFELD.

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

In our present membership drive we are in the process of laying a

strong and solid foundation for the building of a mass youth league in New York City. Like the workers constructing a building, every league comrade must do his bit, and in that way accomplish our task of doubling the league membership in New York. Despite the general "prosperity" that is supposed to exist in the U. S., it is a fact that the young workers do not receive high wages, work long hours, are unorganized, and therefore are more exploited than the adult workers. Also, the fact that the young workers are being mobilized for the coming wars, makes it imperative that we become more energetic than ever before in building up an effective, powerful, youth revolutionary movement here. The young workers can be made to listen to our message, the young workers are willing to be organized, the young workers have no desire to be used as cannon-fodder.

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

The C. M. T. C.

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

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

Militarism is a problem that is of paramount importance to the youth for it is the youth that acts as cannon fodder in wars. It is no accident that U. S. Steel Corporation, and other large industrial corporations, that are directly concerned in fostering the idea of war and the exploitation of the young worker should endorse the Citizens Military Training Camps. The C. M. T. C.'s are being used as tom-toms for a war that may at any moment break out against China and Mexico.

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

TALK IT OVER!

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

You know the rest! And in case you forgot the subscription rate it's \$1.00 a year; \$3.50 six months.

Send the subscription to Young Worker Editorial Committee 33 East 1st Street New York, N. Y.

A WORD TO THE WISE WORKER

Never was there such a great opportunity to buy books for propaganda purposes! These books are now sold at cost. To help your argument in the shop—give a book! Get wise to this method—

SEND \$1.00 FOR ALL TEN BOOKS

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- FOR A LABOR PARTY—Pepper
- GENERAL STRIKE AND THE GENERAL BETRAYAL—Pepper
- LABOR CONDITIONS IN CHINA—Dolsen
- LENIN—THE GREAT STRATEGIST—A. Lozovsky
- LENINISM VS. TROTSKYISM—ISM
- 100% (Paper)—U. Sinclair
- PARTY ORGANIZATION—J. Lovestone
- MEANING OF THE GENERAL STRIKE—R. Palme Dutt
- LENIN CALENDAR—With Revolutionary Dates

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO., 33 First Street, NEW YORK
On all orders under \$1.00 add 5 cents for postage.

Coolidge Vetoes Plebiscite Over Filipino Freedom

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Declaring that the people of the Philippine Islands are yet unready for self-government, President Coolidge today vetoed the resolution of the Philippine Legislature providing for a plebiscite on independence.

President Coolidge declared that the Plebiscite provided merely a straw vote which would not of itself produce liberty and which was framed in a manner to deprive the citizens there of expressing their alternative to immediate freedom.

He declared that "it might create friction and disturb business, slowing down progress."

"Agitators" is Excuse
He said his final reason in vetoing the resolution:

"I feel that it should be disapproved because it is a part in the agitation in the islands which, by discouraging capital and labor, the arrival of the day when the Philippines will have overcome the most obvious present difficulty in the way of its maintenance of an unaided government."

"The people should realize that political activity is not the end of life, but rather a means to attain those economic, industrial and social conditions essential to a stable existence."

President Coolidge declared that if freedom came to the Islands now they would be unable to derive sufficient revenue to run their government and to protect them from possible conquest by unfriendly peoples.

"The ability of people to govern themselves is not easily attained," he added, "History is filled with failures of popular government."

Woll Testifies Never Charged Police Graft

(Continued from Page One)
an amazing invention. It is also especially interesting in view of the fact that following the immediate denial of this story by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, President William Green curtly stated by wire that the American Federation of Labor was a responsible body and stood by its statement in this matter.

Wicked Civil Liberties!
Among other surprising statements made by Woll was one concerning loans made to the Joint Board during the strike. He was asked who had made the loans, and after naming several banks, he paused—as if to make a great revelation—and announced:

Didn't Make Loan.
"And the American Civil Liberties Union loaned them \$50,000." This is absolutely untrue; but Woll seemed to seize this as a chance to "expose" this organization and its terrible deeds.

Edward F. McGrady, special organizer of the A. F. of L. in charge of the Reorganization Committee in the Furriers' Union, was also questioned yesterday by Mr. Brothers.

Started Last Fall.
After stating that from the beginning of the committee's investigation last fall the members of the Joint Board had placed every obstacle in the way of the investigators, he acknowledged in reply to direct questioning that Ben Gold and Morris Cohen had said in writing that they had no objection to the investigation, and would co-operate in every way.

