

# THE NEW MAGAZINE

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## Editor's Note

By ALEX BITTELMAN

It would seem from recent developments that the imperialists of the United States are not altogether ready to play in China the game of Great Britain or to follow there fully the same tactics as British imperialism does. There seems to be a tendency in the ruling circles of big American capital in favor of the American government playing its own game in China, and with its own policies and tactics. Which, of course, will not make American policy in China any less imperialist, but only different from British policy.

How strong this tendency is remains to be seen. One must not overlook the fact that on several occasions in recent months the American government had acted jointly with the British in open attacks upon the Chinese Nationalist revolution. Suffice it to mention only two of the most outstanding incidents of this character: the joint bombardment of Nanking by British and American warships and the five-power protest note to the Chinese government in which participated also the United States. These, along with several more incidents of a similar nature, would indicate quite clearly that there has been and still is serious danger of the American government joining hands with the British for common military action against China. The demand of No Alliance With British Imperialism Against China must continue to be pressed with the greatest vigor and determination if such an eventuality is to be prevented.

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American imperialism has its own interests in China to look after. And these interests do not always coincide with those of the other imperialist powers, least of all with the interests of British and Japanese imperialism. In fact, the larger imperialist ambitions of American capitalism in the Far East and in the world generally run almost exactly contrary to the imperialist policies of both Great Britain and Japan. Hence, the concentration of American naval and military forces in China constitutes preparation for war not only against the Chinese revolution but also for the eventuality of armed conflict with the imperialist opponents of the United States such as Great Britain and Japan. The struggle for imperialist domination in China and for the mastery of the Pacific is, of course, the chief objective in the diplomatic maneuvers and military preparations of the big imperialist powers that is taking place before our very eyes. It is precisely here that we find the greatest danger of a new world imperialist war. And among the forces which are working and preparing for it are the imperialists of the United States.

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The defection of Chiang Kai-shek and his attacks upon the revolutionary block of the Chinese workers and peasants, has had a good-deal to do with the so-called "pacific" turn in American policy in China, strengthening those elements among the American imperialists who favor a more independent (of Great Britain) policy in China. This turn is quite in accord with the traditional, "open-door," but nevertheless imperialist, American policy in China. Due to the fact that the American imperialists are comparative newcomers in China, they are less entrenched there than the British in an economic, political and military way. Consequently, the present day interests of American imperialism do not run so irrevocably and uncompromisingly in opposition to the interests of nearly all classes and groups in China, as is the case with British imperialism which finds itself able to co-operate almost exclusively with one or the other of the reactionary Chinese generals representing portions of the feudal-militaristic cliques. British imperialism is fighting almost the whole of China, whereas American imperialism could afford to "pacify" at least the big native commercial and industrial bourgeoisie, in order to fight more effectively the workers and peasants of China which are the real backbone of the revolution.

Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the revolution reflects a readiness on the part of the big Chinese merchants, industrialists and landlords to reach an understanding with the foreign imperialists at the expense of the Chinese masses. And the "pacific" turn in American imperialist policy in China reflects the orientation of American capitalism towards an alliance with these big merchants, industrialists and landlords for a common struggle against the Chinese workers and peasants and for the joint



### STRIKE

Drawing by Maurice Becker

exploitation of these masses. One of the chief inducements for the native Chinese capitalists to accept such an alliance with American imperialism against the Chinese Nationalist revolution is undoubtedly the ability of American imperialism to "finance" and promote the development of industry for large scale exploitation and profit-making in which the Chinese capitalists would have their proper share.

Despite therefore the so-called "pacific" appearance of the American imperialist policy in China, the maneuvers of the American government constitute a life danger to the Chinese revolution. This is particularly so because the American attack is directed chiefly against the Chinese revolutionary bloc, the workers and peasants, which is the backbone and mainstay of the revolution. To offer real support to the Chinese Nationalist revolution means to exert all possible effort to compel the American imperialists to keep their hands off China.

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The question of farm relief and farm relief legislation has not been settled by President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. Not even the middle and rich farmers are willing or able to accept Coolidge's veto as something final and conclusive. While the poor and working farmers, whose lot would have improved little if any even with the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill, have not yet really begun to move. The voice of the masses of poor and working farmers is yet to be heard, and when this happens it will hardly sound like the McNary-Haugen bill.

What will actually happen with the farming masses, which have been most seriously affected by the critical conditions of wheat and cotton farming, will depend in a large measure upon the initiative, aggressiveness and foresight of those organizations that are qualified to speak for the poor and working farmers. Above all will developments depend upon the militancy of the farming masses themselves. It is high time that the poor and working farmers begin to consolidate their forces, clarify their program, and organize for struggle to demand actual relief.

Particularly becomes this urgent because the classes and groups hostile to the poor and working farmers are far from being passive in the situation. The big capitalists, whose political affairs are now managed by the republican administration, are actively engaged in breaking up the opposition of the farmers by first dividing their ranks. It is an open secret that President Coolidge is desperately trying to fix up an understanding with the spokesman of the middle and rich farmers which would give little to the middle farmer and nothing at all to the poor and working farmers. In doing so, President Coolidge is working not only for his own renomination as against possible fake agrarian contenders

like Lowden, but also for big capital as against the farming masses. This united front of the big financial, industrial and commercial capitalists on the one hand with the rich farmers on the other hand constitutes a hostile and dangerous move against the poor and working farmers. The latter cannot afford to remain passive or indifferent to this condition. They must wake up to the dangers confronting them and begin to mobilize their own united front with a basic program of agrarian relief of their own. And in addition, they must also take measures towards closer relations with labor which is the only real ally of the poor and working farmers against the oppression of big capital.

Contrary to the comparative passivity of the poor and working farmers are the active efforts of the rich farmers to secure relief legislation in their interests. The spokesmen of this group, organized in the executive committee of 22 headed by George N. Peek of Chicago, held a meeting in that city a week ago to review the situation following the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill and to "lay plans for the fight" at the next session of congress. It is understood that this meeting was preparatory to conferences soon to be held with Senator McNary and Congressman Haugen.

