

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

NATIONAL EDITION

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IMPERIALISTS THREATEN TO BOMBARD HANKOW

Current Events By T. J. O'Flaherty.

THE hypocrisy of the Coolidge administration in dealing with foreign affairs was never better exemplified than in the wide difference between the president's words and his actions in the Chinese situation.

It appears that the United States minister to Peking and the consular officers throughout China have entered into an agreement with the British government for joint action against the Chinese Nationalist government.

FOREIGN Minister Eugene Chen of the Nationalist government states in his official report on the Nanking affair that for every foreigner killed in that city at least one hundred Chinese lost their lives in the bombardment by British and American warships.

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THE DAILY WORKER HAILS THE ARRIVAL OF OUR GREEK WEEKLY, THE EMPROS, IN NEW YORK CITY

ANOTHER fighting organ of the left wing of labor, Empros, our Greek Communist weekly, establishes itself this week in New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTABULARY BEGIN TO THREATEN UNION PICKET LINES

Monongahela Field Badly Crippled Altho Owners Make Pretense of Operating

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—With the strike so new yet that neither union officials nor the operators can tell its exact extent, attacks by Pennsylvania state constabulary and coal company police on the union pickets have already started.

Threaten Pickets. The Pittsburgh Coal Company's Gallatin mine, operated open shop, was the scene of the assault. State police met a force of 350 men forming picket lines in the vicinity of the mine and ordered them to disperse.

Condemn Company. The union pickets took up their posts at strategic points near the Gallatin mine an hour before the non-union miners started to work, state police said.

Operators Meet. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—Aside from probable developments later in the week when Ohio operators go into conference there were few indications today that either the United Mine Workers or the operators were any closer together than when the Miami conference broke up.

Death of Ehrenfeld. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 4.—How death is ever near to the coal miner is illustrated in the story of the explosion that killed four miners at the Ehrenfeld mine of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation.

Property Crimes. The new act applies to specified crimes of a felony grade like robbery, burglary, arson, and other criminal assault. These crimes, of course, all emanate from an attack on private property, and this is always considered to be a heinous offense in the estimation of the owning class.

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made against the Empros which is a powerful weapon, especially in waging the fight of the Greek workers in the fur industry, and also in the hotel industry where the Greek workers predominate.

Sapiro Admits Half Million Farm Graft Before Detroit Jury

DETROIT, April 4.—Nearly half a million dollars in fees is the sum already revealed to have been paid Aaron Sapiro, on his own admissions in federal court here where he is suing Henry Ford for libel because of a series of articles published in Ford's paper, the Dearborn Independent.

Half of Operations. Thus far but a trifle more than half of Sapiro's cooperative activities have been examined before the jury. If his other activities prove as profitable as those already examined he has realized close to a million through his pillaging of the farmers and produce-growers and marketers throughout the country.

Ford to Be Called. Ford, the nation's first billionaire, who is accused of libelling Sapiro, will be called to the witness stand sometime this week, according to the announcement of Sapiro's counsel, William H. Gallagher.

Chicago Federation Raps Imperialism. CHICAGO, April 4.—The Chicago Federation has forced the American Federation of Labor to take a stand on intervention in China.

U. S. News of China Biased, Says Ziang, Consul General Here. The news about China that has been flooding the capitalist press was branded as "utterly biased" by Ziangling Chang, Consul General for China in an address yesterday before the Junior League of the Strydom Hospital, 565 Manhattan avenue.

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NATIONALIST COMMANDER CHIANG BLASTS HOPES OF IMPERIALISTS

General Chiang Issues Circular, Asserts Loyalty to Left Wing Koumintang Leadership

SHANGHAI, April 4.—Naval commanders have threatened the Nationalist Government with the bombardment of Hankow. It is believed here that the imperialist powers are now on the threshold of large-scale intervention. Great Britain has made it clear that she is ready to go ahead with or without the co-operation of the United States and Japan.

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Fitzpatrick and Nelson Break On Chicago Elections

CHICAGO, April 4.—Two stalwarts of reaction in the Chicago Federation of Labor, John Fitzpatrick and Oscar Nelson, have split because of the frenzied struggle being waged between Mayor Dever, democrat, and William Hale Thompson, republican former mayor.

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# NEGRO ORGANIZER FINDS BRUSSELS CONGRESS HELPS

## Colored Labor of World Takes Counsel Together

(By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 4, (FP).—Organized labor's aid in completing unionizing Negro workers and in promoting inter-racial solidarity is to be sought as a result of the Brussels conference of oppressed peoples.

Richard Moore, who represented the Universal Negro Improvement Assn., Inc., and the American Negro Labor Congress at the world gathering in Belgium, will tour eastern industrial centers to promote this campaign.

### At Big Conference.

Seventeen great trade union organizations sent delegates to the Brussels meeting. The chief labor organizations represented were the Mexican Federation of Labor; General Labor Federation of South Africa; General Federation of Unified Labor, France; Miners Federation of Great Britain; London Labor Council; General Federation of Labor, Canton, China; Belgium Federation of Garment Workers; International Federation of Teachers.

All workers will be forced down to colonial standards unless organized labor in Europe and the United States make a united effort to maintain decent labor conditions, speakers at the congress declared. Moore found this the most significant lesson of the conference for American workers.

### Negroes of Africa There.

Negro delegates from south and central African organizations and from Caribbean islands met with Moore at Brussels to plan measures for the national and economic emancipation of their race in all parts of the world. A World Alliance Against Imperialism was formed by the conference, which drew delegates from north African countries, Egypt, Syria, Latin American countries, Dutch East Indies, India, Indo-China, Korea and China. The present Chinese Nationalist struggle gave a strong impetus to the conference work toward unity and freedom of peoples. Over 30 Chinese delegates, from union, strike and Nationalist organizations attended.

# Jersey's Lobby Hidden Legislature Listened To Boss, Not Workers

(By Federated Press.)

NEWARK, N. J., (FP).—Labor failed badly indeed at New Jersey's last legislative session. None of the bills sponsored by the state federation of labor passed.

Night work for women continues; organized painters are still without an enacted health code; compensation remains inadequate; and the state's farmers can go on exploiting children from Philadelphia in their berry and vegetable fields and canneries.

### Slightly Greater Allowance.

Hugh Reilly, state federation secretary, attacks Senator Stevens of Monmouth county for blocking the labor bill to increase compensation payments from \$17 to \$20 per week. Greater allowances were provided for loss of arm, hand, thumb and forefinger. Representatives of certain manufacturers joined unionists in conference with state labor commissioner Andrew McBride to draw up this bill in place of a more drastic one first proposed by labor.

Lobbyists against the labor bills came from the state's big open shop manufacturers. Agents from the brass factories and from Western Electric were particularly active against the bill to ban women's night work. Western Electric has established a new plant at Kearny, in addition to its others in New Jersey where girls and young women are worked day and night.

### Textile Mills Lobby.

Passaic textile manufacturers and the big laundries were the first opponents of the bill against women's night work when it passed without a penalty clause in 1923. The bill lost in the present session was to add penalties for violation to make it enforceable.

Katherine Wiley, Consumers League secretary, aided the fight for the women workers' and to ban out-of-state children from farm and cannery work during their school sessions. Senate leaders frankly told her that they would not bring out the child labor bill because it would raise prices of strawberries, cranberries, asparagus, etc. Several thousand Philadelphia children under 16 are brought into the state yearly in spring and fall when Jersey youngsters are kept in classes by a "fairly well enforced" school law.

Bills prepared for the state conference of painters by the Workers Health Bureau to provide protection against lead, benzol and wood alcohol were lost in this legislature.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

# Riff War Breaks Out Anew; French, Spanish Beaten

## Paris, April 4.—Rebelling against the repressive policy of the Spanish protectorate, Riff tribesmen of the Shinhaja group are again in arms.

Ten days ago Sherief Khamlighi revolted and other tribes immediately rose. The Spanish garrison believing their position untenable, crossed into the French, while the insurgents drove a contingent of native troops from Sok Tnn. These successes caused other tribes to revolt.

### Wipe Out Column.

The Spanish district commander, Major Ostariz, reoccupied Bab Slib, but the convoy following him was attacked and captured. Returning to support his convoy, Ostariz's column was ambushed and Ostariz and three officers killed. About 400 of the survivors are reported to be holding a precarious position at Adnam.

Other Spanish troops attempted unsuccessfully to reoccupy Bab Slib, the relief column from the Spanish main force at Amjadi are reported to be advancing.

This is the first revolt since the surrender of Abd-el Krim and the disarming of the tribes, and the French and Spanish authorities are conferring at Rabat and Tetuan. The French outposts have been reentered.

### (From L'Humanité.)

### Spanish Reversal.

The Riff is entirely pacified. So much so, that a few weeks ago the Spanish troops suffered a bloody reverse near Chechaouen.

So much so that on March 14 a column of French troops were massacred east of Ouezza, losing all their officers and a sixtieth of its men.

Here is how it happened according to the official version:

### Evacuate Position.

For several months the frontier district east of Ouezza, inhabited by tribes of the Beni Mestara and Beni Palghoun, has been "ravaged" by a "band of brigands." Curiously enough, these so-called "brigands" compelled one of our partisans, the Caid Ali, to evacuate the village Moulay Amrane, whose position, says the communiqué, has become untenable.

It was then that the commandant of the Aoudiar sector decided to go to the aid of his subordinate to punish the "brigands." It was in the course of this operation that a fight took place between the Rifians, qualified as "brigands" by the needs of the occasion, and the troops of Commandant Bourguignon, about 300 men strong and guided by mounted scouts. The fight must have been very severe since Bourguignon's column was completely routed, losing its chief, two lieutenants, and leaving a sixtieth of its men dead on the field.

### Lie About Situation.

Of course, the bourgeois press denies the importance of this event, "simply the success of ambushed bandits," it says, "this event can not in any way influence the loyalty of our tribesmen: it will have no political repercussion in the Riff." Lies!

Why did Col. Huot, commandant of the Ouezza district, depart in haste with troops for the reinforcement of Aoudiar? Why did General de Chambrun leave precipitately for Ouezza from Fez?

Once again they are lying about events in the Riff.

There is fighting in the Riff, that's a fact.

Soldiers have been killed, that's a fact.

## Horthy White Terror Prosecutes 52 More

News from Hungary is more and more alarming.

The Napszava, a socialist paper, announces that Socialist workers and the Communists recently arrested will be sent before a court martial.

Fifty-two arrests have been made in the Szanto "plot." 10 or 12 comrades are to appear before the blood tribunal which can only pass sentences of death.

The government papers have already designated the victims at the head of whom are found the Communist Szanto, the chief of the Socialist Labor Party, Vagi, Normai and Szerenyi.

The government is taking action under the shelter of a furious campaign by the paid press which is demanding pitiless executions.

### (From L'Humanité.)

Ferdinand Again Near Death. BELGRADE, April 4.—King Ferdinand's condition is again critical, as he has suffered a relapse and it is again feared that he is near death, according to a private message received from Bucharest tonight.

### Nurses Organize.

WILKES-BARRE Pa. (FP).—Graduate nurses have organized to promote the 12-hour instead of 24-hour shift. Nurses will reject 24-hour duty except in emergency cases. \$1 a day more is asked for 24-hour service and the rate on maternity and contagious cases will be \$6 for 12-hour duty. The \$50 weekly rate for alcoholic and mental cases is unchanged. The nurses' registry will be established by the new association.

# Organize the Traction Workers

## ARTICLE XIV.—THE 1926 STRIKE—THE FIRST WARNING.

By ROBERT MITCHELL

By such methods as have already been described the Interborough managed to maintain a kind of "peace" among the exploited traction workers from 1917 until 1926.

