

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. IV, No. 71. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1927. Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty. MR. JOHN H. WALKER, alias "Honest John" Walker, alias "Weeping Johnny" did not pay a single cent in income tax on the graft he is alleged to have received in return for his political activities in behalf of the election of Frank L. Smith, Samuel Insull's successful candidate for the United States senate from the state of Illinois.

INDIGNATION swelled within Mr. Walker's altruistic breast and this feeling was communicated to other labor officials whose motives in supporting capitalist politicians might be the target for popular suspicion unless the calumny cast upon Mr. Walker was buried beneath a mountain of trade union resentment.

TIME is a great healer and months after Mr. Walker had recuperated from the strain of serving the working class for the paltry sum of \$5,500 a year in addition to suffering severe soul-wounds from an unscrupulous enemy, he summed up enough moral strength to again write Senator Caraway after "Honest John" in proof of his honesty—

MR. WALKER dictated a letter to the senator in which he reminded him of his original accusation and contributed to the senator's sum total of general knowledge the information already alluded to.

KING FERDINAND of Rumania does not like to make his exit in winter evidently agreeing with the Irish poet who sang: "Sure the earth is hard as mortar; 'tis a cold time to die." The king is suffering from cancer.

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

(Continued on Page Two)

CHICAGO ARMED CAMP AS VOTERS FLOCK TO POLLS

Charge Democrats With Bombing Own Buildings

CHICAGO, April 5.—This is election day and in less than three hours after the opening of the polls more than half of the total registered vote of 1,146,400 had been cast, a record.

The first salute of the battle occurred early this morning before the opening of the polls when two democratic precinct headquarters in the 42nd ward on the north side were simultaneously bombed.

Meanwhile the two leading candidates, William Hale Thompson and William E. Dever, issued the customary pre-election prophecies regarding the certainty of victory.

Former Mayor Thompson, who is supported by Samuel Insull's creature, Frank Smith, who tried to steal with traction trust money a seat in the United States senate, prophesies thusly: "I tried to make a clean and decent fight, but Mayor Dever and his boss, George Brennan, would not permit it."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Selecting Hewitt Jury. JEFFERSON, O., April 5.—Preliminary arrangements are being made here today to draw another jury panel of fifty names, owing to the belief that the original panel of 75 will be insufficient to permit selection of a jury to try Floyd Hewitt, 18-year-old boy, charged with beating Fred Brown, Jr., 5, to death near Conneaut, February 14.

Court No Beauty Parlor. The attitude of a city magistrate on the feminine foible of powdering the nose, was heard throughout the corridors of the New Jersey Avenue Court in Brooklyn yesterday, when a pretty brunette attempted to perform the operation.

K. O. For Dempsey. TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion of the world, today won the first skirmish of his defensive fight against his former manager, Jack Kearns when Federal District Court Judge Joseph L. Bodine refused to set a date for trial of Kearns' breach of contract suit for \$600,000.

Protest Prison Goods. WASHINGTON, April 5. (FP).—Resolutions of the Central Labor Council protest against the proposed manufacture by inmates of the District of Columbia workhouse, of automobile license plates.

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

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

2,500 STRIKING PAINTERS WIN A NEW WAGE SCALE

Victory for 1500 Still Out Now in Sight

With more than 125 of the 175 boss painters having agreed to their demand for \$14 a day, instead of \$12, a complete victory for the 4,000 painters of Brooklyn who went out on strike Monday morning is in sight.

Over 2,500 men have already returned to work on the basis of the new wage scale, according to officials of the union, and the remaining workers are expected to win their demands momentarily.

Under these circumstances there is a serious possibility the injunction against the strikers will have only theoretical importance. Agreements With Individual Bosses. The present victory of the painters, in addition to the pay increase, is important because of the fact that the workers have refused to deal with the bosses' association.

More Sapiro Graft Exposed by Reed in Detroit Libel Suit

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

Leaving for the time being the examination of Sapiro's activities in the cotton belt, Reed swung into the wheat belt today. It was further revealed that Sapiro had "offered" his services to the American Farm Bureau for \$500 a month retainer and \$2,000 a year for expenses in addition to the bureau establishing and maintaining an office in Chicago with a stenographer to do the work, while Sapiro's name appeared on the letter heads of the bureau.

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

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

SHERIFF REFUSES TO ALLOW MINERS TO HAVE PICKETS

Braun Uses State Power To Help Scabbing

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

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

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

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

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

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

Armed Troops on Scene as Miners Hold Big Parade

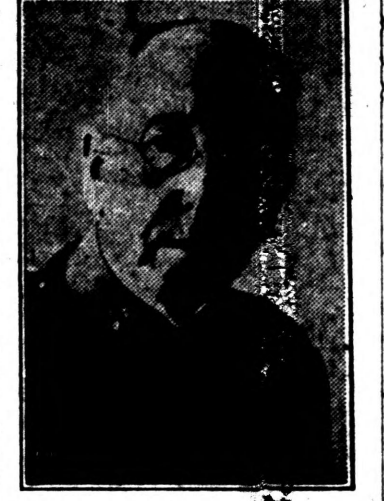
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 5.—Tens of thousands of miners throughout Pittsburgh district came out in demonstrations on April 1st despite the heavy rain. The demonstrations this year were much larger and were more enthusiastic.

The miners of Monongahela City and vicinity, three thousand strong, marched beginning with 4 o'clock in the morning from Monongahela city to Gallatin. The Gallatin mine is working on the open shop basis. The marchers reached Gallatin in time when the scabs were going into the mine for work.

Hapgood Speaks. In Avella the demonstration attracted 4,000 miners. In Cheswick Pa., 3,000 miners attended the mass meeting which was addressed by Powers Hapgood, Geo. Papcun, Tony Minerich and Citroli.

State troopers fully armed are scattered throughout the coal region but no interference was encountered during the demonstrations.

Professional Militarist Leads Regiment



Colonel Harold C. Snyder commands the newly organized sixth regiment of marines sent from Philadelphia to China.

France Desires to Keep Ships; Other States to Keep Men

WASHINGTON, April 5.—France's official refusal of the invitation of Coolidge and Kellogg to attend the three power arms conference as an observer, has arrived.

The French reply, the text of which was made public today by the state department, sets forth anew the reasons for France's refusal to participate fully in the disarmament talks.

France Keeps Ships. GENEVA, April 5.—France like England must think of her security," declared M. Boncour, French delegate, addressing the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Conference this afternoon.

Countries Line Up. The delegates of Jugoslavia, Rumania, Finland, Holland and Sweden announced their support of the French thesis in favor of limitation of total tonnage.

Italy Completes Anti-Russian Block; Offers Hungary Big Seaport. ROME, April 5.—A pact of friendship between Italy and Hungary was signed today by Premier Mussolini and Count Bethlen, Hungarian premier.

Move On Tientsin. SHANGHAI, April 5.—The Nationalists have begun their big drive northwards. They are sweeping along the Shanghai-Tientsin railway and are rapidly closing in on Suchowfu.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nationalists Continue Advance North Along Nanking-Tientsin Railroad

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

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

Prepare Third Regiment. In view of the increasingly grave situation, the third regiment of marines, now mobilizing, will follow the 6th regiment to China within a week, it was learned today.