The statement issued at the close of the meeting says that the sentiment in different sections of the south and middle west for effective farm relief legislation is stronger than ever, and "that there is no sentiment among those represented here today in favor of a legislative program which falls short of these aims or which attempts to compromise these principles." Which is all very well, of course, showing first that the well-to-do farmers are alive to their interests and, second, that they are preparing to put up a stiff fight to get the best of the bargain which Coolidge is trying to negotiate with them. But where do the poor and working farmers come in on this deal? Nowhere. It would be sheer folly to expect anything beneficial to the farming masses from the bargaining between Coolidge and the spokesmen of the rich farmers. To repeat what was said above, the poor and working farmers must begin to concentrate and mobilize their forces, in alliance with the workers, and prepare for struggle on a basic agrarian program.

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MAY DAY celebrations this year bore all the signs of the beginning of a real awakening of the workers to the dangers of imperialism and imperialist war. Even in the stronghold and citadel of the steel trust—Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh district—the spirit and temper of the masses participating in our meetings was frankly and openly demonstrated against the war machinations of world imperialism, against the war on China and the contemplated attack upon the Soviet Union. Neither the terror nor the systematic persecutions of the workers by the steel trust and its agents could prevent the masses from expressing their loyalty to international working class solidarity.

An especially gladdening picture was presented by the May Day celebration in East Pittsburgh. The strenuous efforts of our comrades and their indefatigable preparations were well compensated by the splendid outpouring of the workers, their wives and children, the perfect organization and real militant spirit that prevailed at the celebration in East Pittsburgh. The slaves of the Westinghouse Company, which dominates the town, came to the celebration in large numbers. Adults and youth, boys, girls and children—all came to celebrate the workers' holiday. The celebration continued till far after midnight.

The writer of these lines cannot abstain from expressing his hearty admiration at the role played by the pioneers at the East Pittsburgh celebration. They sang and played, recited, cheered and demonstrated with such force, beauty and enthusiasm that the faces of the grown-ups became virtually transformed and the whole gathering imbued with courage, hope and pride in our movement and in our cause. Three cheers for the East Pittsburgh Pioneers. They have given us a vivid and beautiful image of the militant generation of working class fighters that is growing up now in the United States. These will not only carry on our struggles of today but will see them through to the very end and bring to a final conclusion the defeat of capitalism in the United States and the victory of the working class.

# Murder and Love—By Proxy

Curtain up on the Great American Drama. A cross section of American life—as is. The walls are down and the wriggling mass of putrescence is exposed. Thugs—gunmen—newspapermen—politicians—prostitutes—workers—stenographers—Mutt and Jeff—columnists—tabloid editors—abortionists—A. F. of L. labor leaders—fixers—black-mailers—grafters—song and dance men—newsies—movie magnates—yesmen—all, all are here!

Remember, Mr. Director, our characters are so many automats—good Americans all. You are handling mobs in this act. They will say and do many things and it is well that you know why.

At heart, really, they are human beings. They want to live. The men want to feel the ecstasy of danger; the women want to experience the delightful pain of childbirth. But they cannot. The men are dwarfed and stupified by labor. They would shrivel and dry up at the faintest hint of danger. The women are bent, twisted and plucked by centuries of "style"—and insufficient food. A chocolate éclair and a vanilla soda—lunch 20 cents.

They live in boxes—two and three rooms—the work is deadeningly mechanical—jigjog, jigjog, click, click, click—but life calls and even the Spring sun filters down into Nassau Street—down to the blast furnaces in Pittsburg—down to the gray steel mill streets in Passaic.

The spring sap begins to flow in enslaved veins—latent, primordial desires come to life—to run—to strike—to love—a strong, sweaty love—to empty one's lungs in a lusty, hoarse shout—(No talking—this means you! ! !)—but, also remember, Mr. Director, that spring actually means nothing to our dumb characters—except boils and pimples. They are cramped, cooped up—spiritually and every other "ally."

But these primeval urges and instincts must be expressed somehow—let's sublimate them.

Here you bring on your newspapermen. Fine! "We'll give 'em murder," they say, "we'll give 'em love—we'll give 'em thrills—we'll give the palest stenographer and filing clerk the romance of her life—by proxy."

All right, boys, let's go!

**POOR GIRL JILTED BY WEALTHY CLUBMAN KILLS SELF.** (Gee, the dirty dawg, they oughta string 'im up")

**SHIEK GUNMAN SHOOTS TWO.** (Yuh gotta hand it to these guys—sure got their noive with 'em")

**PEACHES CHARGES NAMELESS SIN.** ("Too much money—that's what the matter with them guys—too much dough." or "Oh—I do wonder what he did to her—I guess it'll be in the paper tomorrow—they have the lovlies pictures").

**GHAPMAN GRINS DEFI AT HANGMAN.** ("Yeah, that's the way to die—guts that's what I calls it")  
You see, Mr. Director, these characters of ours

live by proxy. They thrill at another's courage—feel shame for another's sin—they play ball by proxy—fight by proxy—yes (sotto voce)—they sin by proxy! Gunmen—prostitute—simpering gold-digger—hangman—prize fighter—they are all part of big, subsidized spectacle.

Have your mobs carrying pink tabloids under their arms—have groups reading them—. High above the mobs have newspapermen—editors—politicians—labor leaders and bankers cheerleading them—move them to and fro—keep 'em going.

In this act when a communist comes on R. and utters the first word of his speech, "Workers—" he sure and have the pack go for him with fury—the politicians and newspapermen well to the fore.

At the end of the act when a reporter explains his prostitution by saying "economic determinism"—be sure and see that he wears a sheepish grin.

Remember, Mr. Director, this is the Great American Drama.

## PREVENT THIS HORROR!

Colonel D. P. Bloch, of the French army, paints a picture of the "next war" calculated to give one the horrors. Yet he is writing in the coldest technical terms, and much of what he sees for future conflicts would have been witnessed in the last one had it lasted a few months longer.

The first thing to realize is that in the "next war" there will be no "fronts." Attacks will be delivered by airplane hundreds of miles behind the frontier. Next, there will be no non-combatants; every one will be swept into the war machine, and every one will be in danger.

If the World War had lasted till the spring of 1919, the German trenches would have been drenched with "lewisite," a deadlier gas than any yet used, and one defying all then known forms of protection.