The workers will tell you that there was no strike during these ten years. Ask Pat Connolly or James L. Quackenbush, however, and they will maintain that there was a strike in 1919. In fact Mr. Quackenbush declares that the 1919 strike was won by the men; the only strike which the Interborough workers ever won, he declared in 1926.

How is it possible that "Rough Stuff" Quackenbush, ill-famed Interborough attorney and "Strike-Breaker" Paddy Connolly, president of the reptile company union are both anxious to claim the existence of a strike in 1919? Stranger still, how is it possible that they should insist that it had been a successful strike?

### The Fake Strike.

The answer is simple: In 1919 the Interborough staged a little increased fare party. The city was then cruel to the Interborough's campaign for an additional stipend of 5c per ride. Accordingly, the company decided to stage a dramatic act of increased fare enforcement.

What is more dramatic than a strike? So the men "struck." The men knew that the order from Paddy Connolly to strike was a fake move from which they as workers had nothing to gain. Among other evidences was the fact that the "strike" was called by Pat Connolly without consulting the men. The strike call was made over the company wires and there were no strike breakers. Unheard of condition in the Interborough.

Now men are not over-anxious to walk out on fake strikes. So some of the workers tried to remain at work. They were fired for not striking. Men who reported at the shops and terminals for work were chased home. Others were suspended. It was some strike! If you had attended one of the company union meetings shortly afterwards you would have had the pleasure of witnessing a trial of some of the "scabs," so-called who did not respond suitable to Paddy Connolly's

### Waiters Are Mulcted For "Breakage"; Urges Organizational Fight

(Worker Correspondent)

"If I want to charge it to you I can, and all the lawyers in the world couldn't stop me." That's what Mr. Kemp, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth Avenue, told me yesterday when I went to collect the portion of my back wages which he had been keeping for "breakage" and which he would have continued to keep had not William Karlin, lawyer of 291 Broadway, compelled him to come across.

### New York Bakers Open Big Membership Drive

A plea for the organization of New York food workers was voiced by speakers at an enthusiastic meeting held by the bakers of Local 33 of the Amalgamated Food Workers at the Labor Temple yesterday afternoon.

The organization of huge baking trusts with their labor-smashing policies makes a strong organization of bakers more necessary than ever. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, Ludwig Love, editor of the Volkzeitung, and A. Gund, organizer for the local were among the speakers who stressed the need for a strong food workers' union.

### Al Helps the Legion.

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Smith today transmitted to Postmaster General Harry S. New a copy of a resolution adopted at the recent session of the legislature asking the issuance of one hundred million postage stamps to commemorate the first flying of the stars and stripes over old Ft. Stanwix, in August, 1777.

### File Anti-Trust Brief.

WASHINGTON April 4.—The government's brief in its anti-trust suit against the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), the Texas Company, the Gasoline Products Company and 46 other oil refining companies for alleged pooling of gasoline cracking processes will be filed at Indianapolis tomorrow.

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the strike call, some of them were fired as much as 50c. Many only \$5. Some were threatened with dismissal from the company. If the fines were not paid, some of them were fired although the company had a hard time of it between trying to protect its "loyal" employees and at the same time maintain the prestige of the brotherhood. If you have never heard of a company firing men for refusing to strike against it, you should learn more about the Interborough methods.

### "Arbitration"

The strike lasted about two and one half days. It was settled by "arbitration." There were no demands, no strike meetings, no settlement. The Brotherhood did everything possible to control its men and later to discipline them. It did not, however, suspend any one from the company union. You can't be expelled from a company union.

The company union continued to grow and increase its strength held on the workers. When the Interborough found it impossible to obtain an increase in fare, it decided to make a reduction in wages. Accordingly the company union stepped into the breach. Paddy Connolly carried back to the men the proposition of a 10% reduction in pay. This happened in 1921 when the cost of living had risen to such an extent that the men were on the subsistence level.

### New Way to Vote.

Naturally the men objected. A "vote" on the question was ordered. The proposal was overwhelmingly defeated. So Paddy went back to the men and begged them to reconsider. On his part, he likewise reconsidered—the method of conducting the election. Another vote was ordered. This time the company won. The men took a 10% reduction in pay to keep the company from "bankruptcy." By 1923 the men could no longer endure the starvation wages. A threatened strike was averted by a return of 5%. In this way the Interborough brand of industrial "peace" was maintained until 1926.

Long years of success with the company union bred a sort of carelessness on the part of the Interborough. Occasionally a man other than the desired type of company tool was

elected as delegate to the general committee. This was a great blunder.

### Wanted a Ruler.

Every year the delegates for each local made a pretense of sending in demands to the general committee for an increase in pay. This was supposed to protect them with their men. Just as regularly the general committee took up the matter and found that no increase was possible that year. The vote would be taken to remain "as is" for another year.

It became clear, however, that as July 1st of 1926 approached, the day when a new agreement was to take effect, that the motormen and switchmen's local would not again concede to the existing agreement.

Several months earlier a strike had been narrowly averted by the company when the motormen refused to abide by a new schedule which the Interborough tried to put over on them.

### Get Their Orders.

On June 30th, 1926, at 10 A. M. the general committee delegates from all the locals were summoned before Mr. Hedley at his office. This meeting was illegal even for a company union inasmuch as the discussion over the question of wage increase could not be held in the presence of the officers of the company and at the company office.

Always before the regular meeting of each year the Interborough is careful to summon the delegates of each group of workers separately in order to make sure that they would vote right. From such a procedure in this case the Interborough already knew in advance how the motormen's delegates would vote. The company union machine was accordingly prepared for the attack.

Mr. Hedley spoke as usual: "The company was poor; the poor company was so poor that it couldn't be any poorer. He was sure the men wouldn't ask for more pay. They had been good, loyal servants and deserved more money. They would certainly get it if there was a possible way. Now if an increase in fare could be secured."

But Lavin, Bark, Phelan and Walsh did not vote "as is!"

(To Be Continued.)

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Mail this application to Workers Party, 108 E. 14th St., New York City.

National Office, 513 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# INDIAN TROOPS WERE DUPED BY BRITISH LIARS

## Told Sacred Shrines Ruined by Chinese

HANKOW, March.—(By Mail).—Evidence now in possession of Kuomintang Party circles here indicates that while the British authorities are laying great stress on the inherent dangers of the "Shanghai situation" they themselves are authorizing the most irresponsible propaganda directly designed to project new dangers into that situation.

The "dangers" of the situation in Shanghai are, in the first place, solely the result of the direct intervention of Britain in sending troops to that city. Otherwise the mere turnover of authority from Sun Chuan-ang's forces to those of the Nationalist armies would imply no danger to Shanghai or its inhabitants. But by bringing alien troops into that region the British have created a situation which necessarily has in it the seeds of potential dangers.

Alleged Atrocities. They have added to this a new factor of false propaganda among their own forces. The Indian troops which have landed in Shanghai were pumped full of horrible tales of alleged Chinese "atrocities," according to information available here. These alleged "atrocities" were the destruction of the Indian places of worship in Shanghai. Immediately upon their arrival in the port city, these Punjabi troops made inquiries. They wished to see the ruins of their holy places. When they found these buildings intact and in general use, they found they had been duped by the tales poured into their ears on their way out. The reaction is said to have been immediate.

This effect of the British to sow the seeds of inter-Asiatic distrust by pitting one Asiatic people against another is looked upon here as another evidence of the blundering tactics of the British in handling Oriental peoples. They should have known that false stories of this kind, easily disproved, would cause an immediate and strong reaction from the hatred that was proposed and would bring about, instead, a quick distrust of their superiors among the Indian troops.

In State of Funk. The entire situation in Shanghai, according to completely neutral observers who have recently passed through that city, is one of psychological fear. The foreign settlement is in the grip of a wholly irrational "funk." The atmosphere of the International Settlement is plainly a war atmosphere, they state. This is now heightened by the presence of British and Indian troops who, necessarily, must be much in evidence about the streets. The parades of these soldiery seem to have been deliberately planned, first to pump confidence into the foreign inhabitants and second to instill fear into the Chinese. The elaborate system of barbed wire entanglements along the border streets between the settlement and the Chinese city have also helped greatly to enhance this "war" feeling.



John Bull: "I do not know what effect this will produce on China, but it surely makes me afraid." (Star, London.)

The reaction among the Chinese people in Shanghai has, of course, been precisely the opposite of that intended. They are not afraid; they are indignant. The erection of these barricades is a direct affront to the Chinese. And the effect is felt not merely in Shanghai but throughout the country, even in the most remote interior places. The news agencies have broadcast reports of the arrival of the British forces and the condition of "preparedness" in Shanghai. These reports have been gathered up from English language papers and translated by the Chinese press. The result is immediate. Already there have been new "incidents" in Ichang, Changsha and Chungking.

Nice Words and Bad Deeds. No matter how much the British may seek to implant ideas of a "new friendliness" on their part toward China and the Chinese, their use of the printed word for this purpose is completely outweighed by these actions in Shanghai. The double process of giving wordy assurances of good will while the British Army and Navy are rapidly being mobilized on Chinese soil and in Chinese waters appears not to have any good effect on the Chinese mind. It is pointed out



The United States and Mexico: "Hiss up! Pacifism for Europe, under America, all the oil that it needs!" (Simplicissimus, Munich.)

here. The "intimidation" of China is something which cannot be effected any more. It is a tactic of the past. But the British do not seem to realize it. And the Chinese (as would any other people) find it difficult to see tokens of friendship in barbed wire entanglements and cruisers and soldier-filled transports.

On top of all this comes word from London, by United Press service, that British concerns are rushing work on one hundred tanks for use by the Anti-Nationalist forces of Chang Tso-lin, Chang Tsung-chang and others. Such dispatches, too, which first appear in the English language papers which buy these news-services, are promptly picked up by the Chinese press and translated. The result is more indignation, again directed against Britain. Epitomizing the whole situation, one observer here says: "If there is a dangerous situation in Shanghai, the British have only themselves to blame."

## British Company Gets Long Term Contract From the Soviet Union

LENINGRAD, March 16. (Tass).—A contract has been concluded between the Leningrad Machine Building Trust and the "Metropolitan-Vickers" (Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Ltd.), according to which the company grants the Machine Building Trust the sole right to construct within the borders of U. S. S. R., steam turbines and condensing apparatuses according to the sketches and patents used by the "Metropolitan-Vickers" both heretofore and during the term of the validity of the contract.

The latter has been signed for a term of five years with the right of prolongation.

## TURKISH-SOVIET TREATY ON MOST FAVORED PLAN

U.S.S.R. Organizations Guaranteed Freedom. MOSCOW, April 4.—As reported in the "Economiccheskaya Jizn," the Soviet-Turkish treaty, which consists of several parts, embodies clauses regulating questions of entering and leaving U. S. S. R., the import and export of personal belongings, as well as the rights of individual citizens and judicial persons. The clauses of the treaty, referring to trade and navigation are based on the principle of the most favored nation.

The treaty ensures special status of the Soviet trade mission, exterritoriality of its offices, diplomatic privileges of the leading staff, etc. The Soviet economic organizations are guaranteed the possibility of carrying on their activity in Turkish territory on the same conditions as the judicial persons of any third state. The Soviet goods enjoy the same customs facilities which are granted to all the other states. Turkish goods, in their turn, are also granted a discount from the U. S. S. R. import tariff.