Sixth Regiment Starting. The 6th regiment will sail on the transport Henderson from San Diego Thursday, it was announced. Officials admitted that the situation in north China is rapidly assuming the aspect of that in the war-torn Yangtze Valley, from which Americans are fleeing for their lives before Cantonese mobs.

Move On Tientsin. SHANGHAI, April 5.—The Nationalists have begun their big drive northwards. They are sweeping along the Shanghai-Tientsin railway and are rapidly closing in on Suchowfu.

Sinclair Conviction Is Upheld; Will Be Sentenced on Monday. WASHINGTON, April 5.—The conviction of Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil magnate, on one count, of contempt of the United States senate was confirmed today by Justice Hitz in district supreme court, and date of sentence was set for next Monday.

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

CLOAK CONTRACTORS RUN SWEATSHOPS; ENCOURAGED BY ANTI-UNION BOSSES

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

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

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

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

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

Lives of Many in Danger as Result Of Big Explosion

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

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

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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

GUNBOAT POLICY IN CHINA PLAYED AT BIG MEETINGS

Dunne, Moore, Sha Will Speak on Friday

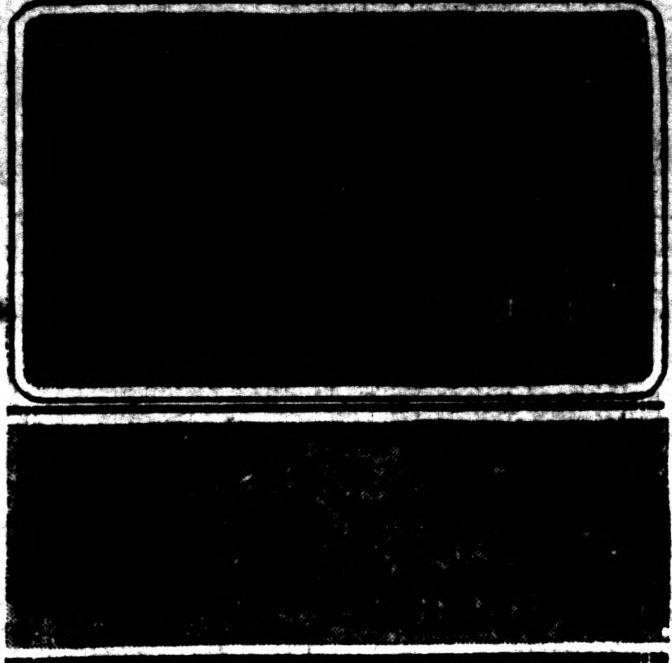
Workers of many races and political affiliations will gather at two mass demonstration meetings Friday to protest against the American policy of sending troops and warships to China under the cover of pretty words of peace.

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

Representative Speakers
Richard B. Moore of the American Labor Congress recently returned from the Brussels Anti-Imperialist Conference, S. Sha of the Kuomintang, S. M. Ghose of the Friends of Freedom for India, William F. Dunne, editor of The Daily Worker, Carl Weisberg, Robert W. Dunn, author of "American Foreign Investments" will be among the speakers at the meetings. The New York mass meeting will be held at the Central Opera House, 6th street and 3rd avenue, while the Brooklyn meeting will be held at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan avenue.

Boston Protests Too
BOSTON, April 5.—Scoring American imperialist intervention in China, Mexico and Nicaragua, a committee has arranged a mass protest meeting for Friday, April 8, at the Tremont Temple.
Fred T. Douglas is chairman of the Boston meeting.

Britain's Imperialist Troops in Shanghai



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

Czech Communist Party Hails the Revolt in China

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

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

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

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

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

A resolution was adopted against class "justice" in Hungary. The party congress then adopted a resolution in favor of the struggle of the miners and railwaymen and a message of greetings to the striking glass workers of northern Bohemia.

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

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

Leavenworth Manager Helps Convict Escape

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

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

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

CURRENT EVENTS

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

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

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

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

Allegheny Sheriff Prohibits Picketing

(Continued from Page One)

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

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

Strike At Moundsville

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

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

Mines Almost Stop.

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

KELLOGG FAVORS INTERVENTION IN CHI. CIVIL WAR

Mexico Sends Gunboats To Protect Nationals

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

The Coolidge favors a policy of watchful waiting. Kellogg is reported to be in favor recalling 2,500 marines from Nicaragua to defend the interests of the U. O. P. in (Neero).

Mayor Dever has warned Washington that Chicago will not tolerate interference by any outside power. The mayor issued the following statement: "The threat of Secretary of State Kellogg to dispatch an expeditionary force of 2,500 marines to this city is an insult to every law-abiding citizen in Cook County. Furthermore such a 'punitive force' would only serve to expatriate our best drink parlor proprietors who are already near the end of their patience. The armed forces of the city and their allies from the 'Valley' and Diversey Parkway are capable of taking care of the interests of foreigners. If the ruffians keep out of the path of the civil war they are reasonably safe. I warn secretary Kellogg that Chicago is not Cuba, Nicaragua or Haiti. Our forces shoot to kill."

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

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

Heavy Casualties Reported

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

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

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

As this dispatch is being written neither side was able to claim victory, tho both predicted it. Cicero decided to declare allegiance to Thompson and called all bootleggers between the ages of 18 to 60 to the colors.

Mexico Sends Note.

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

China Gives Tip For Tat.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.

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

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

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

Unemployment Big Passaic Problem; Hold Conferences

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

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

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

JAPAN WORKERS DRIVEN TO LEFT BY HARD TIMES

Strikes of Long Duration Waged by Unions

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

During the first half of the year there were 490 disputes of which 162 turned into strikes. The strike movement involved 36,117 workers. Comparing this with the same period of the previous year, the number of strikes increased by 105. The tactics adopted by the strikers considerably changed. The strikes of the past year were well organized. They were led for the greater part by trade unions mainly of the left wing.

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

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

Right To Organize.

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

Numerical Strength Growing.

During the past year the number of organized workers has considerably grown. The numerical strength of the left trade union centers—Hiogikay—has grown from 18,700 to 34,000, while Sodomay—the reformist organization—from 23,399 to 35,000.

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

The general total of organized workers in Japan, nevertheless continues to be very insignificant. Altogether there are 270,000 industrial workers, organized in trade unions and this out of a general total of approximately 4 1/2 million industrial workers.

Union Restaurant Is Labor Meeting Place

No matter what hour of the day you may drop in at Comrade Sollins' Dining Room, 223 East 144th street, near Second Avenue, you will always find your bunch, regardless of what bunch you belong to, furriers, cloak-makers, or other makers.

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

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

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

That ought to tell the story.