This gas was the invention of an American college professor, and its manufacture would have been on a quantity basis of several thousand tons per week by March 1919.

On the other hand, Ludendorff had all plans laid to destroy Paris and London by a rain of "electron bombs," chemical fire makers which will start a blaze in anything burnable.

Colonel Bloch sees the American and German inventions combined in the next war; fire bombs used to drive people into the streets, and gas bombs to overcome or kill them when in the open.

It would be totally impossible to fit out a whole population with gas masks and train them in the use of such devices. Even if defense is found against one gas, another may be invented, and a week or day of its free use before the defense against it is found, may be sufficient to wipe out all resistance to it and win the war.—THE TAILOR.

## Chao-Ting Chi Asks "Hands Off" Policy for China

AN appeal for the support and friendship of organized labor of this country in the movement started in China by the organized labor forces of that country for liberation and the right of self-government without outside interference, was made before the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday, April 17th, by Chao-Ting Chi, a representative of the Chinese Nationalist Party. He asked that labor in this country protest against the sending of American warships to China to assist Great Britain in her imperialistic program.

Mr. Chi was sent to the meeting by the Chicago office of the Kuo Min Tang (Chinese Nationalist Party) at 259 West 22nd Street.

### Desired Liberation.

IN his speech, which met with the evident approval of the delegates, Mr. Chi said that the position of the Chinese Nationalist Party was that it desired the liberation of the Chinese from the outside domination.

"The Chinese liberal movement has been misrepresented," said the speaker. "It is nothing more than the Chinese movement for independence against the oppression of imperialism, and native militarism against the Chinese people. The movement is supplied with funds by the Chinese labor movement, and because of the Chinese trade unions, it has been able to carry on so far.

### Forced Unequal Treaties.

FOR the past eighty years the powers have forced on China all kinds of unequal treaties. What are they? I will make a few simple explanations of a few of them. It would take me hours to explain all of them. I will illustrate by suggesting that foreign warships be sent up the Mississippi river to St. Louis to threaten to bombard the city, or into Chesapeake Bay to threaten your national capital at Washington.

"If that thing came to America just what would you feel about it? They send warships into the interior provinces of China whenever they feel like it. They say that they do it to protect their citizens. Well and good. Their citizens deserve protection. But I will explain how the Blue Express, a train that runs from Peking to Hankow, was captured by a group of Chinese bandits. Quite a number of foreigners were captured and kidnaped. They were taken into the mountains and held for ransom. This made the foreign countries from which they came angry, and they forced the Chinese government besides apologizing, to pay each one of the persons kidnaped and held prisoner \$250 for every day of confinement on the hill. The Chinese government had to accede to the demands and had to pay that sum to each of the prisoners for each day of confinement.

### Chinese Life Valued At \$25.

A few days later on the streets of Shanghai a foreign automobile killed a Chinese. I believe the victim was a woman. The case was brought to the mixed court in Shanghai and the driver of the automobile was judged by his own people in Shanghai. He had to pay \$25 for the life of that Chinese. If the life of a Chinese is worth only \$25 and the liberty of foreigners is worth \$250 a day, that's the kind of situation the unequal treaties have forced on China.

"They claim that they send warships to protect their citizens but they use this as a shield to demand special privileges. The Chinese labor unions are against all kinds of oppression. We don't want your money, but we do want your help. In a few years the trade union movement has grown from nothing to a membership of one and one-half million.

### Members of Labor Movement Guide.

IN China they lack military maps, and guides are used in their place. The members of the labor movement act as guides for the soldiers of the liberalist movement. No Chinese people will serve as guides to the northern militarists, but serve as guides for the revolutionary army. That is the reason that they are able to gain through surprise attacks. If anybody in China seeks to destroy the labor movement, he cannot succeed, but if he supports the labor movement, he will succeed. Success depends upon working with organized labor. The imperialists have tried to destroy the Chinese liberation movement and have tried to provoke the Russians are attacking northern China. The imperialists are led by Great Britain and Japan and they are trying also to involve the United States in this war against China.

"The movement is not Bolshevik in its nature. It is not against the interests of the workers in the West.

IN case the Chinese liberalist movement is not crushed we will set up our own government and stop the exploitation of Chinese labor. The Chinese government will support the Chinese trade unions, and force the capitalist to give higher wages. We do not want to reduce the standard of western workers to the level of Chinese workers, but we do want to raise the standards of our own workers so that they are comparable with your standards.

"What we hope you will do is that the American workers will protest against the sending of American warships to China, because of their own as well as our interests. We do not want this country to play into the hands of the British imperialists, but to try and stop a world war, and we want you to do this for your own interests."

## 1914-1917

—1914—

The strife-torn sun sank in the west  
Amidst a hue and cry,  
The sky was streaked with fore-telling scarlet,  
As thru the trees the wind did sigh.

—1915—

Darkness, darkness, wrapped the earth as if in  
Foreboding mantle.  
A storm raged, the thunder pealed, the  
Lightning flashed;  
Rain came down in torrents; some stately trees  
Were felled;  
In troth the fiends of hell itself had met  
And clashed.

—1916—

No moon, no stars, no faint ray of hope,  
When thru the heavy laden clouds came breaking  
A comet.  
Yes, and dressed in a scarlet cloak;  
And in her mad rush toward the earth her fiery  
Locks were shaking.

—1917—March—

It struck, and its red embers filled the dark  
And gloomy night.  
But as all nights give way when they are spent,  
The gray, astonished dawn came o'er and sighed  
When such a fury, such confusion it beheld.

—1917—November—

But lo, before the scarlet-tinted morning star  
Had kissed away the dew  
A new, a brighter, reddish sun arose from  
Eastern shores.  
And there set like a ruby jewel within the blue  
It smiled, it laughed, the earth did glow  
As from the heavenly heights the golden sunshine  
Poured.

— I. J. SPENCER.

# Three Revolutions In One

By SID BUSH

The spirit of solidarity expressed by the National Conference of the Independent Labor Party of England with the Chinese Revolution is a great forward step in the most important direction at the present time. It now devolves upon the workers of England to make this "spirit" of solidarity an actual empirical fact.