## Military Autocracy in Chile Imprisons Chief Justice in Own House

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 4.—Because of opposition to certain acts of the new Chilean government, headed by Premier Ibanez, the president of the Chilean supreme court, Javier Figueroa, is being held a prisoner in his own home by government agents who refuse to allow him to leave.

A decree issued last month by Premier Ibanez' government removed from office 18 Chilean judges including five members of the courts of appeals. The appeals court judges, under the presidency of Javier Figueroa, met the next day and decided to notify the government that they refused to accept responsibility for the consequences of the decree. Figueroa's arrest is a result of this act. Premier Ibanez, since taking office, has been actively hostile to all liberal forces, and has exiled several politicians.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Four of the five passengers were injured in the crash of a navy PN-9 plane off Navassa Island, West Indies, which resulted in the death of Commander Robert W. Cabaniss, the navy department was advised today.

# CHINESE REGARD IRELAND AS A FRIENDLY NATION

## Irish Priests Unharmed By Peasants

HANKOW, Feb. (By Mail).—The two Irish priests, Fra. P. O'Connell and F. McDonald of St. Columban's Mission, Hanyang, who were last week mishandled by a local peasants' union near Kien Kiang, West Napeh, yesterday made a public statement concerning their adventure. They had arrived in Hanyang Sunday night, safe and well.

Their signed statement indicates that the published reports concerning their treatment at the hands of the people in the Kien Kiang district had been grossly exaggerated. The following is their signed report of the occurrence:

"The first report circulated about our capture did not come from us and contains several exaggerations regarding the treatment meted out to us. Our clothes and boots were not taken off. Neither were we stabbed; nor were we tied to poles nor to a tree.

Ireland Considered Friendly. The following are the facts: A branch of the Nung Men Hsieh Hwei (Peasants' Union) from a place about five miles away came to our Church at Ko Chia Tsui armed with pikes, swords and a few old guns. I went out to meet them. The leaders asserted that there were eight English priests at the Church and some guns. I assured them that there were only two of us—Irish priests quite unarmed. The leader then stated that since we belonged to a friendly nation they would not harm us, but that we should have to cease preaching Christianity. He then produced a crucifix, taken that day from a Catholic house, and pointing to it said I should have to remove the cross from the Church and give it to him and surrender both church and house to them.

Rushed The Church. I refused all these demands. The crowds (over which the leaders had only nominal control) seized me and bound my wrists tightly. The crowd then rushed into the Church and residence, broke the Church windows and removed some religious articles from the buildings. Entering the residence they met my confere, Father McDonald, who had a white metal crucifix in his hand. They broke the crucifix in his hand, then seizing him, they marched him outside the gate, bound his wrists and tied him to me. The leader then came over and whispered to us 'Pu Yao Chin' (not serious).

Prisoners Unbound. "We were then marched to the headquarters of a local branch of the Hwei. At their meeting place, the leaders on being assured that we had no firearms and that we were Irish, unbound our hands and induced the crowd to leave. They returned to us some of the articles taken from our persons, including my pocket-book containing twenty dollars. They gave us food and a bed and said they would set us free in the morning. Next day they held a further meeting in which they decided to take us to the Provincial Magistrate at Tien Men. A body of about twenty men took us there.

"Arrived at Tien Men, the Provincial Magistrate received us well. We were provided with food and a bed and told we would be liberated and escorted back to our Church by another route. The following day under an escort of four soldiers, we reached Yu Chia Ko where we learned that when our captors had taken us away from Ko Chia Tsui, a local crowd had entered the church and house and had left nothing but the bare walls. Subsequently we set out for the Mission Headquarters at Han Yang, where we are safe and well.

"Signed: "Rev. P. O'Donnell." "Rev. F. McDonald."

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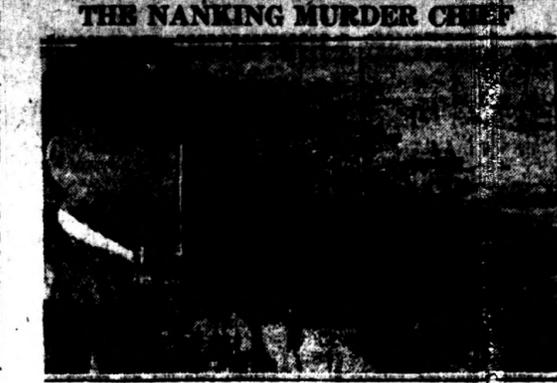


Photo of Admiral C. S. Williams, commander of the American and allied war fleet in Chinese waters, and picture of part of the Shanghai waterfront. It was Williams who ordered the firing on Nanking, in which thousands of unarmed Chinese men, women and children were slaughtered.

# LEAGUE AGAINST HORTHY EXPOSES TRIAL OF SZANTO

A cablegram urging Henri Barbusse, internationally known French writer, to form with William Bolitho, and other prominent publicists, a delegation to establish in Hungary a fund for the legal defense of Szanto, Vegi, and 50 others now facing court martial for labor union activities, was sent last night by the Anti-Horthy League of this city. The league also cabled \$500 for starting this fund. The money was raised at a recent concert by Hungarian and American artists under the auspices of the Anti-Horthy League.

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# USSR TRANSPORT WORKERS HOLD 6TH CONFERENCE

## Sends Greetings to Labor in Other Countries

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March.—(By Mail).—The 6th conference of the Union of Transport Workers (Local Transport) of U. S. S. R., which met here on January 7-16 last, is going to occupy an important place in the life and activity of the Union.

Its importance arises not only from the weighty decisions and organizational measures adopted, but also from the attitude taken by the conference on the questions of international unity of the transport workers and the unity of the trade union movement among them.

The activity of the Central Committee in establishing contact with transport workers' unions in other countries has already gone beyond the stage of merely "forming" relations.

Fraternal greetings at the opening of the conference were delivered by Comrade Johansen on behalf of the Norwegian Transport workers; Com. Zwicker from Germany; Com. Hardy from Great Britain; Com. Lozovsky from the Red International of Labor Unions, and Com. Atchkanov from the Transport Workers' International Propaganda Committee.

Messages of support were adopted by the conference to the English coal miners, to the workers of Lithuania in connection with the fascist coup d'etat in that country, and to the revolutionary masses and the transport workers of China.

The conference then proceeded to receive the report of the T. I. P. C. In an unanimous resolution adopted on the report, the conference noted "the uninterrupted growth of conflicts on the transport unions in all the capitalist countries, as the result

# Ninety-nine Koreans Face Japanese Court

## TOKIO, April 4.—Charged with organizing a Communist Party and of activity to gain independence of Korea from Japan, ninety-nine Koreans, taken into custody with two hundred others in a series of wholesale arrests last summer, are to be prosecuted as plotters against the state, so the courts have decided.

A preliminary investigation of these 300 Koreans is said to have been conducted since their arrest last summer, and the authorities state they found plans for enrolling 1,000,000 members "with the object of starting a revolt against the present regime."

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Since the last conference (from the end of November, 1924, to the beginning of December, 1925) the numerical strength of the union was increased by 21,342 members, or 13.5%. The state of organization among the local transport workers has grown, reaching 97.6% at the time of the conference. During the same period the body of active union members (serving on local committees, the various commissions, mutual insurance, auditing committees, delegate meetings, dues collectors, etc.) was increased from 13,000 to 21,000 people.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

## Kiamil Bey, First Turk Ambassador Since War

LONDON, April 4.—Kiamil Bey has been appointed the Turkish ambassador to the United States, according to a telegraphic dispatch today from Constantinople.

Kiamil Bey is the former under-secretary for foreign affairs and is not a deputy for Constantinople in the Turkish legislative body.

The appointment of Kiamil Bey completes the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey which were broken during the world war. Kiamil Bey will be the first Turkish ambassador to Washington since the break between the two countries.

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Poincare: Nobody in League wants to cancel the debt.

## Communist Council Sets Up Memorial to Soldier Dead, Shows War Evils

PARIS, April 4.—One of the most daring monuments to war dead was dedicated today in the cemetery at Le Vallois Perret, a suburb of Paris. The monument depicts suffering and horror and a protest against war.

At the base is a woman breaking his sword and rifle over his knee. Just above is a gassed soldier in agony. At one side is a figure representing a victim of unjust condemnation by court martial and on the other side is a Negro victim of European imperialism. At the top is the figure of a woman weeping over the martyrdom of her children.

The monument was sculptured by Yrondy, who was decorated for bravery during the war. It was ordered erected by a Communist municipal council, patriotic organizations protested that it was a "slander" of the war dead and several fascists endeavored to mutilate the statue.

Trouble was expected today at the unveiling but there was hardly an incident as 1,500 Communists paraded in silence following the inaugural address by the prefect on behalf of the French government.

American Loan to Poland. WARSAW, Poland, April 4.—For the purpose of continuing negotiations for a loan by American bankers to the Polish government, M. Monnet of Paris arrived yesterday in this city as representative of a group of American banks, headed by the Bankers Trust Company of New York.

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# Answer the Attack

The charges made by the American Legion representatives and those of other patriotic societies against The DAILY WORKER is the opening gun in the attack which is being launched against our paper. These societies are nothing more or less than high-sounding labels for groups of employers who have banded together to destroy the labor movement of this country. The first assault is being made against the organ of the most class-conscious and militant section of the labor movement. Reaction is bending its efforts toward the destruction of labor's fighting organ, The DAILY WORKER.

The answer to this first attack must be a flood of enrollments to the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund. With the backing of thousands of comrades throughout the country we will be able not only to frustrate the plans of the dark forces of reaction, but also to build up The DAILY WORKER so that it becomes a greater menace to them. The answer to the attack must be a bigger and better DAILY WORKER. The road to a bigger and better DAILY WORKER is through the establishment of a strong Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund. Let no comrade fail in his duty when we are under fire. This means you.

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

# BRITISH MARINES TAKE OVER SHANGHAI TRUCK



Photo shows British marines' machine gun company in drill on the Shanghai, China, sea shore, which they took over and reverted into a training camp.

Propaganda in the Theatre

Five Playwrights Tell Daily Worker What Working Drama Means to Them.

ALBERT CARROLL



Will play one of the principal roles in the new Lyric bill to be presented at the Neighborhood Playhouse tonight.

and propaganda is a lot of rubbish. Great art is good propaganda for any cause that bases itself on the vital needs of mankind, and great propaganda is good art.

The New Playwrights Theatre. Em Jo Basshe, John Dos Passos, Francis Edwards Faragoh, Michael Gold, John Howard Lawson

Broadway Briefs

The Neighborhood Playhouse will present its fifth production, a bill of Lyric Drama at their Grand Street Theatre tonight.

The English rights to "The Silver Cord," have been sold to the Daniel Mayer Co., Ltd., by Theatre Guild.

Guy Bolton returned from Palm Beach a few days ago with the book of the operetta on which he is collaborating with Frank Mandel and which will be produced here by Mandel and Laurence Schwab.

"Gay Paree of 1927," the Winter Garden revue will conclude its engagement this Saturday evening, beginning a tour in Pittsburgh and will have a summer run in Chicago.

To the Dramatic Editor of the DAILY WORKER: At a meeting at the 52nd Street Theatre on Sunday, March 27, the word "propaganda" shuttled menacingly around the house. The New Playwrights Theatre was accused of being too conservative, too radical, too timid, and other things. The following is an attempt to lay down certain definitions that may clear up the misconceptions as to the politics of the New Playwrights Theatre.