Strike Relief Not Known.
McGrady also stated, when questioned, that he did not know what was meant by "strike relief." He knew his report said about \$60,000 had been spent for that purpose; but he was not sure just what that meant. Evidently he intended to insinuate that it might cover a multitude of leaks. He has conducted many strikes and he may be conjecturing from his own experience.

Blind to Receipts
After stating that there was \$164,000 unaccounted for by the Joint Board, he admitted that several boxes of receipts for this money were handed to him but he did not look at them.

Hearings on these bribe charges will be resumed this morning at 10:30.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

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Phone: Drydock 8880.
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The FLORIST
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Near Houston.
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
Fresh and Artificial Flowers Delivered Anywhere.
SPECIAL REDUCTION TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Postpone Opening Night Of Mike Gold's "Fiesta" Tickets Are Still Good

The New Playwrights Theatre announces a temporary postponement of "Fiesta" and THE DAILY WORKER Benefit Week opening night for a short period. All tickets which have been purchased will be exchanged for other tickets as soon as the performance opens.

Ticket holders will be entitled to any evening they wish to select. DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

Attack Sinclair Man To Ruin Mexico

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—A plot by American oil interests to kidnap A. E. Watts, vice president of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, has led to the arrest of General Frederico Cordoba and four other Mexicans.

The local newspapers state that an attempt was made to force Watts into an automobile in front of the Regis Hotel in the heart of the city, but that this attempt was foiled by the police.

General Cordoba formerly commanded the Sinclair Oil Company guards at Tampico. His name was mentioned in connection with the Jenkins kidnapping episode of several years ago.

A Wall Street Trick

The plot to kidnap Watts, was hatched in Wall Street, New York, according to El Sol, the Mexican Federation of Labor organ, which asserts today that police investigations prove that American petroleum interests had thus hoped to embroil the United States and Mexico.

El Sol claims to have some proofs of its charges with names of the American petroleum plotters in the hands of the Mexican police.

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Dress Bosses Claim To Be "Impartial" In Injunction Hearing

Although the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., has repeatedly declared that it would only recognize representatives of the reactionary right wing in dealing with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union its attorneys protested in the supreme court yesterday that the association was "not taking sides" in the present internal warfare within the union.

Judge Reserves Decision.

These protestations of impartiality were made in the attempt of the association to obtain a permanent injunction against the Joint Board which would prohibit picketing of shops, called on strike by the Joint Board because of refusal of employers to recognize its business agents as official representatives of the union. A hearing was held on Wednesday morning before Supreme Court Justice Tierney, who asked both sides to present briefs and reserved decision.

Announcements of Meetings.

All furriers have been summoned to a "monster mass meeting" which will take place at Cooper Union and other halls on Thursday, right after work. Frank P. Walsh, chief lawyer of the Joint Board, and an eminent attorney, will speak at the meeting.

Meeting Tomorrow Night.

The progressive Italian workers have called a meeting to be held at 10 East 22nd street on Friday evening right after work. The "Action Committee" which is looking after the interests of the Italian workers in the present situation, will give a report. Speakers will be A. Ragnulisa, Francesco Cocco and S. Amico.

Kuomintang Member To Talk on China At Workers' School

What's Happening in China? is the subject of the lecture at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th St., next Sunday night.

Samuel Sha prominent member of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) will be the speaker. The present developments and the future tendencies of New China will be explained by Sha in his talk.

MEILIFF AND ANTONOVSKY CASES SHOW CRISIS IN RIGHTS ATTACK; BUY DOLLAR CERTIFICATES

Oscar Meiliff is the latest victim of the persecution in which Beckerman, McGrady, the bosses, Sigman, Schachtman and Rosalsky have joined.

His case, and that of Antonovsky show their determination to smash the militant needle trades unions at all costs. The present struggle is reaching its crisis. The rights are fighting more desperately as they feel their approaching defeat.

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee for cloakmakers and furriers is making a drive for a one hundred thousand dollar fund to relieve the tremendous burden of defense and relief from the Joint Boards.

It is the duty of every worker to help the defense in this great effort. At the present time one dollar certificates are being mailed out additionally.

It is the duty of every worker who is in sympathy with this great cause to send one dollar to the committee at once. The need is great.

Moore Speaks Before Cooperative Tonight

Richard Moore, who has just returned from the Anti-Imperialist Conference at Brussels, speaks tonight at eight o'clock before the Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Parkway East, on "The World Struggle Against Imperialism" which will be a review of the achievements of the conference and an analysis of the problems confronting the colonials throughout the world.

Brooklyn Starts Daily Worker Campaign With Concert and Ball Sat.