The I. L. P.'s resolution urges the British workers to refuse to fight in a war against China when the government declares one. That the workers refuse to produce munitions to be used in that war. That the workers refuse to load and transport munitions and troops to China.

## Stop War on China.

The workers of the entire world are dutybound, to their Chinese Comrades as well as to themselves, to pass similar resolutions and carry out the meaning of same to the last letter and dot.

The struggling Chinese masses deserve this solidarity because they have undertaken and are bravely carrying out the mission imposed upon them by the present historical epoch. A mission so tremendous in proportion and consequences that in ordinary slow development requires three revolutions to achieve the same results. For, unlike a highly developed capitalist country like the United States where the producing classes are exploited and oppressed by a native capitalist class, in China the toilers suffer cruel and vicious exploitation and merciless oppression under a triangular system of tyranny. And this struggle in China now means to overthrow with one powerful blow, one great revolution, three forms of historical regimes of tyranny, slavery, exploitation and bring about freedom for the producing classes.

## Feudal Generals.

First, China has not yet shaken off entirely the feudal system of exploitation and oppression. Up to the time when the present liberation movement commenced its victorious march the country was divided amongst the most vicious coterie of bloody and merciless bandits that stalk on two legs.

There was the so-called "Central Government" in Peking, Chang Tso-lin ruled in Manchuria, Yunnan province had an autocratic potentate, Szechuan was blessed by the domination of three rival militarists, Wu Pei-fu controlled Honan Province and the greater part of the Upper Yangtze Valley, while Sun Chuan-fang controlled the lower Yangtze, and Chang Chung-chang ruled over Shantung, Feng Yu-hsiang controlled northwestern provinces around Mongolia, while in the south the Canton republican government flourished. Excepting the last two forces, that is, Feng Yu-hsiang and the Canton Republic, who are now the leaders of the liberation movement, China's masses bled, starved and writhed in agony under the iron heel of the Tuchunes, Tupans enumerated above.

## Hired Soldiers Everywhere.

To maintain themselves as chieftains over their respective territories these rulers were compelled to surround themselves with bands of mercenaries. The rivalries between them led to costly wars, and consequently to destruction of lives and property, the interruption of enterprise in every field of endeavor where battles were raging. Not only that, but every defeated group of mercenaries in their march of retreat pillaged, looted, destroyed and killed along their route. Thus not only were the producing masses physically bled, their meager possessions looted and at times altogether destroyed but the costly expenses of these rival wars, the maintenance of the mercenaries and the various rulers' regimes, were borne by the masses of China so much so that many militarists collected taxes as far as 80 years in advance. Is it a wonder that thousands of poor Chinese rather than be victimized in this manner and starve to death turned to banditry themselves in their desperation?

## Destroying Exploiters.

The present liberation movement is striking down these tyrants one by one and is bringing light and relief to the oppressed. It is striving to unite all of China into one whole nation and under one centralized and responsible government. This act is, in the first place, a revolution against the remnants of feudalism.

Second, China's division between hostile militarists was taken advantage of and perpetuated by the capitalist imperialists. While the former oppressed and tyrannized the Chinese masses the latter thru corruption, bribery and force took possession of the most important, most strategic and most valuable parts of the country.

The capitalists began their "civilizing" work last century in China by forcing the population to dope itself with opium. The Chinese people refused to be poisoned and even went so far, in order to save themselves from the degrading and ruinous effects of it, as to seize one of John Bull's steamers loaded with opium and dumped that abominable cargo into the water. Whereupon England's capitalist government declared war on China and at the point of the bayonet forced the Chinese to become drug fiends so that the English capitalists may grow fat on the profits derived from this shameful trade.

Not only that, to punish the Chinese for their impudence in refusing to be poisoned, the English took possession of the most important ports and cities along the Yangtze. And still the Chinese kept on fighting against the opium when in 1859 England



was joined by France, fought China and in its civilizing campaign burned the summer palace and destroyed the most valuable art treasures therein and forced the Chinese government to legalize the opium trade.

## Conquered Best Seaports.

Not only did the opium wars force this drug upon the country but they definitely established the imperialists as super-rulers over China. Nineteen capitalist countries entered China like hungry wolves to devour it and they wellnigh succeeded. They took possession of 49 ports, the most valuable territories for commerce, industry, railways and mines, established their own rules and laws, forced loans upon China, levied indemnities upon the nation for not submitting willingly to the robbery of the imperialists, took possession of the customs to enrich themselves at the expense of the Chinese government, at the same time to keep the latter in penury and force it to be dependent upon the good will of the imperialist robbers.

In taking possession of the most important industrial centers China's workers were not only filled with opium, not only were they treated like worthless animals socially, not only were they deprived of their rights politically, but they were mercilessly exploited in the industries.

Men, women and children were worked 16 hours a day and more for \$1.50 per month. And when the workers asked for better conditions, humane treatment and higher wages, and struck for it, they were shot down for it. In May 1925 not only were clubs, rifles and machine guns used against the textile strikers of Shanghai, but armored tank cars were let loose that crushed the bones of the strikers, crimsoned the streets with their blood and scattered the entrails of the victims in every direction as the heavy machine plowed its way thru the screaming mass of workers.

## Against Foreign Tyranny.

Thus the present liberation movement, in seeking to drive out these imperialists, has declared a colonial peoples' revolution to end foreign tyranny in its territory.

Third, the Chinese toiling masses will not and must not stop at overthrowing feudalistic autocracy and capitalist imperialist plutocracy but will at the same time fight the third revolution and that is the overthrow of Chinese native capitalism and establish a Workers' and Peasants' Government. It is clearly to be seen that that is the direction the Chinese liberation movement is heading for.

When the present struggle first commenced the Kuomintang Party represented all discontented elements. First, the Chinese capitalists, who smarted under the domination of foreign imperialism. The former were discontented because the latter were the chief exploiters of the Chinese masses. Not

only that but the native capitalists suffered also by the condition of the militaristic regimes which expressed itself in heavy taxation, interruption of trade, and quite often in the destruction of commodities and other property due to rival wars.