- 1. Such a theatre emphatically bears no political label. 2. All the same, plays written by living breathing people in our time are bound to have their roots in the great mass movements of mankind of which the greatest is the struggle for power of the working class. No "Propaganda Phrases." 3. When we say we want a working class audience we mean we want an audience of working people of all trades and occupations. We are not aiming merely at white collar workers or merely at industrial workers. We believe that until a fusion of industrial, white collar and intellectual workers is affected there will be no American labor movement worthy of the name. 4. A living and courageous theatre has a social function of the first importance in mirroring the color and tone of life around us, in crystallizing rebellion. This function is much more genuinely revolutionary than the presentation of neat propaganda phrases which convince no one. Want American Life. 5. To those who have suggested the production of Hauptmann's "The Weavers" or a middle class tract like Galsworthy's "Strike," we state categorically that we think this sort of thing entirely insignificant compared with the effort to crystallize the electric current of American forces. The very blood and bones of a new era is in these forces, and it is only cut-and-dried propagandists who fail to realize this reality. 6. Plays are written for audiences, not down to audiences or up to audiences; therefore, the plays we hope to put on next year will be working class propaganda in the sense that the output of Hollywood is employing Communist propaganda or single tax propaganda or social-democrat propaganda. This does not mean that we will turn down on account of its letter-head any play that we consider has human value. 7. The whole discussion about art

The Chinese Liberation Movement Goes to the Left

THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE MILITARISTS

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Article II.

It is evident that imperialism has been counting heavily on a split in the Kuomintang of serious enough dimensions to hamper if not to cripple the campaigns of the People's Armies.

The Imperialist hopes were groundless. Commenting on these events the Moscow Pravda said on March 16:

"The anti-imperialist movement in China embraces various social elements having common as well as different interests which cannot fail to be reflected in revolutionary organization, in the government and in the Kuomintang party. It is easy to understand that the imperialist press in considering the above exaggerates the strength of the right wing which had allegedly switched the revolution onto the rails of 'moderation.' This bourgeois uproar about the degeneration of the Chinese revolution is contrary to the fact that precisely in the recent period that the mass labor movement which is under the Communist Party's influence grew immensely. The unprecedentedly enthusiastic celebrations of International Women's Day, the valiant struggle of the Shanghai proletarians, the big success of the recent peasants' conferences which were held under revolutionary slogans—all this bears testimony to the powerful pressure of the revolutionary masses to which even the Kuomintang right wing is compelled to submit."

"Chang Kai Shek's declarations relative to his faithfulness toward the revolution, toward Sun Yat Senism and loyalty to the Kuomintang are distinguished from his former statements and testify to the pressure of the revolutionary rank and file. The attempt of the right wing to make the generals independent from the Kuomintang discipline has failed."

THE fact that capitalist enterprises in China are for the most part foreign-owned gave the workers' economic struggle an anti-imperialist character—to secure advances in wages and working conditions the workers had to combat the imperialists directly. The arrogance and brutality of the foreign capitalists in a colonial or semi-colonial country are well-known; they depend upon the native mercenaries and militarists for suppression of the workers and this brings the working masses into conflict with the allies of imperialism. The labor movement takes on a political character. It becomes, with the proper activity on the part of the

Communist party, able and strong enough to lead the national liberation movement.

THE brief history of the Chinese labor movement shows in what manner and by what experience it has gained the leading position it now plays and will continue to play.

The rise of the labor movement began with the strike of the seamen in Hongkong in 1922. Beginning as a protest against brutal treatment by British officers the seamen's strike first brought out other sections of transport workers and finally resulted in what was practically a general strike thru which the transport unions were established.

THE strike of the railwaymen occurred in February 1923. It was followed by the general strike in Canton, the foreign settlement of Shanghai. Then came the strike of the textile workers in Shanghai in the summer of 1925 and the great general strike and boycott in Hongkong lasting for 16 months—June, 1925—September, 1926.

In all these strikes the Chinese working class, as in Shanghai where the wanton massacre which so aroused the Chinese masses took place, the workers and students who took the side of the workers found themselves confronted with the most brutal manifestations of imperialism in which all the great powers took part—officially and unofficially.

But the strikes continued and organization work went on. Last year (1926) there were 164 small strikes which, however, involved a total of 204,000 workers.

FROM these strikes, the overwhelming proportion of them for elementary demands such as wage increases, shortening of hours and improvements in working conditions, the workers gained invaluable political training. Not only did the workers come into conflict with the imperialist enemies directly but they found that in those districts controlled by the People's government their strikes were almost uniformly won while in the provinces ruled by the native militarist allies of the imperialists the strikes were bloodily suppressed and the unions either completely destroyed or the remaining fragments driven into illegality.

It did not take the Chinese workers long to draw the correct conclusions from these terrible struggles. Their conditions were such that whoever opposed their improvement immediately branded himself as the enemy of the masses. Wages were unbelievably low.

it is seeking any and every method of bringing pressure upon the Mexican government. As in Nanking, the death of an American citizen who may have forgotten what his country looks like, furnishes an excuse for insults, threats and finally a massacre of the people of the country. American imperialism wants to grab.

The violent deaths of American citizens in countries where there are no rich natural resources and which are not needed as naval bases or canal routes arouse no excitement whatever in the state department.

Any patriot who loves this Wall Street land with pious fervor can do its ruling class no greater service than to go to some country rich in oil or strategically situated and get bumped off by the local banditti.

Another Injunction—The Way to Fight It.

The injunction issued against the Kings County District Council of Painters by Justice Cropsey not only enjoins the union from calling its members out on strike but also interprets the union constitution.

The attorney for the union characterizes this injunction as the most drastic document of the kind he has ever seen. This is the obvious tendency of these legalized outlawings of trade union activity—they constantly become wider in scope.

Involving 4,500 union painters, well organized and having the support of the Building Trades Council, here is a splendid opportunity for mass violation of the injunction. If the court order is obeyed the proposed strike will be crippled, the case will drag thru the courts and even if a decision in favor of the union is rendered by some hitch in the capitalist court machinery, other injunctions will continue to issue.

A delegation of 300 trade union representatives journeyed to the state capital recently to advocate legislative abolition of injunctions. The legislature has adjourned and injunctions are still the order of the day.

If the officials of the Painters Union will take the lead in violating this injunction, call upon the rest of the labor movement for support and put up a militant fight, it is a safe bet that the next session of the legislature will take more than a platonic interest in anti-injunction laws. Legislation under capitalist democracy which tends to favor the workers comes invariably as the result of a mass demand expressing a determination to force endorsement of the reform desired.

This is the correct way to approach the problem now facing the Painters Union.

Incidentally it may be remarked that the right wing in the needle trades, led by Vice President Woll of the American Federation of Labor, is using exactly the same methods against the majority of the workers supporting the New York Joint Board as the painting contractors are using against the union.

There will be no real fight against injunctions until this kind of leadership is thrown overboard by the labor movement.

Cooperative Apartment Dwellers Can Secure Bank Loans on Stock

By ETHER LOWRIE

(Federated Press)

Loans by the Amalgamated Bank and Amalgamated Credit Union to members of the men's apartment buying homes in the cooperative apartment house are offered. The workers can borrow three-fifths of the necessary amount from the bank and the rest from the cooperative union. The borrower's stock in the union's cooperative housing venture is pledged as security.

Small monthly payments will be arranged to relieve the worker gradually of the debt. The interest on the loan is cancelled by the interest on the stock—both being 6%. Workers are expected to pay \$500 per room and \$11 or \$11.50 (depending on whether or not tax exemption is granted) monthly maintenance per room. This rental will increase to about \$7, it is hoped, as amortization proceeds.

Six units with a total of 300 apartments will form the complete union workers' housing project. The full cost is expected to be \$1,750,000. October occupancy is anticipated. The site chosen is near one of the city's largest and wildest parks, a neighborhood where private profit apartments bring rentals of \$18 to \$22 per room monthly.

Cooperative commissary units are planned; buses to take the workers' children to school; a kindergarten in the house; an assembly room, laundry and cooperative restaurant. The union hopes to erect similar cooperative housing units in other sections of the city where its members wish to live.

Practically all of the apartments in the first unit of the Union Workers Cooperative housing project are already occupied. This is an independent organization of workers from various industries, and unions. Official opening ceremonies were held when the first large group of members moved into their new homes. The project is quite similar to that of the Amalgamated, and workers were enabled to borrow from a subsidiary cooperative organization—the Consumers Finance Corp.

English Expect High Taxes. LONDON, April 3.—(Jeune) residents in London already are preparing for increased taxes, as the result of the recent announcement of the huge budget deficit by the British treasury.

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse 52nd Thea. 50th West - Col. 7191. A DRAMA OF MEXICO. EARL CARROLL. 'SPREAD EAGLE' by George S. Brooks & Walter B. Lister. EARL CARROLL Vanities. EARL CARROLL. WALLACK'S West 42nd Street. What Anne Brought Home. HAMPDEN'S THEATRE. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.

BROADWAY. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St. WHAT PRICE GLORY. Sen. Norris Says Will Retire When Term Ends. WASHINGTON, April 4 (FP)—Senator Geo. W. Norris of Nebraska, progressive leader in congress, announces that he will retire from public life when his present term expires in March, 1931.

Jingoes Rave Against Biblical Peace Verse. PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 4.—A biblical text has so aroused the ire of war veterans of this city that they threaten to refuse to take any part in the Memorial Day celebration here unless it is removed from the city's war memorial.

Pocahontas Painters Win Short Weev. POCATILLO, Idaho, April 4.—The Painter's L. U. No. 979 will go on a five day week, April 4th, 1927. No change in wages, a 40-hour week at a dollar an hour. The painters are 100% organized.

War on China Is Last Weapon of Imperialist Powers—It Must Be Prevented!

Peking will soon be taken by the People's Armies and within a short period all of China with the exception of Manchuria will be under the control of the People's Government. The northern forces are making little resistance and the advance of the People's Armies is welcomed by the masses.

There is going to be no split in the Kuomintang. Chang Kai Shek remains in command of the drive on Peking, he accepts the authority of the Political Committee of the Party and the cleavage between the left and right wings of the Party upon which the imperialists have been building great hopes will not materialize at present. The Chinese liberation movement is a unit against imperialism.

These facts not even Frederick Moore, the world's greatest liar, whom the New York Times chose to replace Thomas F. Millard as Shanghai correspondent, can conceal successfully.

Recent developments in China show conclusively that not only Moore, but practically every other capitalist press correspondent, has not been sending out news but have been sending as news what the imperialist elements in China wanted to happen.

An instance of this method of newswriting is a Chicago Tribune dispatch republished in the New York Times April 4. The Tribune correspondent relates the fact that Wan Ching Wei, outstanding left wing leader who has been returned to the Political Committee of the Kuomintang, is in Shanghai and has had a conference with General Chang Kai Shek. The correspondent says:

"After conferring with Wan today, General Chang issued a circular telegram to the provinces under Nationalist control, declaring that henceforth he would confine himself to commanding the Nationalist expedition against the Northerners, leaving the business of government under Wan's direction.

This is interpreted as a move on the part of General Chang to strengthen his position by securing the support of Wan, whose seniority in the Kuomintang makes him the logical heir to the political power of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. . . . Wan enjoys the respect of both factions of the Kuomintang and would likely be able to swing a big section of the Party to General Chang's side."

It would be hard to conceive of a worse distortion of the situation than that given above. What are the facts?

Wan-Chin Wei led the left wing of the Party against the policy of General Chang. The left wing program was adopted by the recent Party conference and Wan is now one of the chief leaders, not of the left wing alone, but of the Party as a whole. In Shanghai he is carrying out the instructions of the Political Committee of the Kuomintang and one of its decisions is that General Chang Kai Shek shall continue in command of the People's Armies during the northern offensive.