At the Unusual Price of **5** cents each

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The DAILY WORKER
33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK

FOREIGN WASTERS IN SHANGHAI WILL MISS OLD DAYS

NaNon Editor Raps Fake China News in Capitalist Papers

Kicking Coolies Will No Longer Be Luxury

WASHINGTON, April 5.—If extrajurisdictionality is doomed in China—and it seems so—we may as well be saying goodbye to the Shanghai we used to know. This refers to the foreign city. Don't mix it with the native one. The two are jam-up together, but that's the only thing they have in common. Native Shanghai is just a big Chinese city. There are plenty others like it. It may seem queer, to a stranger, as compared with New York or Chicago, but not a bit queer as compared with Soochow or Ningpo or Chansha or many other places in China. There's only one foreign Shanghai. It has some small-calibre imitations—one horse "treaty ports," scattered along the coast or up and down the big rivers—but to stack them up alongside Shanghai would be like contrasting Potunk or Dinkyville Junction with Manhattan.

The International Town.

Shanghai's international. It's independent of everybody and everything. It's run by the foreign consuls. They're mighty strict as to Chinese residents. Everybody's agreed on that proposition. Foreigners do about as they please. They're answerable to nobody except each to his respective consul. It may seem as if this would make the consuls bossy. Not so. A consul has too much sense to make himself unpopular by annoying his own countrymen. An American, for instance, is supposed to live in Shanghai subject to American laws. He doesn't care the flip of a copper for any other laws. He generally doesn't care much for America's, either. How, say, is his consul going to make him pay any attention to the Volstead Act? If a foreigner in Shanghai stows short of murder or burglary, he isn't apt to be interfered with. All this will be changed if extrajurisdictionality goes by the board. The foreigner in Shanghai, or anywhere else in China, will be yanked up in a Chinese court, if he does anything contrary to local peace and good order. To illustrate: It always has been considered among the God-given privileges of a foreigner in China to kick a rickshaw coolie if he felt like. Frequently he has felt like it.



The same rule used to prevail in Japan until the Japanese abolished extrajurisdictionality. Now the Japanese penalty for rickshaw coolie kicking by a foreigner is a two-year jail term, without the option of a fine, for the kicker. There's no foreign working class in Shanghai. It's a community of traders, managers, professional men and expert clerical help, with their wives and children. All the cheaper jobs are held by natives. Consequently the entire foreign population appears well-to-do. In fact, a great deal of it is exceedingly hard up. It's a great aggregation to live beyond its income. Racing Popular. Such amusements as the theatre naturally are almost wholly lacking. The Shanghai-ites make up for them by going extensively for such expen-

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

Frederick Moore, correspondent for the New York Times, came in for an especially strong drubbing at the hands of the Nation editor. "America hasn't any news service in China to speak of," he said. "The Associated Press has one man there and depends on Reuters for the rest of its news." (Reuters is the British news service, which corresponds to the Associated Press of this country. It has been helping the British Foreign Office in its attempt to drag the United States into a war against the Chinese Nationalist movement.)

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

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

No Joint Note. LONDON, April 5.—The "Big Three," Britain, Japan and the United States will not send a joint note of protest over the Nanking outrages to the Cantonese authorities, it was learned tonight from an authoritative source.

These things come high. Then, too, credit is almost unlimited. That's because Shanghai's a very difficult place to slip away from unostentatiously. Departures have to be taken by steamship, with plenty of preliminary notice.

A deadbeat can hardly flit, leaving a stack of unpaid bills behind him. Perhaps he can do it as a stowaway, but that's humiliating, and for a man with a family practically impossible. Too Much Credit. Credit, then, being so easy, it's overworked extensively. Anything from a cocktail up to a polo pony's readily to

be had by signing a "chit," which is a check or note, and "chits" have a way of piling up alarmingly. Many of the externally prosperous but really desperately hard-up Shanghai-ites who probably wouldn't shed many tears if the Cantonese wiped out the entire "international settlement," provided they'd contract to wipe out his "chits" with it. Shanghai's well equipped to resist a military attack from without, but mightily poorly able to stand much interference with its local supply of Chinese cheap labor.

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

BRINGING "PEACE" TO CHINA!



LABOR-SMASHING BILL IS BROUGHT BEFORE COMMONS

LONDON, April 5.—The strike-smashing measure that the government die-hards have long been threatening to introduce came up for its first reading last night. The measure not only makes general and sympathetic strikes illegal, but makes union members participating in them liable to civil damages. Severe restrictions on picketing are provided for in other clauses of the bill.

The first clause of the bill declared any strike illegal if it has "any object in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade concerned." The penalty is a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years. Strikers, if the measure goes through, will be forbidden to picket houses or factories. Picketing the home of a worker will be a criminal offence. The boycott and the exposure of any "individual to ridicule or contempt" are also made criminal offences.

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

MOSCOW WOMEN WORKERS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN SELF GOVERNMENT

MOSCOW, April 5.—Seventy-eight women delegates assembled at the delegate meeting of the Moscow Textile factory "Freed Labour" to discuss the coming elections to the Soviets. As practically every tenth woman worker in Russia is a delegate—the delegate meetings are significant as a social unit in that they support the party in carrying out the election campaign by means of influencing the masses of women workers and workers' wives to take an active part in the elections, to help choose the most worthy and most suitable members to the Soviets, and to combat the efforts of the internal hostile elements, like the kulaks, nepmen, etc., to get into the Soviets "their" own people.

More Interest Shown. The fact that in 1922 the percentage of women in town Soviets in the RSFSR was 9.8 per cent while in 1925 the percentage was already 19.5 per cent; women members of village Soviets in 1922 was 1 per cent, in 1925—10.1-2 per cent, shows the increased interest that women take in the political life of the country. I asked the woman organizer of this factory, how is it that these women do not seem to be worried about their home affairs? Have they no children at home to take care of? Mustn't they prepare meals for their husband and family? Have they no house duties at all that they can leisurely spend 2-3 hours after work at a meeting?

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

Cuban Congress Boycott Prevents Machado From Changing Constitution

HAVANA, April 5.—The Cuban congress was not opened today, as provided by the constitution, because there was not the two thirds majority of the members present in either house. The president's message was not read and his proposal for a constitutional reform cannot be considered.

Anna Louise Strong Speaking at Russian Affair Saturday Eve

Anna Louise Strong, prominent radical journalist, and author of "The First Time in History," who has just returned from Soviet Russia, will be among those who will speak briefly at the Russian entertainment being arranged by "The Rusky Golos" at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave., next Saturday evening, April 7. Arranged for the benefit of the John Reed Colony for the Homeless at Alexeyevka-on-the-Volga, the program will consist of music, singing, and ballet. Mischa Mischakoff, violinist, and Dora Bascher, gypsy song singer, are among those announced. Other features at the entertainment will be the showing of "The Frog Carina," a movie film being shown in New York for the first time; Albertina Rasch's ballet; and Alexander Chigvinsky, pianist.

REPORT COOLIDGE FRAMING ATTACK ON NATIONALISTS

Shanghai Exploiters Yelp For Troops

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Coolidge administration is being pulled hither and thither by capitalist groups that have conflicting interests in the Chinese situation. Spurred by the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, the outstanding members of which are representatives of the only interests that are trying to involve the United States in Mexico, the administration has apparently decided to protest against the alleged outrage against American nationals in Nanking ignoring the massacre of peaceable Chinese citizens by the savage bombardment of American and British warships.