## Middle Classes Join.

Second, the petty bourgeoisie who suffered from foreign imperialism as well as from the native richer class, and on top of that from the militarists. Third, the professional class, that saw China's agony and misery and having received its education mostly in Western Europe and America desired to achieve national unification and national independence under a republican form of government modelled along the lines of the U. S. or some other democratic bourgeois form of government.

Such a government would give the professional class its rightful place in public life and full sway to their abilities which is under existing conditions impossible. Fourth, landlords who suffered thru rival wars, high taxes and imperialist domination. Fifth, the poor peasantry. And sixth, the industrial and city workers. The latter two were the greatest sufferers of all because these carry on their backs all those enumerated above and furnish the Tupans with all their requirements to maintain their regimes and their wars. Hence these six main elements in Chinese life joined the Kuomintang Party.

## Working Class Rises.

But with the progress of the struggle the workers and peasants who supply the sinews of the revolution demanded some concessions, an amelioration of their miserable condition. The capitalistic elements within the Party refused to heed them and fought against the workers' and peasants' demands. Then the peasants began to revolt against the Party. Were the Party to accede to the aspirations of the upper classes within the organization then the revolution would lose its backbone, for without the peasants, who comprise between 85 and 90% of the population, the liberation movement would go down to defeat.

Thus the landlords within the party had to be dropped and the peasants retained. Now the farmers are organized in unions and thru their organized power reduced the exorbitant taxes upon their holdings. And whereas before, when farmers protested against high taxation they were arrested, now it is the contrary, it is the gentry that is being arrested by the farmers and the Kuomintang helps them along.

Wherever the Nationalists capture a city an army of organizers are let loose to organize the workers in all trades and industries. Immediately upon the heels of organization a strike wave sweeps the area and thru their organized power the workers reduce their working hours and raise their wages. When

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# An East Side Incident

By MAX GELTMAN

It was a warm spring day. The sun was beaming down upon all with a gay refulgence. The venders of fruits and vegetables on the lower east side of New York were about rather earlier than was their usual wont, adding an oriental touch to the already pleasant oriental weather.

Fruits and spices from the South and Far East were sold here. Dates and figs and nuts and pineapples wafted up their fragrance to a rising multitude ready for work. The quaint cackling of the venders—the pleasant—yes, pleasant aromas of exotic delicacies made one forget that this would soon be a reeking bedlam of noise and congestion and stink.

The carts were lined up against the curb; each one being made to look as attractive as possible. Only those venders who had a special privilege from the inspector could get a permanent station for his cart against the curb. Those who hadn't this privilege (by virtue of a few bribed dollars) had to "keep moving" whenever so ordered by one of the blue-uniformed, brass-buttoned, red-necked defenders of the law.

Shapse was a bearded old Galician Jew. He couldn't quite see the sense in giving away money just for the privilege of being stationed. He'd rather ply his trade on the move, anyhow. If business was dull in one place he'd move on—relying on the little signs to tell the price while he'd merely shout "apples, apples"—the pronunciation of which luckily being the same in Jewish as in English.

His cart this morning was well filled with apples; each one of which sat back on a down of fluffy tissue paper. Some sold for one cent, others for three cents and the largest and most succulent sold for a nickel. Those nickel apples were always administered to with an extra brush of the already shining sleeve.

It was yet too early to shout out his wares. Housewives were just barely being seen on the streets—and it was from them—and not from the occasional passerby that one earned a living. The sun's rays striking the blood-red apples set up a

radiant reflection. The five cent apples were again dusted off—one was taken up, blown on and rubbed severely against the right sleeve.

"Apples, apples"—faintly—just to be prepared for the later rush, Shapse gave voice to his calling. "Apples, apples"—Some one kidded him about his desire to capture all the trade. He felt extremely happy. He lifted his left index finger and burrowing through the matted beard to his chin he would slowly pull strands of yellow-gray hair therefrom. A pleasant feeling. He liked it—and it was only when Shapse was happy that he did that.

The city began to hum. Trucks honked their way through the narrow, push-cart lined streets. Wives—short, squat, amiable—with their large buying bags made their appearance on the streets. In crescendo-like fashion the voices of the hawksters began to make themselves heard.

"Three pounds little women for a quarter," some robust wag in Yiddish bellowed forth.

"Apples, apples"—

Onions, carrots, dates, beans, spices, figs, potatoes, watermelons, bananas—a medley of fruits and vegetables—each had their selling representative here crying forth the mouth-watering virtue of each concomitant with the meagerness of the price.

"Apples, apples"—

"Keep moving there. Come on, get off the corner!"

The sensation of a prod in the small of the back. Shapse looked up scared.

He motioned with his hands for his mightiness in blue to allow him just to finish his sale. The prodding became a little more intense.

"Come on, get a move on—"

Shapse nodded his head and smiled affably. "Yeh, yeh, yeh"—in soothing apologetic inflection. Couldn't the representative of the law see that he meant to move on just as soon as he finished the sale?

Shapse felt just a bit nervous. The balancing stick would not come out as it usually did. He was conscious of a multitude of eyes staring in his direction. A small crowd had gathered.

"Snap into it"—

The stick came loose—and dropped to the ground. Shapse held on to the cart with one hand while he lowered his body to reach for the stick—. The policeman's stick which had been beating a slight tattoo on the edge of the cart suddenly thrust itself forward and—at first slowly, then a little faster the cart went reeling down the avenue till it veered in crazy fashion and hit up against the curb. Apples went flying in all directions. Some of the crowd laughed; others were but mildly concerned while some muttered strange oaths that even the foreign ears of one of New York's finest couldn't misinterpret.

Shapse stood up slowly—very slowly. His eyes became glazed. As if in the distance he could see a line of round red apples rolling slowly down the car tracks. He made no effort to go after them. It was like a dream. A sad dream from which he wished to awaken. A bitter feeling filled his soul. Directly in front of him he could make out a gargantuan apparition in blue. The people were crowding in. Rage, bitter rage, the rage of one caught in a trap came over him. A passing street car clanged its way through the mob and pieces of apple flew in all directions. A babble of voices and an old man trying to think. "Come on"—that gruff, hateful voice again. Shapse lifted his head and his jaundiced face stared up into the red corpulent face of the policeman. Hate—blind rage—and Shapse gathered the mouthful of saliva which had been choking him and he spat fully against the well stuffed uniform in blue.