The foreign correspondents attempt to estimate developments in the People's Government and its armed forces by the same method—personalities—they used in forecasting developments among the militarist allies of imperialism. As a result of this their errors are nothing less than grotesque.

The Kuomintang is a mass party. It is the property of no individual and its choice of individuals for leadership and authority is based on the policy they advocate.

In another field, that of military activity, it is no longer possible for the foreign correspondents to even pretend that the victories of the People's Armies are anything else than the result of mass support. Moore himself has to admit this. He says, speaking of the People's Armies:

"That they will capture the Northern capital (Peking) is regarded now as a foregone conclusion. . . . Foreigners have wondered at the Northern forces' unwillingness to resist them. The explanation lies in the propaganda which precedes the Nationalist advance. . . . agents circulate reports that the Northern armies are militarists and are in league with the foreign imperialists while the Nationalists are the people's army. Such arguments invariably appeal to the people and soldiers because of the long suffering to which the militarists have subjected them. COMMUNITIES INVARIABLELY WELCOME THE ARRIVAL OF THE NATIONALISTS." (Emphasis ours.)

According to prejudiced observers like Moore who has been seeing in every bandit chieftain a potential savior, the militarist forces in the north have collapsed and Moore even voices a rumor that Chang Tso Lin has retired beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria.

The militarist allies of Japan, Great Britain and America are beaten, the People's Government will soon rule all of China proper, the labor movement is leading the whole struggle of the Chinese masses and these developments furnish the reason actuating the imperialist powers in the desperate policy they are pursuing in China.

Imperialism's Chinese allies have been defeated by the Chinese liberation movement and the imperialist powers are now preparing for invasion with their own forces.

The alliance between the colonial peoples and the working class in the imperialist countries has as its first task the prevention of this murderous offensive.

How to Serve Your Country

An American citizen has been killed by Mexican bandits and the New York Times gives a column to the details. The state department is very much concerned and Ambassador Sheffield has been instructed to protest in strong terms to the Mexican government.

We refuse to get excited. This American citizen was married to a Mexican woman and had a ten year old son born in Mexico. Evidently he had been in Mexico for more than ten years and liked the country well enough to stay.

Just what business the state department has in interfering in cases of this kind would be a mystery if we did not know that

Read The Daily Worker

# BRITAIN SENDING MILITARY FORCE TO OCCUPY PEKIN

## But Nationalist Troops May Get There First

LONDON, April 4.—British reinforcements, consisting of 5,000 men, which have been ordered to China are destined to become the nucleus of a Peking defense force, the International News Service learned today. Although government spokesmen state that these reinforcements are a "fluid reserve" to be placed at the disposal of General Duncan, it is learned that their destination is Peking and that they will be followed by further detachments.

**Must Find Excuse.**  
The dispatch of British troops to Peking will either have to be accomplished by consent of the northern government or under the guise of reinforcement for the legation guard.

Peking has no foreign concession, but it has the legation quarter, established under the boxer protocol in 1901. Foreign troops have been on duty in this quarter for many years, but it is a limited section already rather over-crowded with foreign residents and it will be impossible to properly quarter large forces of troops there.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, arose in the house of commons this afternoon to deny the fact stated made by Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign minister, that hundreds of Chinese had been killed in the shelling of Nanking.

### The Lying Gentleman.

Sir Austen declared he had no evidence which would fix responsibility of the "Nanking outrages elsewhere than upon the Soviets." He declared that "anti-foreign feeling in general and anti-British feeling in particular" had undoubtedly been encouraged and stimulated by Moscow. He stated, however, that the British government thinks it inexpedient to take any further action on the recent British note to the Soviets, protesting against propaganda.

### Labor Deputies Protest.

There was an angry scene when conservative members of the house charged that the laborite newspaper, "Lansbury's Weekly" had published a statement fixing the blame for the Nanking troubles on the British. There was an immediate uproar from the labor benches and George Lansbury, M. P., editor of the paper, arose to shout denials, to which Sir Austen retorted angrily. The uproar was eventually quelled.

# Anti-Saloon Crowd Admits Political Expense Millions

(By Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Some idea of what it costs to maintain prohibition propaganda in the United States is afforded by the figures just made public by the Senate campaign fund investigation committee. Its report shows that the Anti-Saloon League, according to its own figures, spent in the first six years of national prohibition over \$13,000,000 for propaganda purposes in 37 States.

This amount does not of course cover the total outlay, not by far. The dry figures are only those they contend they have to make public under the law requiring funds spent for political purposes to be reported. They admitted, without saying how much however, that they spent at least as much more in activities they claimed they did not have to make any report on. Just what these so-called activities were can be imagined.

### Dry Deficit

The Senate figures show that the national dry league expended \$13,430,285 and had receipts of only \$13,128,829, leaving a deficit of several hundred thousand dollars.

Of the States in which the league has large organizations, New York took first rank in the matter of expenditures, the total cost being placed at \$1,788,810. Illinois, with "Machine Gun Chicago" as its metropolis ranked second with an outlay of \$1,200,599.

### Bethlen and Mussolini Confer.

ROME, April 4.—Count Bethlen, premier of Hungary, has arrived in Rome to confer with Premier Mussolini and it is expected that an Italo-Hungarian pact will result.

## Flora Anna Skin Ointment

for PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, LARGE PORES  
freckles, rash, itching skin, eczema or stubborn skin trouble of any kind will be banished by use of FLORA ANNA SKIN OINTMENT, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee.

### NEWSBOYS WANTED

Be a newsboy for THE DAILY WORKER. Sell our paper at union meetings and other gatherings in your city. Commission paid for services. Applicants are asked to report at the local office, 106 East 14th Street.

## Boston to Hold Meet Protesting Shelling Of Nanking By U. S.

BOSTON, April 4.—A protest against the shelling of Nanking by American warships will be held here Friday evening, April 8, 7:30 p. m., at Tremont Temple. Admission will be free. The meeting is arranged by The Hands Off China-Nicaragua-Mexico Committee. Prominent speakers will address the gathering.

## 4,000 PAINTERS STRIKE DESPITE CROPSEY EDICT

### Brooklyn Bosses Unite; Workers Enjoined

While officials of the union were being served with summons yesterday ordering them to appear before Supreme Court Justice James C. Crosey in connection with the temporary injunction which he granted last Thursday, 4,000 Brooklyn painters walked out and expect to remain out until their demand for a \$14 day is granted.

### Bosses Uniting.

A vigorous fight will also be waged by the workers to prevent the boss painters organizing themselves into an association for the purpose of breaking the union.

Strike leaders insist that their insistence on "collective agreements" with the union is a direct effort in this direction. Heretofore all agreements have been made with individual employers.

### Large Strike Vote

Mass registration of the workers took place last Saturday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum and the men voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike at once.

Attorneys for the union described the terms of the injunction as "the most severe" they had ever seen in a document of that kind. They also denied that the strike was called without notice, as is charged by the boss painters.

## Nicaragua to Guarantee American Profits Will Continue to Flow In

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, April 4.—President Diaz has authorized the governor of the Bluefields area to guarantee American Mahogany Contractors that their operations will not be molested by conservative troops. An agreement between the conservatives and the liberals to the same effect is being prepared for signature.

Rumors have been circulated here that General Moncada, liberal military leader, is dead, but these come from doubtful sources and are denied by liberals.

## Arrest of 3 Alleged U. S. Killers Announced

MEXICO CITY, April 4.—Ambassador Sheffield today expressed satisfaction at the rapid action taken by the Mexican Government in the pursuit and capture of three members of the bandit gang which last week murdered Edgar Wilkins, American citizen of Savannah, Ga., in Guadalupe.

Mariando Calzada, alleged leader of the gang, was identified by the son of Wilkins by a conspicuous sweater which he wore. The police state that Calzada has confessed and named two accomplices. It is expected that the men will be executed.

## Rumor Morgan Hits Mexican Debt Treaty

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Denial was made by the State Department today that it had any knowledge of a move on the part of the Mexican Government to repudiate the Lamont-Pani agreement, under which the Calles government has been paying interest to a group of New York banks on Mexico's bonded indebtedness.

A story was published to the effect that the agreement was to be abrogated that Dwight Morrow, partner of J. P. Morgan, had protested to the state department. Secretary Kellogg said today, however, Morrow had made no protest and he knew nothing about it. The rumor persists.

## Militant Cloakmaker Elected In Los Angeles

The cloak makers' local has elected Shlomovitch for business agent. He is a progressive. The vote was over three to one for him.

## LABOR MEN RUN IN THE PASSAIC CITY ELECTION

PASSAIC, April 4.—As a result of their experience at the hands of the brutal officialdom and police during the recent textile strike in Passaic, the workers there are planning to enter politics on their own in the forthcoming election.

A non-partisan ticket containing "labor candidates with a labor program" will be put forward in the contest for a city mayor and four commissioners in the spring election.

### Meet This Sunday

The first meeting will be held this Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Russian National Home, 4th and Hudson Sts. William W. Weinstein, general secretary Workers' (Communist Party) of New York; J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The Daily Worker, and Lena Chermenko, union organizer, who was especially active during the recent strike will be among the speakers who will point out the importance of working-class participation in local politics in Passaic.

## Minneapolis Mass Meeting to Score U. S. Imperialism

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4.—The Minneapolis Conference Against Intervention in Mexico, Nicaragua and China, whose work is attracting much attention here, today announced that they will hold a mass meeting to protest against the slaughter of Chinese workers, and to demand "HANDS OFF CHINA" next Sunday, April 10th at 2 P. M. in Yeomen Hall, 703 Third Ave. South, Minneapolis.

Speakers will include County Attorney Floyd B. Olson, Ole Hellie of the Mid-West Student, Wm. Watkins of the Switchmen's Union and Norman H. Tallentire, Workers' Party Organizer. Mr. S. A. Stockwell will preside and admission is free.

Indications are that a record attendance will turn out for this meeting. News stories of the last meeting held by the conference about two weeks ago received notice in the State Legislature, when Rep. Donald Wright, Republican Representative from the 4th Ward of Minneapolis to the House, attacked Rep. Emil S. Youngdahl, Farmer-Laborite, as having spoken at a "red" meeting run by a "red" organization in the pay of Moscow and the Communist International.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

**\$250,000 In Advertisements.**  
Sir Charles Higham, internationally known British advertising man arrived here on the United States liner Leviathan yesterday on a business trip. He told newspaper reporters that he would place more than \$250,000 worth of advertising in American newspapers during the present year.

**Earl Carroll Goes to Jail April 12.**  
Earl Carroll, theatrical producer convicted of charges of perjury growing out of the famous "wine-bath" party, must begin his sentence of a year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., on April 12, following a denial of an extension of time by Federal Judge Hand yesterday.

**Charged With Cruelty.**  
An indictment charging the wealthy and socially prominent Mr. and Mrs. Everett S. Pratt of Des Moines, Iowa, with cruelty to their adopted six year old daughter Roberta Jane Pratt, will be sought immediately, Ernest K. Coulter, General Manager of the Children's Society, announced in Children's Court yesterday.

**Uphold Bosch Sale.**  
The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision here yesterday upheld the sale of the assets of the Bosch Magneto Company for five million dollars made by the government under the Alien Property Act during the administration of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer.

**Crude Oil Fire in Jersey.**  
ELIZABETH, N. J., April 4.—Fifteen thousand barrels of crude oil were destroyed and another 200,000 barrels threatened by flames this afternoon which consumed a huge storage tank at the Bayward plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, between this city and Linden. The loss was unofficially set at \$25,000.