Six Hundred For Seven. It is now definitely established that only seven foreigners lost their lives in the Nanking affair while at least six hundred Chinese were slaughtered by shells from the battleships. Washington believes that the appeal from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce demanding intervention was influenced by the British government which has a small auxiliary of society women here to reinforce by social affairs the efforts of male diplomacy to seduce the Americans into joint action against the Chinese nationalist government. And they have been successful.

Bombarding Washington. Under the influence of the British experts, American naval commanders and consuls are literally bombarding Washington with appeals for intervention. The result of the pressure is the decision of the administration to send a protest note to Great Britain. Coolidge is said to fear that joint action with Britain would arouse the sleeping anti-British prejudice in this country that has been the nightmare of capitalist politicians here for generations.

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

Order to Evacuate. All Americans in western China, even as far as the Tibetan border, have been ordered to evacuate by Consul Adams at Chungking. General Liu-Hsiang has assumed full responsibility to protect American lives and property at Chungking. The nervous tension among foreigners at Tsinanfu has relaxed, according to a dispatch from Consul Swaney. He said 171 American had been evacuated and 215 remain.

A labor delegate from Canton has arrived in Hankow. One of the members is Earl Browder, member of the Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. Marines Fire at Workers. American marines at Chungking, opening fire with riot guns on Chinese workers which resulted in the wounding of three Chinese. Admiral C. S. Williams, commanding the Asiatic fleet, advised the Navy Department today.

The Americans were part of an armed force from the U. S. Gunboat Monocacy, which had been placed aboard the American steamer Chinan to protect it. The vessel was attacked by Chinese sampans, loaded with local agitators. 1,600 More For China War. SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 5.—Concentration of marines in San Diego preparatory to sailing to China was in full progress with 1,600 additional men expected to arrive today. Final western detachments are expected to reach here tomorrow.

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

By I. LAZAROVITZ. (Member of Labor Journalists Class, Workers School.) Necktie workers of greater New York are still slaving 50 hours a week, while furriers and workers of other needle trades have almost all established the 40-hour week. Conditions under which necktie workers produce are so bad that a few years in a shop makes a man puffy for a sanitarium "visit,"—if he has the means to make such a visit. Starvation Wages. Wages are as low as possible in spite of the high cost of living. Here are a few examples: Knitters (the mechanics of the trade) earn from \$20 to \$26 per week. Steamers \$15 to \$25. Operators \$15 to \$20. Finishers \$12 to \$15.

Last week in a Broadway shop, the employer advertised for a steamer. Although he needed only one steamer, eight or ten applied for the job. The boss picked out a man of about 30 years. During lunch time I learned that the man took the job for \$22 per week. On my questioning him as to whether he has a family and whether he can get along on \$22, he told me his story.

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

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

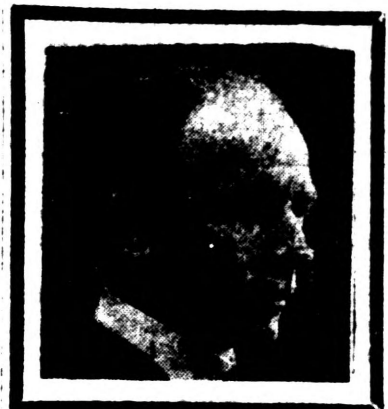
One day he found in his pay envelope the message: "Your service is no more required." After asking his boss why he was fired, he was told that the firm needs production and that he cannot give it.

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

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

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

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



Build up the Official Opposition

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

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

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

DAILY WORKER! 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. 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.

LEADERS IN CHINA'S REVOLT



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

Subscription Rates: By mail (in New York only): \$9.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$3.00 per year \$1.50 three months

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

The Chinese Liberation Movement Goes to the Left

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

Article III. By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

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

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

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

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

The representatives of the labor unions came into conflict with the middle class elements in the Kuomintang for three reasons: 1. IN the strike movements which took place following the victories of the Peoples Armies, and which were directed principally against foreign enterprises, the workers nevertheless had to struggle against Chinese capitalists who were either members or supporters of the nationalist movement. This created a situation whose difficulties and contradictions were obvious. These contradictions were sharpened by the attitude of the right wing members of the party committees who in some instances took the side of the Chinese bosses against the workers.

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

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

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

against the Kuomintang government. What is meant by the national liberation movement to be understood clearly when it is known that as early as 1925 in 24 districts of the province of Honan there were 400,000 members of the "Red Peasants"—peasant defense organization.

The Kuomintang Second Army was defeated by Wu Pei Fu because the peasants had lost confidence in the right wing leadership of the Kuomintang. The class struggle in the villages and countryside was becoming more acute, the Kuomintang was losing influence among the peasantry in exact proportion as it failed to aid it in this struggle and it failed to aid the peasantry in the struggle in exact proportion to the influence of the right wing in the government. Since the right wing leadership was endangering the whole movement the left wing had to act. It secured control of the Kuomintang and consequently of the government at a special conference and Wang Ching Wei, the leader of the left wing and the most skillful organizer in the party, was brought back into the central committee of the party.

3. THE right wing did not want to use the economic struggles of the workers as part of the revolutionary fight against imperialism, nor did it wish to have the army directly under the control of the leading committees of the party. Its idea of the army as separate and apart from the rest of the movement was a continuation of the old militarist policy and against the interests of the mass movement. In a number of cases this arbitrary conception of the role of the army created great friction between it and the mass of the population and weakened the will of the workers and peasants to support the military wing of the movement.

THE left program adopted at the special conference likewise corrected this grave error and resulted in raising greatly the morale of both the soldiers and the masses when given practical application. The Chinese liberation movement, relieved of the dead weight of control by elements ready to sacrifice the interests of the workers and peasants for a temporary compromise with imperialism and its agents, launched the great drive which has made so much recent history and this in turn released reserves of force which the right wing had been afraid to call upon.

DRAMA

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

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

The plays will be presented in the following order: April 13-14-15: "Strasti Mordasti," by Maxim Gorky; "The Grove," Geo. Middleton; "The Proposal," Anton Chekhov. April 16-17-20: "Chelkash," Gorky; "The Riders to the Sea," J. M. Synge; "The Flattering Word," Geo. Kelly. April 21-23-24: "The Witch," Chekhov; "The Will O' the Wisp," Doris Halman; "The Dear Departed," Stanley Houghton. As added attraction on April 13, 16 and 21, Lola Marie Santro will present "The Dance of the Hammer and Sickle." The International Workers Aid will share in the proceeds of the nine performances. Workers of Chicago are especially urged to attend.

Broadway Briefs

"Fiesta," Michael Gold's drama of the Mexican revolution will open tonight at the 52nd Street Theatre. A testimonial performance will be given at the Mansfield Theatre Sunday night, April 24, in honor of Ossip Dymov, who celebrates his twenty-fifth anniversary as an author. The program will be all Russian to be presented by leading players of the Russian and Yiddish stage. Murray Phillips, a theatrical casting agent will present "One Glorious Hour," an adaptation from the German of Gerhardt Falkenberg, at the Selwyn Theatre April 14. Ulrich Haupt is directing the play. "Lady Do," will not open next Mon-

LOUIS SIMON

In "Bye Bye Bonnie" at the Cosmopolitan Theatre.