For almost two months Shapse was missed in the markets of the east side. When he came back, his gait was slower—his apples were not as assiduously looked after as before—no more did he shout "apples, apples"—. His eyes were ever on the qui vive for one of those blue-uniformed, brass-buttoned, red-necked defenders of the law.

## BRONX WORKERS SPORTS CLUB

By I. KURLAND.

One of the most exciting and lively games ever played in the Bronx was held at 4 o'clock on April 24th, at Crotona Park Soccer Field. The first team of the noted Bronx Workers' Sports Club, "The Red Jerseys," played the first team of the Bronx Sports Club. This match, in which the two best selected teams of the Bronx participated, gave a real thrill to the spectators whose number exceeded 600 and most of whom came to see the "Red Jerseys" play.

The audience displayed enthusiasm and interest in the game and appeared to side with the Bronx Workers.

In spite of the fact that the score of the game was 2—2, the Workers' team outplayed its opponent in the technic of the game and skill in handling the ball. The first half of the game passed with the right half of the Bronx Workers scoring a goal from a penalty kick. During the second half the Bronx Sports scored a goal from a corner. A few minutes later the right out of the Bronx Workers scored the second goal, which was accompanied by a long applause and cheers lasting for about three minutes.

Two minutes before the end of the game the Bronx Sports scored a second ball, which was illegal according to soccer rules. The Bronx Workers consented to that goal because they do not play for the sake of scoring only, but for the sake of sports and good sportsmanship. Consequently the score was 2—2.

The last issue of the "Soccer Weekly" has suspected that International Stars participated in the game on the Bronx Workers team because the players did make a very good impression.

A successful dance given by the Bronx Workers' Sports Club on April 9, was another factor which helped to make the organization known in the Bronx. In spite of the short existence and other obstacles which the club had to overcome in its process of organization, the affair proved to be a tremendous success. Over three hundred and fifty young workers were present. Many sports and other organizations came in a body.

The organization tried to accomplish the following three tasks thru the dance.

- 1.—To acquaint the Bronx working youth with the organization.
- 2.—To enrich its treasury and thereby put the club on a firm financial basis.
- 3.—To acquaint the visitors with our idea of sports on a collective basis as opposed to the usual practice of the system of stars. The latter was well explained by a member of the club, who in a few words outlined the aims and purposes of the Bronx Workers' Sports Club.

## THE CHINESE "REDS" SPEAK

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

Now by the turmoil you have made  
With murderous greed thru centuries,  
Now by the blood upon your blade,  
We rise against your tyrannies.

O bring your workers to these shores  
Where Vanguard of The Dawn  
await

To tell them only peace endures  
When Working Men control the  
State.

Come, let your toilers breathe the air  
Of Communism blowing free;  
We'll send them back—O never fear!  
To strike a blow for liberty.

It will not be our alien feet,  
It will not be our foreign cries  
That thunder down your damned elite  
When, bathed in blood, the System  
dies.

But English hands all rough with toil  
Shall wield the blades and point the  
gun  
When surging from the mills, the soil,  
The task of Labor is begun.

And gaunt Americans shall seize—  
Americans by right and worth—  
The cause of all their miseries  
And trample it into the earth.

And "Nordic" hands shall raise the  
Red  
Victorious Banner to the sky,  
By Labor's world-wide unity!  
And yellow, white, and black be wed

## THREE REVOLUTIONS IN ONE

(Continued from Page Three)

Hankow was captured the workers organized in unions won their demands after a brief strike by reducing the working day from 16 hours to 10 and 12 hours per day, and raised their wages from \$1.50 to \$3.75 per month. This is a tremendous gain for Chinese workers. The capitalists within the Party do not like it. But the workers in alliance with the peasants compose the essential force of the revolution, hence the workers must be retained at the expense of the capitalists.

### Party Goes Toward Left.

Thus gradually the Kuomintang party purges itself of the exploiting classes and becomes the party of the producing masses whose interest lies in their emancipation not only from the military bandits, not only from the imperialist robbers but their interest lies in overthrowing their own native capitalist class and administer the land and its riches for the benefit of those who toil and produce all wealth by applying their labor power to their natural environment.

### Workers of World Must Aid China.

The workers of the world owe a duty to their Chinese comrades in their struggle against tremendous odds. Because they are fighting the battle of all labor. The capitalists know this very well, this is why they stand united, ready to let loose all forces of destruction to devour the Chinese masses and drown their revolution in blood.

Every workers' organization should pass the resolution adopted by the English Independent Labor Party. Not only that, but organized labor must demand the withdrawing of the warships from Chinese waters and the recognition of the Hankow Nationalist Government. If this is not done now then each worker who remained silent in this hour of crisis will be responsible for the world slaughter the Imperialist Powers are preparing now.



# Text of the Note from the Soviet Union to the Peking Government

Moscow, 11th April 1927.

ON the 9th April the following note signed by Comrade Litvinov dealing with the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking was handed to the ambassador of the Peking government in Moscow, Tchen:

In connection with the raid by armed soldiers of the army of Chang Tso-lin and by the Peking police upon the rooms of the military attache of the Soviet embassy in Peking and upon the living rooms of the employes of the embassy, I have the honor of requesting you to refer the following to the Peking cabinet:

1. Supplementing the note of the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Peking, Tcherny, of the 6th of April of this year, informing the Peking cabinet of the shameful raid upon the rooms of the military attache and upon the living rooms of the employes of the embassy, and of the fact that many of the employes were arrested, maltreated and their living rooms searched and plundered, it has since been ascertained upon the basis of the information at present in our hands that the living rooms and the bureau of the military attache were searched, plundered and partly destroyed by fire, despite all protests. Similarly, the living rooms of the employes of the embassy were demolished and plundered. A number of employes were arrested, some of them were beaten and subjected to other violence and to dirision. The names of all the arrested have not yet been ascertained as the armed police and soldiers permit no one to enter the court where the living rooms of the military attache and the employes of the embassy are situated, and the police have up to the present not published any such list. At the moment, armed soldiers and police are still occupying all the rooms, both of the military attache and of the employes of the embassy.