**Petition Queen Marie.**  
WASHINGTON, April 4.—A petition signed by 30,000 persons in all parts of the United States, asking Queen Marie's influence be exerted in behalf of the religious minorities in Roumania who are suffering from alleged brutal treatment, was presented to M. George Cretziano, the Roumanian minister today.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

## State Troopers Ready To Aid Special Police Attack Coal Strikers

WASHINGTON (AP).—Pittsburgh politicians attached to the Mellon organization, coming to the capital on the eve of the coal tie-up, report that all Pennsylvania state constabulary in the eastern half of the state have been moved into the western end, where strikes continue.

One thousand special iron and coal police have been deputized to guard bituminous mine properties and highways, in the Pittsburgh region. Barbed wire barricades are being hastily erected around many of the mines from which the union coal diggers are walking out.

Gov. Fisher, a close ally of the Mellon family, has placed the constabulary at the disposal of the operators, who are determined on a long war to break the union in western Pennsylvania or to cut union wages.

## Protest Nanking Massacre at Big Boston Meeting

A mammoth mass meeting to protest the killing of 7,000 innocent Chinese by United States and British battleships at Nanking will be held Friday evening, April 8th, at 7:30 o'clock at Tremont Temple, Boston. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Hands Off China-Nicaragua-Mexico Committee.

Workers of all races will unite to protest against the imperialist massacres in China, to demand withdrawal of the United States forces, to stop the imperialist conquest of China. Admission is free.

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)  
tensive interests in the Orient form a united front for the subjugation of the rising revolutionary movement in China? Is it because they are not equally antagonistic to the spread of revolutionary ideas and the establishment of strong revolutionary governments in countries like China, long the prey of the capitalist bandits? Not at all. It is because each government is concerned, first, last and all the time with the interests of the capitalist groups that it is the executive organ. Only when the revolutionary conflagration threatens to engulf the lot of them do they make common cause and even then, only with their hands on their daggers ready to bury them in each other's spines. For which mutual love, good lord we give thee thanks.

DESPITE all those differences it is always safe to guess wrongly on the right side of caution. There is a strong probability that the United States is already committed by a secret agreement with Great Britain to war on the Nationalist government in China. It is well to again remind our readers that Britain's benevolent neutrality towards the political rape of Nicaragua by Uncle Sam was traded off for Uncle Sam's benevolent attitude towards Great Britain's murderous policy in China. In addition the United States government may feel that a free revolutionary China would encourage the Filipinos to break the bonds that bind them to Wall Street. Wall Street intends to hold on to the Philippines and even the Chinese market perhaps the Yankee rubber barons are thinking in terms of decades rather than the immediate future.

ANENT rumors of Chiang Kai-Shek plans to break with the Kuomintang, his aim to oust the Communists from the organizations and his intention to set up an independent government in Shanghai, the Nationalist finance minister stated that it is quite true that there is friction in the party, just as there is in every party, but scouted the reports that the general had the intentions attributed to him. It is a case of the wish being father to the thoughts of the imperialists. They are amazed to learn that the Nationalist leaders are not purchaseable. They find themselves dealing with a political party that controls the military chiefs, something novel in Chinese history.

WALTER DURANTY in a Moscow cable to the New York Times of last Sunday takes a subtle rap at the optimistic capitalist correspondents in Shanghai who build on Chang's defection from the Nationalist cause. Duranty says that Chang's son is making revolutionary speeches in Moscow, that he is a member of the Young Communist League and declares that he is preparing to help direct New China along the revolutionary path blazed by the Russian revolution. The son of General Feng of the Kominchun army is also a member of the Young Communist League and has the same aspiration as his comrade. This should not prove encouraging news for the international plunderers.

## PRAVDA, MOSCOW DAILY, SCORES NEW IMPERIALIST ULTIMATUM TO CHINA

Denouncing the ultimatum of Nanking, the leading article in today's Pravda scores the imperialist ultimatum to China.

"After converting the district of Nanking into a garrison and shooting thousands of Chinese citizens here also we interpret the imperialist ultimatum but as a clamorous jeering against the Chinese people, as a signal for attacking the Chinese revolution," the Pravda asks.

### Virtual Blockade's New

The ultimatum, according to the imperialists, is a "well-earned answer to Nanking violence." The Pravda asks, "But whose violence, and continues, 'the only ones who have the right to present an ultimatum are the working masses of China to the imperialist oppressors.' The English

imperialists threaten to blockade the ports of the Nationalist Government. The imperialist plunderers already occupy most of Shanghai. Their ships already blockade the Chinese coast, the international center of Canton is already an armed fortress. In fact they not only wish to blockade Chinese ports but on occasion to bombard them.

"The use of every means of strangling the Chinese Revolution is the plan of the imperialists in China. If the Chinese revolution develops it will radically change the political face of the world. The imperialists and their Chinese counter-revolutionists have suffered a disastrous defeat at Shanghai and Nanking. Their efforts to help the Northern militarists throws a great responsibility on the international proletariat."

## KUOMINTANG ENDS INNER CONFLICT; UNIONS, PEASANTS CONTROL PARTY

(Continued from Page One)

minister said in concluding the interview, that the complete reorganization of party control resulting from these decisions of the Central Executive Committee's plenary session has placed the entire revolutionary movement upon a much sounder basis and has enormously strengthened the revolution.

### Manifesto Declares Support of

Masses First Duty.  
The final act of the plenary session was the preparation of a general manifesto to the people of China which in summary is as follows:

"Our national revolutionary movement against imperialism and the feudal militaristic forces has entered a new stage since the occupation by the northern expedition of the Wuhan cities. In comparison with the former stage the present one may be characterized as follows:

"Nearly half the country is now released from direct oppression by the militarists—allies and tools of imperialism.

"The imperialistic powers, especially Britain, were forced by the defeat of their allies Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, and by the direct struggle of the revolutionary masses, to agree to abolish some of their 'privileges' in exploiting the people through downright colonial methods.

"The imperialistic powers, especially England, while being forced to give in on essentials to the Nationalist government, are concentrating under false pretexts their forces in Shanghai and other points to help the northern counter-revolutionary forces in the coming decisive battles and to crush the developing revolutionary struggle of the masses of our people.

"At the same time the counter-revolutionary forces in the territory of the Nationalist government—reactionaries, compradors, bandwagons, gentry and followers of T'uan Chi-jui, the diplomatic clique—are sabotaging the policies of the government, mobilizing their forces to strike the revolution in the back.

"But besides the aggressive actions of the imperialists especially of Britain, which are directed against our revolution the imperialistic powers and their servants the northern militarists are plotting to disintegrate the revolutionary front from within. Although the fact that our enemies are obliged to resort to such tactics is a sign of the growth of our revolution, nevertheless we must be on watch.

"The recent policy of the imperialists, who proclaimed that they were in accord with the 'national aspirations' of the Chinese people and are willing to cooperate with the 'moderates' but are against the 'radicals' is clearly calculated to break the revolutionary front from within.

"In order to create a public opinion in the western countries favorable to intervention the imperialist powers, especially England, are calumniating our revolution by spreading through the numerous bought agencies monstrous lies about events in China.

**Soviet Russia A Friend.**  
"The reactionary government of England is threatening Soviet Russia, the friend of revolutionary China, by impertinent notes aimed at weakening the revolutionary spirit of China, and at isolating the Chinese revolution from the oppressed masses of the other countries of the world.

"But the sympathies of the toiling masses of England and other countries as well as the oppressed people, is more and more with the Chinese revolution in spite of the schemes of their opportunist leaders to break the national revolutionary front in China and to create misconceptions in the west about the real nature of the Chinese revolution.

"From the above characteristics of the present situation we must draw our line of action. The enlarged session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee declares to all members of the party and to all citizens of the country that in order to bring the revolution to a successful conclusion we will do the following:

### New Program.

The line of action in the paragraphs which then follow is summarized as follows:  
"The Kuomintang will continue its support of the revolutionary movement of the workers, peasants and of the democratic masses in the cities in their struggle for economic betterment. The party will create a labor ministry to direct and carry on the labor policy of the party. 'We'll expose the fight against those who preach a 'lowering down' of the movement of the masses, falsely claiming that they are creating trouble for the revolution.'

"We'll centralize all executive and legislative power in the hands of the Nationalist government which will fight against any tendency of a single person or group of persons to dictate their will toward the party and the government. The will of the masses expressed through the Kuomintang which has the sole power to dictate the policy of the government"

There will be organization of the masses in the cities and rural districts for their self-government. The manifesto says that the party will continue the struggle against imperialism until the goal is reached, which is the real political and economic independence of China; it will fight against those tired of revolution and those who seek a compromise with the imperialist countries.

### Help Small Nations.

"But any country which meets the real aspirations of Nationalist China even halfway need not entertain any anxiety as to its legitimate economic interests." The relations with Soviet Russia will be strengthened, the manifesto declares, and it adds that Nationalist China will help the small nations in Chinese territory—the Mongolians and Mahometans—to achieve self-determination. Closer cooperation will be established between the revolutionary armies and the people so that the soldiers will feel that they are "the best sons of the nation."

## Pravda Raps Coolidge Fake Peace Policies

MOSCOW, April 4.—The Coolidge policy of speaking gentle words of peace while ordering more troops and warships to China is caricatured in a cartoon in the Pravda.

Coolidge is shown standing on the bridge of a battleship bristling with guns trained on Shanghai, while a life belt attached to the bridge bears the label "Neutrality."

BY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

## Oakland, Calif. Holds "Hands Off China" Meet; Tsiang Speaks

OAKLAND, Calif., April 4.—A "Hands Off China" meeting was held by the Workers Education Club at Fraternity Hall, 7th & Peralta streets. An enthusiastic audience listened to an address on "The New China" by H. T. Tsiang, editor of "The Chinese Guide in America."

Mr. Tsiang emphasized the fact that the struggle in China was not one between the northern and southern Chinese, as it is reported in the capitalist press, but is instead a struggle of the workers and peasants of China against imperialism and militarism for political and economic democracy and the restoration of Chinese national rights and sovereignty. Resolutions were adopted by the meeting petitioning our government to withdraw American naval forces from Chinese waters.

## Ben Gold to Address Boston Furriers on Situation in Union

BOSTON, April 4.—Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, and one of the leaders of the militant workers in the New York needle trades, will talk on "The Present Situation in the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Unions," at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, tonight at 8 o'clock.

The meeting is being arranged by the Needle Trades section of the Trade Union Educational League, and admission is free.

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## HANDS OFF CHINA MEETING

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GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE 797 Broadway New York City Room 225

# The "Empros," Our Greek Communist Weekly, to Join the Ranks of Dailies

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

ONE of the sure indications of the increasing strength of the Communist movement is shown by the mounting influence of its press. No Communist publication can long survive if it does not enlist an ever wider support among the masses of the workers.

To be sure, a group of workers may well overestimate their strength, they may build their press on too large a scale, and fail to achieve their ambitions. That would be a case of mistaken judgment that must be guarded against.

This latter estimate, however, surely does not apply to the Greek workers in the United States who accept the leadership of the Greek Section of the Workers (Communist) Party.

They have built their press on a strong foundation. Their present organ, altho a weekly, has the widest influence, acting not only as a spokesman for Greek workers in this country, but also in other lands to which Greek workers have been exiled or driven by economic necessity, as well as in fascist Greece today.

It is with great pleasure that The DAILY WORKER extends its greetings that appeared today on page one to its brother organ, The Empros. The removal of this militant publication of our Communist movement to New York signifies two things:

FIRST.—That our Greek comrades are striving to get in touch with ever broader masses of workers who speak their language.