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

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

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

The Struggle Sharpens in the Coal Fields.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Demand Withdrawal of All American Armed Forces From China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In an effort to secure a united front in the fight against American imperialism. That the United States recognize the Nationalist Government, that it withdraw its marines and gunboats from China, that it keep out of a war to protect British interests in the Far East are some of the demands voiced in the message.

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

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

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press). How the vacuum cleaner extracts gold from old carpets is revealed in the financial report of the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co. for 1926. The year's profit of \$1,879,397 meant a return of about \$1,897 on each dollar put into the company when it was founded in Eureka is the largest producer of vacuum cleaners. Its production of about 280,000 cleaners is estimated at 27 per cent of the entire yearly output. Its plant is being enlarged to make 2,000 machines a day. Over 60 per cent of Eureka sales are on the installment plan.

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

The Eureka company looks upon the 16,000,000 homes now using electric power and the 10,000,000 to be added in a few years as a market which will make its present profits look small. Today about 6,500,000 homes are using vacuum cleaners. About 51-2 cents out of each consumer dollar spent for Eureka cleaners goes into the company's profit bag.

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

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

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

Postum Cereal Co. is another Wall Street food trust coming gold out of the nation's food products. Its 1926 report shows a profit of \$11,317,442 after fixed charges and federal taxes. This gives the owners a return of \$7.71 on each share of common stock.

Postum Cereal's 1,467,365 shares of common stock are carried at \$7,941,142, giving them a value of little more than \$5 a share. This would make the year's profit about 150 per cent. But as there is also a stock dividend of 100 per cent in 1923 to be taken into account it appears that the owners of Postum Cereal in 1926 took a profit of about 300 per cent on their investment.

In addition to Postum, well-known products of this company include Grape-Nuts, Post's Bran Flakes and more recently Jell-O. The operating profit of the company absorbed 28 cents out of each \$1 paid for its products at wholesale.

Negro Rental Agents Exploit Own Race in Overcrowded Harlem; Landlord Wins. (By a Colored Worker Correspondent) Labor Journalism Class, Workers' School. Negro rental agents have been a vicious factor in the Harlem housing situation from the start. They prey on colored workers, taking advantage of the limited housing area available for this group to force rents up.

In New York, as in other cities, the great crowd of Negro workers are massed in undesirable sections. The Harlem agent saw in this social ban a chance for money making. His method is simple and always the same. He looks for an owner eager for bigger profits. "If you will turn out your white tenants and let me put in colored people, I will get you three dollars more a room," he urges.

Calverton Will Debate Kelly Miller On Church

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

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

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AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse 52nd St. Thea. 296 West - Col. 7293. A DRAMA OF MEXICO. FIESTA. BY MICHAEL GOLD.

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. 3 Ave. N.Y. 8-30. Mals. Wed. and Sat. 2ED HARRIS Presents 'SPREAD EAGLE' by George S. Brooks & Walter E. Lister

EARL CARROLL Vanities. Earl Carroll Thea. 7th Ave. & 50th St. Mals. Thurs. & Sat. 2-10

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street. Mals. Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat. What Anne Brought Home A New Comedy Drama

HAMPDEN'S THEATRE. 42nd St. at Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. WALTER HAMPDEN in CAPONSACCHI

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GUILD THEA. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:15 Mals. Thurs. and Sat. 2-15

NED MCCORB'S DAUGHTER. Wed. and Sat. The Silver Cord. John Golden

TIMES SQ. THEA. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:15 Mals. Thurs. and Sat. 2-15

CRIME. Thea. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:15 Mals. Thurs. and Sat. 2-15

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BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THE DAILY WORKER DRIVES DEPARTMENT STORE OFFICIALS INTO FRENZY; ONE ARREST

CLEVELAND — A big Cleveland department store, The Bailey Company, has felt the hand of the Workers (Communist) Party. A shop bulletin has appeared and the company is in a rage.

Conditions in this department store are no different from the other large stores in the city or country. The workers pay 80 per cent. women and girls are earning from \$12 to \$15 a week, some of them who are below 16 years of age no more than \$10. During the sales the workers have to work extra hours and get nothing for it. If they work till 8 P. M., they are presented with 50 cents for supper; but the managers take good care that they leave a few minutes before 8 so as to save the money of the company.

The porters have to work till late at night and get nothing for the work. These conditions are appalling, and the Workers (Communist) Party, seeing that the trade unions of this city are doing nothing to organize the help in the department stores, and aid them in improving their conditions, decided to take steps to wake up these workers and rouse them to organization.

Handed to Workers. The Party issued a bulletin called the "Bailey Worker," which was distributed by a well-known woman comrade of the Party. When she began distributing it to the wage-slaves as they rushed into the store in the morning, she was accosted by the company watchman, who called her a Bolshevik and asked why she did not leave that job to the American Federation of Labor. "For the simple reason, that A. F. of L. is not doing it," was the reply. "If you don't move away from here, I'll call the cops," was the threat, which was ignored. Within a few minutes, the comrade was surrounded by several detectives, who took her to the station. There she was subjected to a grilling. "What are you wasting your good time on

PRISON LABOR MENACE TO TRADE UNIONS; SHOULD BE COMBATTED

By S. WYNN. The problem of prison labor has arisen again of the order of the day. From year to year more prisoners are being exploited for little or nothing and the undertakings are making a great deal of profit.

According to the data supplied by the United States Census Bureau there are 202,545 persons incarcerated in the penal institutions of this country. About half of that sum are sentenced to "hard labor." Hard labor has been the means of political corruption and private profits for some individuals under that system of society.

No Census Taken. We must remember that no real census of the number of convicts sentenced to "hard labor" who are engaged in producing commodities for private profit has ever been made. On the inaccurate report of 1922 out of 7,105 convicts in penitentiaries alone, there were 47,199 engaged in the manufacture of goods for the markets and for private profits.

Three systems of transferring prison laborers to prison labor contractors are used in various states. Kentucky, Alabama, Maryland, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Delaware, Virginia, New Hampshire, and Maine, use what they call contract system, under which the state sells the labor of the convicts to the contractors for a little sum of money per day. "Piece Price" System. The states of Connecticut, Wyoming, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Vermont, Indiana, Nebraska and Massachusetts, use what is known as the "piece price" system, under which the contractor pays the state an agreed price for each piece or article made by prisoners.

Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Texas, Iowa, North Dakota, Kansas, California, Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina, Illinois and South Dakota use the "public account" system, buying all raw materials, manufacturing and marketing the goods. The contractors of prison labor exploitation escape all the risks and make an assured profit.

16,000,000 Work Shirts. It reached the point, that many manufacturers are building different kinds of factories in prison by prison labor and operated with prison labor. In 1923 one single contracting firm produced in 17 prison factories it controls about 16,000,000 work shirts. Other small firms produced millions of overalls, children's play suits, underwear and women's house dresses. All those millions of garments went on the market under a cheaper price than that of unionized labor products.