2. The raid carried out by the Peking authorities is an unheard of violation of the most elementary extra-territorial rights recognized by all nations. The original supposition put forward by the ambassador of the Peking government in Moscow, Tchen, that the whole affair was a raid by common robbers and not a search carried out by the state police, has now been proved, by the receipt of the note of the foreign minister in Peking Wei Chiao-tu of the 8th April, to be incorrect. The commissariat for foreign affairs was inclined to accept the supposition of Tchen as being the most probable, for it could not assume that persons authorized to carry out the will of the Peking cabinet could commit such actions as those set out in the note of the ambassador of the Soviet Union, Tcherny and referred to above i. e. the arrest and maltreatment of employes of the Soviet embassy, the demolition of the bureau of the military attache, the searching and plundering of the Russian trade mission and of the greater part of the living rooms of the employes of the embassy situated next to the latter. It can now be stated definitely that the actions termed by Tchen a robber raid, were carried out by soldiers and by the Peking police upon the orders of the Peking government. Such violence is absolutely without precedence for two states maintaining official relations with each other.

3. If the Peking government supposed that it was carrying out a raid upon a building belonging directly, as stated in the note of the Peking government, to the complex of the Soviet embassy, then it had not the right to do so without first informing the Soviet embassy. The police and the soldiers carrying out the raid did not merely refuse representatives of the embassy the right to enter the territory being searched and plundered, but even refused this right to the ambassador of the Soviet Union, Tcherny himself. Such an attitude can only be explained by a wish of the Peking cabinet for the violence and plundering of its agents to take place in the absence of any official personages. Only the completely improbable and unbelievable statement of the Peking government that weapons and documents were found during the course of the searches, proving that an insurrection was being prepared, explains why the raid upon the rooms of the military attache and upon the rooms of the employes of the embassy took place under such extraordinary circumstances. For under such circumstances, when all possibility was removed of even the most elementary control and registration of the confiscated property, there is no guarantee whatever that the things allegedly "found" and which can be utilized by hostile foreign powers who inspired and sanctioned the raid on the 6th April, were actually found in the rooms raided.

4. If the Peking cabinet had discovered that Chinese citizens were present upon the territory directly belonging to the Soviet embassy, Chinese citizens who in the opinion of the Peking cabinet conducted an activity hostile to the interests of the latter, then it had the possibility and it was its duty to inform first of all the embassy of the Soviet Union. However, the Peking government considered it to be more correct in these circumstances, to direct itself to the diplomatic corps in Peking and, in agreement with the Dutch ambas-

sador, Udendeyk, to violate the extra-territorial rights of the military attache, to use violence against employes of the embassy of the Soviet Union and to plunder and demolish their living rooms. The co-operation between the soldiers and police of the Peking government with the representatives of the diplomatic corps throws light upon the real motives of the unheard of violence and the violation of elementary extra-territorial rights and supplies the best evidence concerning those in whose interests this violence was committed.

The Soviet government emphatically protests against the above mentioned acts of violence and violation of normal rights and considers it necessary to insist upon the fulfillment of the following elementary demands:

a) The Chinese military troops and police must be immediately withdrawn from the rooms of the military attache, of the employes of the embassy and of the trade mission.

b) All the arrested employes of the Soviet embassy and of the economic institutions of the Soviet Union must be immediately released.

c) All documents removed from the rooms of the military attache must be immediately returned.

d) Personal effects, money, household goods, books and other objects confiscated or stolen by the police and the military must be returned to their owners immediately.

The Soviet government considers it necessary as a sign of protest to recall its Ambassador Tcherny and the whole staff of the embassy from Peking and to leave only a staff necessary to carry out

consular functions, until the above demands shall have been fulfilled.

The Soviet government limits itself to the above elementary demands which in no way are calculated to humiliate the Peking government. Every imperialist government whose representatives had been subjected to similar violence would have answered with the sharpest reprisals. The Soviet government which has sufficient means at its disposal to exercise reprisals, declares however that it has no intention whatever of taking such measures.

The Soviet government is well aware that irresponsible circles amongst the foreign imperialists wish to provoke the Soviet Union into a war. The Soviet government is well aware that the Peking cabinet was the instrument of foreign imperialist circles. However, in its policy, the Soviet government is guided only by the interests of the toilers of the whole world, including the interests of the masses of the Chinese people and the working class of all countries. In answer to the Peking provocation which was intended to worsen the international situation and to turn the de facto military operations already begun by certain imperialist powers against China, into a new world war, the Soviet government declares that it will permit itself to be provoked by no one and will fight for the cause of peace between the nations with all the means at its disposal. The Soviet government does not doubt for one moment that its efforts for peace will receive the unanimous support of the toilers in all countries including particularly the peoples of China and of the Soviet Union.

## Creators of Wealth

Spring-cold but the promise of warmth  
a bright sun, mellow, a blue sky  
only sparrows chirping  
only the pattern of stone and brick and tile  
static ornaments to break the hardness of walk and wall  
trees pregnant with budding leaves are gone  
spring in the city of steel and stone and men  
building time  
men weaving homes against the sky  
steel girders the warp  
steel girders the woof  
shuttles of steel weaving a black intricate pattern into the blue  
with bodies of steel for strands  
Loud are the voices of the builders  
above the restless motors of automobiles jammed into unwilling line  
above the clamor of horns, the grating of metal wheels on the resisting track  
rise the voices of the builders  
the shattered air vibrates  
to the rasp of the riveters hammer  
locking girder to girder  
with fingers of scorching metal  
shriek of the crane hoisting rafters and men  
alternate loads up to the dizzy heights  
framework for mountains, hives of masonry, shelter for millions  
sing . . . for spring is in the air  
sing . . . for men have learned how to fashion mountains for home  
Slaves have built monuments before  
bent quivering backs to whips  
laid stone on stone that pyramids might rise  
honor to vanity of kings  
the builders mistrust their strength  
the creators of mountains . . . the welders of metal  
the harnessers of wind and water  
go harnessed willingly like oxen  
they are afraid  
Spring . . . cold but the promise of warmth  
a bright sun, mellow, a blue sky  
sing together  
your voices will eclipse the tap tap tap of the riveters hammer  
together your voices will rise above the whistle of the crane  
hoisting steel and men to grapple against the sky  
weld yourselves together, welders of many metals  
weavers of stone and steel . . . creators of cities  
weld and weave your millions of bodies into a mighty pattern  
fuse and pour your voices into a mighty shout  
join hands one with another until you encircle the earth  
take what you have created

—MARGARET GRAHAM

# The COMRADE

Edited by the Young  
A Page for Workers'



# Young SECTION

Pioneers of America  
and Farmers' Children

## BOYS WEEK

By R. L. B., New York City.