Brooklyn isn't as sleepy a town as New York comrades make it out to be. Brooklyn comrades will start THE DAILY WORKER drive with a bang Saturday at the Brooklyn DAILY WORKER Concert and Spring Ball, Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. The Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, Max Margolis violinist, and Yetta Stein, pianist, are only a few of the features of the gala affair. Two hands will supply comrades with plenty of dance music.

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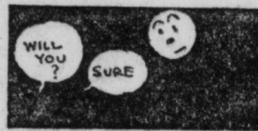
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In the Spring A Young Man's Fancy Turns to ...?



Young people get peculiar ideas. Some are good—and some we won't talk about. But here's a good idea ...

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The Chief and Stalin's Picture

By DONALD McKILLOP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Letter-Box

On Departing "Heroes."

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

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

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

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

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

Fragments from "The Broken Charm"

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

Part II (Continued From Yesterday).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One day Luey said, "You have a prisoner of war here. He is my brother." Tropin remembered, "Oh yes! I thought the surname was a coincidence." "No, he is my brother. What will they do to him?" she inquired anxiously. Tropin was silent. He knew what they would do to one of the enemy's scouts. "I'll send him to the rear of our army," he lied. None knew of the prisoner save himself and he could easily have been sent to the rear flank, as was customary with ordinary prisoners. Yet he knew that he was going to give orders for the scout's execution on the following day. "But what will you do with him?" she insisted. "Shoot him?" "Yes," answered Tropin. "No, no! It's impossible. Oh my God! You beast! You beast!" She wept and scolded in a frenzy, finally throwing herself across the threshold and exclaiming, "You won't go till you've said yes, unless you walk over me. Will you walk over me, your bride?" He was silent, for he knew he would have to step over her. "No one knows he is here," she pleaded. "You said so yourself, send him to the rear. He'll do no harm to your party there. You'll do it, won't you? Come, say yes." With a great effort he said firmly, "No." She clasped his feet. "No, no. You won't do it. You love me, don't you?" "I can't. Don't you understand?" He explained his duty to her. To him it was clear. His answer was, "No." All the uneasiness of the past few months faded away. His thoughts cleared and strength flowed into him. He made a step towards the door. Luey jumped up. In her eyes, whose expression Tropin would never forget, was a full knowledge of what he was going to do. She whispered, "You don't love me?" "I love you but not as I love . . ." "As you love what?" He made another step. She flung open the door. "Go!" "Damn you, damn you!" she screamed after him and ran out calling, "Murderer."

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

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

He picked up the portfolio and wondered, "What did I want this for?" then remembered that in it lay a paper with the words, "Report immediately sentence is carried out." That evening the brigadier asked Tropin, "Is it true that you shot the white scout with your own hand?" "Yes," answered Brigadier-General Tropin.

The War Makers

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

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

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

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

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

How Metro-Goldwyn Movie Ads Are Made

(By JACK GLASS, Worker Correspondent).

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

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

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

Pay Seems High—But.

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

I was also told that I'd work from 8 to 5.30 and half an hour for lunch. Nine hours a day, and a half day on Saturday. I MUST work overtime whenever I'm asked to. Of course I wouldn't have to work much overtime. The windows are shut tight. The steam heat at full blast. Gas heaters lit to give extra heat. The foreman told me, when I tried to open one of the windows, that they must be shut. "Otherwise the plates will crack. They cost between \$15 and \$25 apiece and need very much heat." The plates are of glass.

Health Not Considered.

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

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

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

All the Odd Jobs.

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

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

Pay Day Postponed.

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

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

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

THE MISSIONARIES.

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

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

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

ROBERT MONTEITH.

BOOKS

A JOURNALIST LOOKS AT CHINA.

Young China. Lewis Gannett. The Nation. \$25. It is difficult to get the feel of awakening China from garbled newspaper stories, statistics or these. China tends to become for the average well-informed reader a huge chess board; growth versus reaction; little war lords moved from box to box by the imperialist powers, etc.

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

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

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

The report of the hard-boiled Shanghai Child Labor Commission made in 1924 contains all this and more. But reports are as a rule lifeless. . . .

Gannett does better at reporting than at an analysis of the forces back of the revolution, of class alignments, etc. He sees that industrialization of China "has upset her old equilibrium," but it seems that he fails to grasp the implications of China's industrialization.

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

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

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

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

—HARRY FREEMAN.

AN IMPORTANT BIOGRAPHY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—EUGENE KREININ.

BARROW VS. DURANT.

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

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

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

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

—SENDER GARLIN.

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

FROM THE KOREAN

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

JAPANESE STREETS TORN OPEN



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