SECOND.—That they are confident that New York City will provide the basis for building their weekly into a DAILY EMPROS.

Greek workers are no strangers to the American class struggle. In many conflicts of the coal miners, notably in labor's heroic efforts against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, owned by the Rockefeller interests in this Rocky Mountain state, were the Greek workers especially noted for their courage in the class struggle.

In the steel strikes, in the copper fields, in the iron mining districts, the Greek workers have also been in the forefront of the battle against the class enemy of labor. The Empros speaks the spirit of this struggle.

Thus, in any great industrial district The Empros would be among its friends and supporters. In New York City, however, The Empros has the support of the large number of Greek workers in the fur industry as well as in the food industry. It is estimated that in New York City and vicinity at least a million workers are engaged in the preparation and handling of food, the daily necessity of the growing population of the metropolis. Among these there are large and influential numbers of Greek workers.

The spirit displayed by these workers in the past, in support of their press, indicates that there is every possibility of soon establishing The Daily Empros, thus adding to the battery of Communist dailies helping to build the left wing of the labor movement, to carry the slogans of militancy to ever-increasing masses of workers.

In their struggle the Greek workers will develop their mass daily organ, on a smaller scale perhaps, but in proportion just as our Freiheit, published in Jewish, showed itself to be by filling Madison Square Garden for its Fifth Anniversary last Saturday night.

All workers struggling to establish their English-language organ, The DAILY WORKER, may rest assured that the Greek workers will give every possible assistance in the future, as they have done in the past, in this effort.

They recognize, just as workers in every foreign-language section of the American population have come to realize, that an English-language press is absolutely necessary. No argument was left after the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor turned loose their mud guns and opened up their campaign of attempted expulsions against the needle trades workers in New York City, that was considered exclusively the province of the foreign language press.

It is certain, therefore, that the Greek workers, as they build their own press, will continue to inspire thru their deeds all other workers in the building of The DAILY WORKER.

There are in New York City at the present time The Freiheit, published in Jewish; the Elora, in Hungarian; Laisve, in Lithuanian and The Daily News, Ukrainian. The DAILY WORKER only recently joined this quartet of Communist fighters. The coming of the Empros and its development into a daily will make a half dozen of dailies rallying the workers for an effective struggle.

It must not be forgotten that there are two weeklies, the Novy Mir, in Russian, and Lavoratore, in Italian. These weeklies have been anxious to restore them to their former effectiveness. The absence of an Italian daily, for instance, makes it impossible to rally the Italian workers in the mining industry, in the needle trades and elsewhere with the same degree of effectiveness that would be possible with an Italian daily in existence to lead the struggle.

What a mighty battery thundering for labor. But, no matter how mighty this battery is, it must and can be strengthened.

The army of readers of The DAILY WORKER today is approximately what The Freiheit had during the first two or three years of its existence. Then it began to grow by the proverbial "leaps and bounds," especially in the Joint Action Committee struggle in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in New York City, in 1925, and during the furriers' strike that won the forty-hour, five-day week, the following year.

Our battery is strong but it must shoot at something. It must shoot more effectively at the daily problems of the workers, the issues that immediately engage the attention of the masses, using them as levers to pry the workers loose from their conservatism and engage them for the greater struggles. On this basis every Communist daily will continue to make progress, even as progress is being made at the present time, altho not to the degree that would be desired. Progress made should be an urge to greater and more rapid progress.

It is in this spirit that I am sure not only The DAILY WORKER, but every other organ of the labor's left wing in New York City greets the coming of the Empros. Hail the Empros, fighting organ of the working class. Hail greater victories for the working class. Hail the victory of Communism.

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# Economic Notes

By T. LOAF.

THE lessened rate of steel production that developed in November and continued into the first weeks of the new year has changed during March to a new production peak that gives rise to a belief that March steel production would exceed the high figure of March '26 with its production of 4,448,862 tons.

According to the leading authorities of the trade, the steel industry is still pointing toward prosperity and showing a substantial expansion of business. The industry is working around 92 per cent. capacity while the U. S. Steel Co., has reached its capacity.

To give a correct explanation and estimation of this new activity, one would have to study the various consuming lines that form the outlets for the present high production, chief among which are the building operations, agricultural implements, railroads, automobile production, oil and gas industry, etc. Moreover, one would have to investigate how far the production tonnage of the last two years was keeping in line with the other industries and with the general growth of the country.

The nearest but necessarily merely a partial explanation for this expansion of steel operation is given by the probable policy of stocking up in anticipation of the bituminous coal strike. Steel companies operating open shop mines in Pennsylvania report an influx of union miners seeking employment; they fear or profess to fear that this rush might be aiming at "stirring up trouble" among "their" mine employes. Reason enough, by the way, for "steel prices to show firmer tendencies."

MANY remember the great jubilation demonstrated by the spokesmen of capitalism and the entire crowd of capitalist scribes over the conclusion of the Franco-German steel agreement. It was greeted as a step toward the "reconciliation" not only between France and Germany but between all the other European countries (with the notable exception of the Soviet Union) and was linked to that abortive "congress" at Vienna that was supposed to do away with the trade barriers between these countries and to inaugurate a "European Federation."

Hardly was the steel cartel established and the "high political and economic aim" of the cartel was not only forgotten, but the cartel was sharply attacked by the German participants who considered themselves to have been "tricked." Gone were the pretensions that the cartel would moderate trade competition, still more that it would "foster international harmony." The Germans now pointed out what the Communists had been maintaining from the very start that "the steel agreement did not mean economic peace, but merely a truce between the struggle for markets and the struggle over quotas." In other words, it is but a shifting of the fight into an internal one, within the cartel itself.

Now, the German attack—though it has been caused by the changed condition of France and Belgium (more or less stabilized currency) on the one side and the changed condition of Germany (expanding mar-

|                              | 1926        | 1925       | Per cent Increase |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| U. S. Steel Corp.            | 116,667,404 | 90,602,652 | 28.7              |
| Bethlehem Steel Corp.        | 20,246,167  | 13,858,196 | 46.0              |
| Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. | 15,149,094  | 9,954,494  | 52.1              |
| Inland Steel Co.             | 7,147,704   | 4,869,735  | 46.7              |
| Crucible Steel Co.           | 6,547,730   | 5,703,619  | 14.8              |
| Republic Iron & Steel Co.    | 5,065,022   | 3,813,484  | 32.8              |
| Wheeling Steel Corp.         | 5,006,460   | 4,073,295  | 22.9              |

Net Profits of twenty eight iron and steel companies, including the largest ones, for the year ended December 31, 1926, totaled \$202,282,897 compared with \$154,593,750 in 1925, an increase of \$47,689,147 or 30.8 per cent. (Journal of Commerce March 23rd). Several of the smaller companies show losses, but the few giant corporations make fabulous profits. Here are the figures:

|                  | 1926  | 1925  | 1914-19 | 1908-13 | 1902-07 |
|------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| Wages            | 43.52 | 44.71 | 33.34   | 35.54   | 30.47   |
| General expenses | 32.38 | 34.36 | 32.19   | 35.46   | 37.92   |
| Taxes            | 4.88  | 5.17  | 12.12   | 1.98    | 0.85    |
| Depreciation     | 5.98  | 4.84  | 4.14    | 5.22    | 5.72    |
| Interest         | 2.38  | 2.85  | 3.36    | 7.55    | 7.52    |
| Net for stock    | 10.86 | 8.07  | 14.14   | 14.25   | 17.52   |

We notice that in 1926 together with an increase of the "net for stock" from 8.07 for the period 1920-24 to 10.86 went a decrease in "labor's share" from 44.71 to 43.52. The corporation points out that this was due not to a lower wage but to "higher efficiency of labor" because of regular employment and labor-saving devices, in other words to more intense exploitation of labor. In fact, according to the company's data, the average wage in 1926 was slightly higher than in 1925, \$1844 against \$1828. This would mean an increase in wages of less than 1 per cent, whereas the

earnings increased more than 28 per cent. We call the attention of the A. F. of L. Executive to this fact and remind them of their noble resolution at the Atlantic City convention (1925) on labor's share in profits from increased labor efficiency. We see how splendidly it works in the case of the steel trust. It is because all the aggressive spirit that is forthcoming from the A. F. of L. bureaucracy is directed only against the left wing in the labor unions, while any resolution supposedly aimed at capitalist exploiters is mere cant or better a love serenade of an impotent.

More Millionaires. WASHINGTON, April 4.—"Prosperity" and deep slashes in taxes have produced the greatest crop of "millionaire incomes" ever known, income tax figures made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue disclosed. More than 9,000 persons strode into the ranks of Americans boasting annual incomes of \$50,000 and over during 1925.

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ket) on the other—was in itself a ruse to reach an agreement with the English industrialists. The matter is still pending, but curiously enough it developed lately an American angle.

WHEN the news of the formation of the steel cartel was published in the American press Mr. Gary, the chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation made a declaration that the cartel would probably help the steel producers in the U. S. and surely would not harm them. A few months later Mr. Gary complains of a severe and menacing competition of the European steel manufacturers "whose labor cost in production and transportation cost in delivery were materially less than those of the mills in the United States." The significance for American labor of this declaration was already pointed out in "The DAILY WORKER" of March 17 (see article "Drive Against the Wages of the American Workers") and it is but accentuated by the simultaneous announcement of the same gentleman that "no wage cuts were planned."

Mr. Gary is apparently considering at present the advisability for the steel trust to join the cartel. A side show of the affair is offered however by the stand of the head of the second largest steel producer in the U. S., Mr. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who has only words of praise for the cartel and refuses to see in it any source of worry to the American producers. It is because of his probable large investments in companies that are a part of the cartel?

WHETHER the foreign inroads in the steel trade of the U. S. producers are already of importance or not, the truth of the matter is that the world (chiefly European) competition begins to let itself felt and that it will constitute a new problem for American industry and commerce. It is already a "thorn in the side" of the iron pipe industry. Just recently Coolidge had to raise the tariff on iron ore from 75 to 112½ cents per ton (this time the competition comes from British India), whereas Mr. Gary complains of sharp price cutting in on various steel lines because of the German competition.

However, the earning of the steel companies in 1926 (as well as those predicted for the first quarter of 1927) prove that the home market is as yet capacious enough to guarantee high profits. Steel consumption in the United States is many times greater per head of population than in any other country and is steadily increasing. It grew from 360 pounds per head in 1900 to about 930 in 1926. The United States produced in 1926 39,000,000 tons of pig iron out of a total world production of 76,000,000 tons (51.3 per cent.) and 48,000,000 tons of steel ingots and casting out of a total world production of 91,000,000 tons (52.7 per cent.).

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Scab Bus Company Tries Welfare. NEW YORK (FP).—Bus drivers and dime collectors for the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. are to have 10% of the company's net earnings as an annual bonus, announces President F. T. Wood. The company's policy is definitely anti-union. The bonus will amount to only \$100,000 for 1,850 workers, or about a dollar a week if it were paid in the form of wage advances.

# Our China War

By WILLIAM PICKENS

Field Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WE called the Germans bad names when they threw a few long-distance shells into the streets of Paris, even tho they were at war with Paris. But the other day British warships and their invading American cousins bombarded the peaceful, non-combatant and innocent people of the Chinese city of Hankow. And on what pretext? Because, as they say, a single American missionary had been murdered. If we should grant that a white man was murdered in cold blood by a marauding Chinese mob, that could furnish no excuse whatsoever for the brutal murder of 2,000 Chinese by American and English warships. We have mobs in the United States, and when they turn to looting and murder somebody, our government does not shoot up their wives and children to pay for it. The Germans were at war with Paris; we are not even at war with China, and our shooting of their non-combatants as if they were dogs, was an act of savage revenge. We were, simply showing our might,—and damn the right! We had the big guns. We could get away with it. We did not care a fig how hypocritical it makes us appear when contrasted with our outcry against "German atrocities" (which never existed) a few years ago. We knew when we were exclaiming against the Germans, that we were not better than the worst of our enemies,—but we were simply bawling because the Germans had thought of poison gas before we thought of it. If we had only thought of it first, we would have put it down to our superior science and brains.