In Massachusetts there is now a bill in the legislature that provides the right of the state to transfer prisoner mechanics from one part of the country to another if necessary. Prison labor is a very urgent problem before the American labor movement and a solution must be found. Instead of building new prisons we must build schools and improve the economic conditions, so that the crime wave may diminish.

A. F. L. Insurance Co. Elects Its Officials; No Policies Out Yet

WASHINGTON, (FP).—International, national, state and local labor organizations holding the \$750,000 stock of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., organized within the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor, have held a meeting in Baltimore and chosen officers to conduct the business. No insurance policies have yet been written.

As now revised, the officers are: president, Matthew Wolf of the Photo Engravers; vice-president and western representative, Geo. W. Perkins of the Cigarmakers; treasurer, Martin F. Ryan of the Railway Carmen; secretary and assistant treasurer, Luther C. Steward of the Federal Employees; insurance manager and vice-president, James C. Maddrell; actuary and vice-president, Rainerd B. Robbins.

On the executive committee are: Well, Steward, Perkins, Ryan, W. D. Mahon of the Street Railway Employees, Thos. E. Burke of the Plumbers and James Maloney of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

The board of directors includes the executive committee and Thos. F. Flaherty of the Post Office Clerks, E. E. Milliman of the Maintenance of Way Employees, Thos. C. Cashen of the Switchmen, Jas. M. Lynch of the Typographical Union, Wm. H. Johnston of the Machinists, Pos. N. Weber of the Musicians, A. A. Myrup of the Bakery Workers, Morris Sigman of the Ladies' Garment Workers, T. A. Rickert of the United Garment Workers, Wm. P. Bowen of the Bricklayers, Philip Beck of the Lithographers, W. P. Clark of the Flint Glass Workers, A. J. Kugler of the Brewery Workers, Peter J. Brady of the Federation Bank & Trust Co., Jos. H. Woodward, consulting actuary, and Hope Thompson, general counsel for the company.

1,500 Plumbers' Helpers Insist On Union Rights

1,500 plumbers' helpers of Brooklyn and Queens packed the auditorium of the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., last night and expressed determination to carry on the strike of the men which began last Friday, to a successful finish.

Ranks Growing. C. E. Miller, president of the Plumbers' Helpers' Union, which is now negotiating with the United Association of Plumbers of the A. F. of L. for a charter, announced from the platform that hundreds of men are now joining the organization. The initiation fee will be raised to \$5 on Wednesday night.

Demands To Bosses. A decision to send the formulated demands of the union to the Master Plumbers' Association was made at the meeting last night, and the communication will be forwarded to the employers today. The fundamental demands of the workers call for recognition of their union; a \$9 a day wage, with double time for overtime; and a 40-hour week.

Meanwhile a lockout of 1,000 plumbers by the bosses of Queens is being expected momentarily as a result of the strike of 1,500 plumbers in Brooklyn Monday. According to officials of the association this action will be made necessary by the agreement between the bosses of the two boroughs whereby the members of each organization are bound to pay the same wages.

Fur Union Right Wing Trades Away Workers' Victory for Boss' Aid

Charges that the reactionary officials of the International Fur Workers' Union in agreements just made with the fur bosses had forfeited the rights of workers that it had taken years to achieve in return for co-operation in smashing the Furriers' Union, were made yesterday by Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board.

For aid to be given the entrenched officialdom of the International in their efforts to force registration of workers the bosses are to have the right of "piece work" and "standards of production." Wage schedules will also be determined by the manufacturers, it is charged, with the result that the influence of the workers on the job will finally disappear.

Leaflet Explains. Precise details of the deal made by the officials of the International and the bosses are contained in a leaflet which will be distributed in the fur market today by the Joint Board.

Restaurant Owner Howls That Strike Causes Him Damage

GARY, Ind.—The hearings in the injunction suit brought by Michael Magioudis, proprietor of the Delmar Cafe, Gary, against the Culinary Workers' Union, Local 241, Gary, continued 3 days before Judge Critch of the Superior Circuit Court at Hammond, Ind.

Attorney Rose officially represents the plaintiff. Back of the case is, however, the Restaurant Keepers' Association, formed recently in Gary, Ind.

Damages vs. Damages. The plea of the restaurant keepers for an injunction was made on the basis that their business was damaged because of the picketing by the union. The culinary workers countered with the declaration through the officials of the union, Frank Foley, the business agent and B. Borsoff, the president of the local, that the consideration of the health of the men and women employed in the restaurant and their general welfare is far superior to the selfish interests of some greedy restaurant keeper.

The union officials and the pickets, while denying "conspiracy to cause damage," did not hesitate in the course of their testimony to state that they would continue picketing even if they knew that by so doing they are causing damage to the plaintiff.

The testimony by the union brought out that the 7-day week, long hours of work, and low wages cause uncalculable damage to the health of the restaurant workers.

Demanding More Pay. MELBOURNE, Australia (By Mail) (FP).—The Waterside Workers' Federation is claiming increased rates of pay for overtime worked on the various wharves on the Australian coast. The present rates for overtime are: 5 p. m. to 12 midnight, 90 cents per hour; 12 midnight to 8 a. m., \$1.08 per hour. The federation is claiming increases to \$1.06½ and \$1.42 respectively. The present rate for ordinary time (71 cents per hour) is to remain unaltered. The federation is also claiming straight-out preference for unionists for its members.

MCGRADY RAGES AT COMMITTEE OF A HUNDRED

Appears at Its Meeting, Wants Jail for Labor

The Committee of One Hundred for the defense of the Imprisoned Needle Trades Workers, which met late yesterday afternoon at the Civic Club, 103 East 16th St., for the purpose of electing an executive committee and planning its campaign for the raising of funds, was heatedly assailed by Edward F. McGrady, representing the American Federation of Labor, and Abraham Beckerman, manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, who were given the courtesy of the floor to voice their opposition to the relief work which the committee has planned.

An attack on the personnel of the committee and its object was also made by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in a letter which was read by Julius Hochman, one of the International's vice-presidents.

Only For Relief. Altho the Committee of One Hundred in its official announcement, and thru the statements of several individual members, had made it clear that it has been organized to raise funds for the relief of the families of those furriers and cloakmakers who are in jail for their strike activities, Sigman, in his letter which was read by Hochman says "we will reserve the right to expose the committee, at every opportunity, for its supine willingness to be used as a tool, in the name of humanity, by a group of cowardly rascals."

Julius Hochman was voted permission to read Sigman's letter, which was full of references to the left wing "gangsters" whom the committee was in danger of helping, and which quoted the recently published "statement" from the four cloakmakers who denounced the raising of funds for themselves or their fellow prisoners. Beckerman's object in coming to the meeting, he said, was because he "would not want to see anyone so misguided as to become part of the underworld; or start a fund to support gangsters."

McGrady Up. To most of the committee members this most astounding address was a great surprise. But they received an even more bitter attack from Edward F. McGrady who had made several attempts to get the floor and was now voted an opportunity to speak his mind.