Every honest man must confess that some of the marvels of the present situation is HOW few foreigners have been killed or injured in this civil war in China. We wonder how on earth the fighting Chinese can keep from killing a lot of "dumb" missionaries who insist on staying in the way,—doubtless on the superiority of their military backing, rather than of the Lord. If these missionaries were really Christian, brothers to the Chinese, they would get out, for the time being, instead of standing around in the way, and so furnishing an excuse to their barbarous gun-boat commanders for slaughtering Chinese people when a single white man gets hit.

Altho the English and American naval commanders jumped quickly to the pretext that an American had been killed and a British soldier or two hurt,—we suspect that the real inspiration was to protect "Standard Oil's" "Soony Hill" at Nanking, and the vested interests of the British. And we at home are so full-witted that these fellows will get away with it: we will go on believing that our navy is on a sacred mission of the necessary protection of life. If they want to protect life, they would be taking the whites out of China to Manila or elsewhere, to stay until the Chinese war is over. That would be simpler and easier and cheaper, than standing by in the way, and making eternal enemies out of the Chinese by slaughtering their babies on the slightest excuse of injury to any European. As it is, instead of our protecting life there, we westerners are about the biggest menace to life that Nanking or the rest of China has ever seen. Even the Europeans in the city were in more actual danger from the bombardment than they had ever been in from the Chinese.

Very soon our militarists and capitalists and newspapers will have us all frothing at the mouth hating Chinese and prating about "Chinese atrocities," as if the world ever knew any greater atrocity than this wholesale and indiscriminate murder by British and American war vessels.

# The Letter-Box

Editor, Daily Worker.—The New Masses, recently went through a severe castigation at the hands of several of our "hard-boiled" comrades, and will, I personally believe that the criticisms were a trifling unjust, and in a few instances, absurd. I find that one has yet taken Mike Gold on the mat for a statement made in LOUD SPEAKER and OTHER ESSAYS.

Personally I have only the highest regard for Comrade Gold. He seems to be the only revolutionary writer the New Masses has that feels no hate, and expresses this hate in fiery words. But what about this statement? "Respectable heads borne on bloody poles are not as revolutionary as a hundred typewriters drumming out statistics and manifestos."

Has Comrade Gold become a peaceful evolutionist? Has he fallen for the bunk that has seduced Albert Jay Nock, Upton Sinclair, Charles E. Wood, James O'Neal, and a multitude of other "revolutionists" by ballot and for peaceful evolution? Lenin has said something about the writers who analyze from the outside, and Marx declared in the Communist Manifesto, "they (the Communists) openly declare that their ends can be achieved only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions."

I do not underestimate the value of manifestos and revolutionary propaganda. They will help to bring about the ultimate revolution. But the final success of the proletarians will not be by a manifesto. It is easy to declare that the existing putrid social order is at an end, but unfortunately the capitalists and their lackeys have also a mind on the matter.

What did Lenin say as an afterword to his State and Revolution? "It is more pleasant and more useful to live through the experience of a revolution than to write about it."

Joseph Kala, International Falls, Minn.

Peonage In The Golden State.

Editor, Daily Worker.—The unemployment situation is extremely acute in the agricultural districts of California, especially the cotton belts. Many Mexicans, whites, and Negroes are working for what they can eat. Some ranchers, taking advantage of the situation and the general distress, refuse to pay any money wages at all. They make arrangements with the local storekeeper to allow the employe a limited amount of credit. This practically enslaves the worker since he is unable to get enough money together to leave the district.

Where cash wages are paid, they are generally the very lowest figures possible. The competition for jobs is so keen that from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per diem is offered for a nine-hour day in the Palo Verde Valley.

Cotton pickers are urged to come into the valley in the fall. They are usually given just about enough work to keep themselves going until the cotton is harvested. When the cotton is gone (about February) a horde of broke, stranded agricultural laborers is on hand for the spring planting. Hence, although the ranchers pay \$1.50 per cwt. for picking, the crop is planted for practically nothing, the labor expense being practically negligible.

—JOHN OWENS, Ripley, Calif.

# SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 38 First Street, New York City.

# BOOKS

## MOTHER JONES AND THE MINERS.

—An Epoch In Labor History.

Autobiography of Mother Jones. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

Although written in the first person, this book is a series of flash-light pictures of the battles of the coal miners. The "principle" of law and order, the carefully cultivated theory that Americans are so very peaceful and reasonable, the notion that the stern battling for elementary human rights with rifles is something alien to American labor history, are so prevalent that it comes almost as a shock to find here an old woman boasting of her American citizenship, of which she says on the first page of her life story, "I have always been proud," and still standing before the West Virginia statehouse and telling the crowd of miners to save their money and buy guns.

The miners' struggle has never been a peaceful one. It cannot be. The operators resort to violence. Mother Jones, this old, old woman who survived her husband and children before she even entered the labor movement, and served in it then for half a century, rendered her final mature, unwilling judgment in Cooper Union, in the evening of her life, when, speaking for Rockefeller's slaves, she had to say: "The miners lost because they had only the constitution. The other side had bayonets. In the end, bayonets always win."

If it had not been for this involuntary militancy of the miners of America, if it had not been for the hundreds and thousands of cases, which Mother Jones saw and many of which she reports in her autobiography, of miners shot in the back, of miners clubbed to death, of miners burned alive with their wives and children as at Ludlow, of women raped and tortured and children beaten into unconsciousness by brutal, power-crazed company police in the uniform of the state or merely with the badges of the coal companies over their hard hearts, Mother Jones would not have been the figure she is today. It seems she started out to be a dressmaker.

But the legal lynchings that followed the Haymarket affair when she was forty-one years old, and her immersion immediately thereafter in the struggles of the United Mine Workers of America, then a rising, vigorous, rapidly growing union, made a labor leader of her. Her particular function in life came to be the driving onward of forlorn hopes. While helping some miner's wife to lay out for burial the children dead of filth from living in company houses, and malnourished from trying to live on the company's starvation wages, she would get a hurried call from some harassed local official, "For God's sake, come over to Roaring Branch, Pennsylvania," or it might be Hazleton, or Fairmont, West Virginia, or somewhere in Colorado, where the miners were heart sick, and broken with the long struggle, and ready to go back to work. And she would go, and with flaming words, and rich wit, bolster up the lagging courage, and send men back to face the terrors, the black death of starvation, the bloody brutal death at the hands of company gunmen, and the horror of a longer strike, which they must face, nevertheless, or suffer slower but even more certain destruction in the company's power, after a lost strike.

She tells of plenty of plain murder, like the shooting at Holly Grove, West Virginia, less known now than the Ludlow affair, but strongly resembling it, showing the same coal company tactics:

"The day before I arrived, an operator named Quinn Morton, the sheriff of Kanawha County, deputies and guards drove an armored train with gatling guns through Holly Grove, the tent colony of the miners, while they were sleeping. Into the quiet tents of the workers the guns were fired, killing and wounding the sleepers. A man by the name of Epstow rose and picked up a couple of children and told them to run for their lives. His feet were shot off. . . . No one was arrested."

Or this, a little incident at Stamford Mountain, West Virginia, forgotten now, covered up by the stories of so many more like it that have happened later:

"As I came nearer the miners' homes, I could hear sobbing. Then I saw between the stilted that propped up a miner's shack the clay red with blood. I pushed open the door. On a mattress, wet with blood, lay a miner. His brains had been blown out while he slept. His shack was riddled with bullets.

"In five other shacks men lay dead. In one of them a baby boy and his mother sobbed over the father's corpse. When the little fellow saw me, he said, 'Mother Jones, bring back my papa to me. I want to kiss him.'

"The coroner came. He found that these six men had been murdered in their beds while they peacefully slept, shot by gunmen in the employ of the coal company."

And Ludlow has been so often described that it cannot be repeated here. Is it any wonder that the miners of Illinois formally celebrate "Virden Day" every year, with parades and speech making, in memory of a battle rich in casualties, in which nevertheless miners were victorious, and drove from the state a trainload of armed gunmen and scabbers? Herrin only carried on a tradition old in the history of American coal mining.

Of course Mother Jones faced death too. She was convicted of murder once. Another time a plot was made to arrest her on a trivial charge, and burn her in the coke ovens—she would not be the first to burn in those ovens! Many times she was shot at. Once she stood with her back to a tree and defied two company skunks who had boasted they would like to hang her: "Here is the tree, and here is the old woman," but that time there were too many miners around for the rope to be useful.

She had her clashes with the miners' union officials too. In fact, the slow growth of a disillusion in the union bureaucracy is a feature of the book. Back in the old days, there were men like District President Wilson, in Pennsylvania.

"One by one he killed his chickens and his hogs. Everything he had he shared. He ate dry bread, and drank chocky. He knew every hardship that the rank and file of the organization knew. We do not have such leaders now."

And Organizer Miles Daugherty, at Shamokin. "When he quit work and drew his pay, he gave one-half of his pay envelope to his wife and the other half he kept to rent halls and pay for lights for the union. Organizers did not draw much salary in those days, and they did heroic, unselfish work."

Now union officials draw too much salary. International President Lewis gets his \$12,000 a year, and worse than that, District President Frank Farrington suddenly left his office last year when it was discovered he was drawing \$25,000 from the Peabody Coal Company.

In the preface to this book, Clarence Darrow defends International President John Mitchell—Mother Jones sees that he came into office poor, betrayed strike after strike, and died with a fortune of a million dollars—"He was not dishonest, but he had a weak point, and that was his love of flattery." Ah, but that million!

Mother Jones is not ready to think evil of labor leaders—she still believes in John Fitzpatrick, because he stood by Foster's side during the great steel strike. There is a chapter on the strike, in which she tells of their lives in constant danger, of the gunmen following them, of Foster's office in which no chairs could be permitted or the place would be raided as a "meeting," and of the shooting and bayoneting of workers, and workers' families.

The fact that Foster went on from this great object lesson to a place in the ranks of Communism, and Fitzpatrick retreated, beaten, from one step to another—this is not mentioned.

Neither is there one word in the book against John Lewis, directly or by implication, and as part of a group, and a new class of bureaucrat officials which she despises: In the last chapter, significantly entitled, "Progress in Spite of Leaders," she holds up to scorn the "modern leaders of labor" who "have wandered far from the thorny path of those early crusaders. Never in the early days of struggle would you find leaders wining and dining with the aristocracy; nor did their wives strut about like diamond-bedecked peacocks; nor were they attended by humiliated, cringing colored servants."

Could she have been thinking of John L. Lewis, dining last year in Springfield, with Peabody, the czar of the Illinois coal mines, at a feast where the principle speeches were for separate wage agreements and a cut in the miners' wages? Or of other little dinners of the sort?

Mother Jones is shown by her autobiography to be what Darrow says she is: An honest old woman, a warrior of flaming zeal and courage. Now she is very old, and the fight is more complex.

But workers who know the miners' history will have confidence that new leaders will arise, including new leaders of her own type. And, "The future is in Labor's strong, rough hands."

—JACK LEE.

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