"You are allying yourself with the underworld," McGrady bellowed at the committee. "Mind your own business. . . . The American labor movement doesn't want outsiders in injecting yourself, you might as well know we have raised the banner of Americanism versus Communism."

The Old Formula. In repeating this slogan, McGrady made a slip and said "We have asked the workers to choose between Americanism or Socialism" but he turned back to the proper formula and went on enumerating the various brands of criminals belonging to the left wing forces.

"I congratulate you on the company you find yourself in. As for me, I am going to leave." (Picking up his hat and coat he stalked out).

What About Men Jailed? Several others in the right wing delegation wanted to talk, but the committee refused to listen to any more speeches. Chairman Arthur Hays again stated the objects of the committee and asked Hochman whether Morris Sigman was attempting to prevent the committee from giving relief to the innocent men in jail because they refused to ask help from the International.

Hochman Dodges. Hochman started to make another speech on this point and when Mr. Hays demanded a "yes" or "no" answer, Hochman refused to reply.

Marion Meyers Relieved. SIOUX FALLS, S. D. April 5.—Marion Meyers, University of South Dakota co-ed, today left the state penitentiary here, having completed her month's sentence for breaking into the First National Bank at Vermillion. Miss Meyers was allowed five days off her sentence for good behavior.

Parents' League Meets April 7. CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—The North-West Side Parents' League will meet Thursday, April 7, at 8 p. m., at 3301 LeMoine St., cov. Spaulding (in the basement of the church). Reports will be given by the officers of the League on the school situation in Chicago. All parents of the north-west side, whether they are members of the organization or not, are welcome to the meeting.

Charles W. Morse and Sons Are Free Of Fraud Charges

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

The four were indicted in April 1923, on charges of defrauding investors in the sale of the "United States Steamship Co." stock. The three sons were tried last October and the jury disagreed.

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

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

Employers' Lobby Has Fake Worker Delegate But Nice Trick Fails

CHICAGO, (FP).—Employers' lobbyists of Springfield had a bad time of it when their carefully coached "representative of the workers" was shown up as a fraud in the Illinois legislative hearings on the women's 8-hour bill. As a result the bill was recommended for passage by a vote of 17 to 5. The Illinois State Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter describes the victory as follows:

The action of the committee was taken after extended hearings. On March 23 the time was given wholly to opponents of the bill except for a few moments during which Miss Wiszowaty, a member of Electrical Workers' Local Union of Chicago, completely upset the employer's bill by proving certain of their statements to be absolutely untrue.

Surprised Fakers. Miss Wiszowaty's appearance was a surprise. Miss Wilberna Ayers had claimed to represent the women and girls employed by the Automatic Electric Co. at Chicago. They were opposed to the bill, according to the positive statement made by Miss Ayers. Miss Ayers seemed very sure of her ground and the merchants and manufacturers who were present grinned smugly as she spoke her piece.

Had Names. Then Miss Wiszowaty, a pretty, pleasant mannered young girl, appeared on the scene. "I work at the plant of the Automatic Electric Co.," Miss Wiszowaty informed the committee, "and I am authorized to speak for the other women and girls employed at that plant. We favor the women's 8-hour bill and we ask you to vote for it. Here is a petition signed by more than a hundred of my fellow workers asking you to pass this bill. I do not know Miss Ayers. This signed petition proves that the girls want the bill enacted."

The crowd of manufacturers, superintendents and foremen looked at each other uneasily. A motion that the bill be reported with a recommendation that it "do pass" was adopted by a vote of 17 to 5.

James Rowen Not to Be Deported Court Finds; Retains Naturalization

A legal decision of primary importance to the labor movement was secured from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the 9th District in the case of Rowen vs. the United States of America.

Rowen, a naturalized Englishman, was a member of the I. W. W. and convicted along with Hayward and other members of the I. W. W. in 1919. His citizenship papers were taken from him in Spokane on the ground that he had fraudulently obtained them by concealing his disloyalty to the United States at the time of making his declaration, i. e. that he had hidden motives in applying for citizenship. The government endeavored to prove this fact that five years afterwards he had joined the I. W. W. and in 1917 took part in a strike.

The Circuit Court of Appeals held that too long a time had elapsed between the securing of citizenship papers and his joining the I. W. W. and that it was impossible to prove any fraudulent concealment. The case was fought by Attorney August Lewis of San Francisco, the foremost champion of civil liberties and the cause of labor on the Pacific Coast.

Had this case been lost, the way would have been open for the revoking of citizenship papers and deportation of naturalized citizens who might for one reason or another be deemed "undesirable citizens."

Rowen was the leader of the "Emergency Program" held in the I. W. W. in 1924.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Labor Faker Mulcts Union of Thousands In Phoney Bond Deal

(Special to Daily Worker.) PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 5.—The DAILY WORKER carried several reports about the failure of the Pittsburgh Brotherhood Bank. Further investigations reveal astounding facts. Kelly, the well known reactionary official of the carpenters' union took \$37,500 of the Carpenters' Union funds and put them into the pool to buy the fake bonds.

This was done without the consent and knowledge of the official district board of the carpenters' union Patton who was one of the three who slugged Powers Haggood, progressive leader of the U. M. W. A. at the Indianapolis convention, signed a note, notwithstanding the fact that he was not worth a cent. He made an effort to deny his signature but under pressure he was compelled to admit that the signature was his. Beatty, the well known Pittsburgh spy while president of the bank, forced through loans amounting to \$14,000. He threatened to resign as president of the bank if these loans were not given to his "friends." The \$14,000 were given on notes which turned out to be worthless paper.

Mysterious Bonds. The secretary of banking, Cameron, stated to the joint committee on reorganization of the bank and the Pittsburgh C. L. U. representatives, that "he did not like the directors of the bank, that is the reason why he examined their accounts twice as often as he did those of other banks. The bank failed as a result of a number of crooked deals which terminated in an attempt to buy some mysterious bonds amounting to \$800,000. These bonds were supposed to be bought at the reduced rate of \$320,000. The money was turned over to a man by the name of Knapp who disappeared with the money and never delivered the bonds.

Birds of a Feather. Knapp was found guilty and was sentenced to a jail term and to a fine. It is remarkable that in this district besides the high labor officials a ex-superintendent of Carnegie Steel Works in Braddock also took part. This steel man is Mr. Dinkey a brother-in-law of the infamous Charley Schwab who is now leading the open shop against the U. M. W. of A. and whose record dates back from 1892 in the Homestead strike. Dinkey "invested" \$150,000 in the pool to purchase the alleged liberty bonds, which McGrady, Nelson, Redmond and Kelly were to get from Knapp. McGrady, was well known to be one of the worse labor baiters in Pittsburgh.

Fakers Pull Wires. The assistant district attorney was about to nolle prosequere the cases against McGrady, Kelly, Redmond and Nelson after Knapp was made the goat and sentenced to jail. It was due only to the vigorous protests raised by the Central Labor Council of Pittsburgh that the assistant district attorney did not dare to carry on his scheme and made a promise to persecute the case.

It is remarkable that D. J. Davis who was chairman of the Board of Directors of the bank and who is also chairman of the banks' reorganization committee did not explain why the officers of the bank were allowed to indulge in such deals.

Seamen Have New Scale. SYDNEY, Australia (By Mail) (FP).—Seamen in Australia have a new scale of wages. Boatsmen's wages range from \$77.40 to \$82.20 ordinary seamen, \$48.20 to \$58.80, according to age; donkeymen and firemen drivers, \$91.80; greasers, ordinary firemen and storekeepers, \$87; trimmers, \$77.40; firemen's assistants, \$54 to \$58.80, according to age. The rates of pay are subject to adjustment according to the rise and fall in the cost of living. Hours at sea are eight per day, from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m. with overtime at the rate of 66 cents per hour. When ashore in port men receive payment for meals and lodgings, while 14 days' holiday on full pay annually are granted.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 5.—William Halligan, 17, student at the Camden Town Friends' Academy, attempted suicide today by shooting himself through the chest in a shack back of the school. Police took the boy to Cooper Hospital where his condition is regarded as serious. Halligan left a note addressed to his parents, reading: "I'm sorry to leave you this but I was tired of living."

WHY WHAT

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Blood Flows in Berlin

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

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

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

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

On the same day 400 fascists held maneuvers at Trebbin, a nearby town. Both groups returned to Berlin on the same train. The brave 400 fascists attacked the 26 Communists. They beat them with sticks and flagpoles; they threw heavy stones at them; they fired revolvers into the small group of unarmed workers. The police at the railway station of Lichterfeld-Ost, where the fascist pogrom took place, did not lift a finger. Twenty of the Communists were wounded. Six of them had to be taken to the hospital. From the Lichterfeld-Ost station the fascists went on to Berlin with the cry: "Kill the Jews!" They beat up people in the streets.

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

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

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

At the head of the R. F. B. lines stood half a dozen of Sunday's victims with bandaged heads. In front of them was a line of green police on horseback. The streets were full of police in uniform and plain clothes. From the side streets there came pouring in R. F. B. workers in uniform, on foot and in motor trucks. They carried red banners and placards.

"Down with the fascist terror!"
 "Workers, defend yourselves on May 8!"
 "Prepare against the danger of international war!"
 "Down with fascism and reaction!"
 "Our blood shall not flow in vain!"
 Behind each contingent of R. F. B. workers came a truckload of green police. The brass bands scattered along the R. F. B. line struck up the Internationale and the demonstration began to move, thousands of voices taking up the words, thousands of heads bared under the arclights of Berlin's polished streets.

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

An excited young man started to run about among the front lines of the workers, urging them to push on faster. The leader of the R. F. B. said:

"Be careful! He is a provocateur!"

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

"Down with the fascists!"
 "Down!"
 "Down!"
 "Down!"

The police sabres flashed in the air. Some one screamed.

"Dogs! Fascists!"
 "Murderers!"

A shot rang out. The mass at the head of the demonstration began to scatter. Several more shots were fired. Voices began to shout:

"Weiter! Weiter!"
 "Keep together and march on!"

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

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

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

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

"Weiter! Weiter!"

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

"Rot, Front! Rot! Front! Rot! Front!"

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

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

Net results of the day: one dead, forty wounded.

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

The workers are going to hold another demonstration in Lichterfeld-Ost tonight to protest against the white terror. The Communist Party has publicly pointed out the connection of this week's events with the fascist preparations for May 1 and 8, and with the general drive to consolidate the power of the bourgeoisie politically as well as economically.

Different in U. S. S. R.
 Two weeks ago I saw an entirely different kind of demonstration. It was in Moscow, where elections to the soviets were going on. Soviet Square was filled with groups of workers, comsomsols and Red Army men from early morning till late at night, listening to speeches about the magnificence of the elections, the British note, the world situation. A few "milizioners" stood by directing izvoschiks to go down a side street so as not to disturb the comrades in the square.

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

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

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

Fragments from "The Broken Charm"

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

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

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

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

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

It was a long time since Golubovsky had laughed or joked. It was terrible to hear him say,

"They murdered my bride on the Plesetskaiia. She was a Communist. They pinned her to the floor of a train with bayonets."
 "You are cruel, Gene." As in childhood, Tropin spoke the words with a sigh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"How? I alone? Iversov did not understand.

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

"Commander, Commander. . . ."

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

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

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

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

Frenzied scolding, prayers, and curses streamed from Fakeyiv's lips. Weak, narrow-chested, with swollen feet, he was being crushed by Iversov's firm, heavy-boned bulk.

"Tighter," Golubovsky was saying. "Comrades! Dear comrades! Ah-h-h! What does this mean? Oh—oh! Com. . . Com. . . Golubovsky was stuffing his mouth with a crumpled, torn-off shirt sleeve. "Ooo-oo-oo." He clenched his teeth.

"Stop this! Open your mouth," said Golubovsky. Trembling against the tree-trunk, Fakeyiv desperately wriggled his head. Gazing up at him, his eyes filled with tears, Iversov was binding his feet with strips of torn-off clothing.

"Force his mouth open." The tearful brown eyes were brimming over. "Fool. He'll scream." Iversov lowered his eyes and a great sob shook his large frame. Tears streaked his round, sun-burnt young cheeks. He raised two dirty red hands, each larger than the small face he was now clamping between them. "Com. . . Com. . . oo. oo." Fakeyiv caught at the fingers with his teeth. "Oo. oo." Huge firm hands forced open the powerless jaws.

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

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

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

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

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

Day came. They had almost gone a mile since morning before Golubovsky sat down on a stump. Iversov, silent and hiding his fear, gazed at the pale face tinged with yellow and at the laboring bony chest. He tried to rise—sank down again. "Rest, rest, rest," said Iversov quietly, then sighed. The voice and the sigh were full of pity.

"Prokopi," suddenly called Golubovsky. Long ago, when on the commanding staff, he had called his favorite so, by his Christian name. Iversov became uneasy. His voice shook. "What is it? He forgot to add the customary Comrade Commander."

"Go on—I can't reach it now." He laid his head on the mossy stump as though it were a pillow. A slight breeze rose. The bushes shivered and rustled above the up-turned face. Iversov shuddered. He knelt by the stump, there in the holly bushes, with that face, so well known but Fragments from the Broken

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

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

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

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

A few days later a company of cavalry, guided by a Red Army soldier, lately escaped from the enemy, entered the forest. After a long search they suddenly came upon the body of the regimental commander Golubovsky.

His eyes had been pecked out.
 (To be continued)

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

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

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EDWIN LYONS

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

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

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

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

—ADOLF WOLFF.

How To Be Comfortably Dead.
 (If you have the price)

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

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

Not to be outdone, the Kensico Cemetery announces:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Greenwich Villager Calls On The Statue of Liberty.
 (Note for the provincial readers: Greenwich Village is a state of insipidity.)

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

"No, I can't find the time. I must pose for artists all day."

"But I mean as a sideline, do you go in for any other form of art?"

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

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

"Oh, no. I decorate the harbor."

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

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

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

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

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

—H. C. SCHWARTZ.

"BOB" IS A FAITHFUL FRIEND



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