Beginning with May 9, we are going to have Boys' Week. It is going to last one week up to May 16. On May 16 there is going to be a big parade, the Boys' Week Parade.

Boys' Week is supposed to be for the benefit of the boys. But who is behind Boys' Week, who is organizing it? Some rich millionaires and bosses who make millions of dollars out of child labor and don't care if the children grow up ignorant and crippled. Also the school authorities whose job it is to dope the minds of the workers' children with all kinds of lies that will make them obedient to the bosses. Also the government which is the worst enemy of the workers because it is always on the side of the bosses and always against the workers. When the bosses, the Board of Education, and the government are backing up a thing it shows that that thing is bad for the workers and workers' children.

Also what does Boys' Week do? It makes the children feel that the government and the bosses are good to them and doing them good things and so it makes them forget that the bosses and the government are their enemies. It makes the children think the bosses and the school authorities and the government are their friends. This is not true; they are their worst enemies. And that's why Boys' Week is a very bad thing for the workers.

Workers' children! Learn the truth about Boys' Week. It's all a scheme to fool you.

## OUR LETTER BOX

### TEACHER LIES ABOUT RUSSIA

Dear Comrades: One day my geography teacher began to tell about Soviet Russia. She said it was not a happy country and the people were wild and crazy. She said that they were not educated and they were so wild that they killed the last czar. She said that the people couldn't read so they had to put pictures on the stores instead of letter. For instance, on a hat store they put a picture of a hat.

I think this is all a lie. She said that even though they have a government it's no good because the people are wild. This is all wrong because teacher only wants us to think that Soviet Russia is no good. I was going to stand up and tell her that Soviet Russia's government was GOOD, but good for the WORKERS and not for the bosses like in the U. S.—Your comrade, A. Y.

### SHE HATES ALL PRIESTS

Dear Comrade: I am sending you ten cents for the picture buttons. But I am afraid that they will get here too late.

We now have a new teacher, but we don't salute the flag. Her name is Mrs. Ruth Flurmer. Our first teacher died and I was to her funeral. The priest is a great fool because he said such lies. I hate all priests.—HELEN R. CARLIAS.

## MY SCHOOL

By IRVING K.

In my school the principal is trying to organize a "Boy Scout Troop." One boy who is already a scout tried to get me to belong, but I said nothing doing, because I don't believe in it. Then another boy scout said, "Don't try to bring him in the troop, he is a Bolshevik." That just shows how afraid they are of the Bolsheviks.

We have a very strong group of Pioneers here in Stamford to which I belong. We are trying to get all the workers' children who are in the Boy Scouts into the Pioneers where they really belong.

## RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Are you in the Ruthenberg Sub Drive? If you want to win a prize you better send in your Young Comrade Sub. Send them to Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

1-2 year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City .....  
State ..... Age .....

Issued Every Month.

## A PROTEST STORM!



(By L. Laukkonen)

Workers from all over the world are protesting against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

## SACCO AND VANZETTI

By SOPHIE TROTSKY—Brownsville Pioneer.

Two freedom fighters, two men of iron  
Are sentenced to their doom.  
Shall we let this injustice pass thru  
When the nation is still in bloom?  
Shall those who fought for workers  
And workers, yes, we are,  
Lay their lives because the shirkers  
Are thirsty for human gore?  
Or perhaps we should let those  
Who live on our sweat  
Silence two of our defenders.  
Brave Sacco and Vanzetti. And yet:  
Thru iron bars  
Thru prison walls  
Their message they still send  
"Comrades fight onward for your rights  
Fight comrades, till the end!"

Can "THEY" silence such strong voices  
That reach us far and near  
Can that mask of justice and freedom  
Continue at us to leer?  
Or shall we tear that mask asunder  
And see our brothers free.  
Come comrades choose, and choose the latter.  
On to one great victory!

## CAN YOU DRAW?

Besides articles, poems, jokes, riddles, puzzles, etc., all comrades are also invited to send in drawings and cartoons. Drawings about school—about the workers and the bosses, and especially about workers' children, are wanted. All good ones will be printed. If you can draw, let's see. Send all drawings and cartoons to the Pioneer Editorial Committee.

## FROM PIONEER TO PIONEERS

By JOSEPH SHEMETH.

Come Pioneers from all the land,  
Come on along, and we'll join hands;  
We will dance and help the workers all,  
Before our hands each boss will fall.

## NOTICE!!!

Have you sent for your free copy of the Young Comrade? If not, why not? Grab that pencil and write to the Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City for a free sample copy of the Young Comrade.

## WHAT DO YOU SAY?



All children who go to school are invited to give their answers to the above question.

## LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 12 is: THE WORKERS AND CHILDREN ALL OVER THE WORLD HOPE THAT THE CHINESE PEOPLE WILL GET RID OF THEIR OPPRESSORS AND ESTABLISH A SOVIET CHINA. Those whose answers were right are:

Nicholas Gapanovich, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vear Rotsinsky, New York City; Mae Malyk, New York City; Celia Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; A. Backer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## More Answers to Puzzle No. 11

Henry Carlier, Jr., Connorsville, Ohio; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; Sarah Weiss, Minneapolis, Minn.; Hilda Wolf, Baltimore, Md.; Elsie Rogoff, Detroit, Mich.; Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Helge Roos, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Florence Arkin, Chicago, Ill.

## More Answers to Puzzle No. 10

Gera Gresto, Springfield, Ill.; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Bob Raport, Petaluma, Cal.; Becky Raport, Petaluma, Cal.

## THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 13

This week's puzzle spells the name of one of the men who was recently sentenced to die for a crime that he never committed. Can you guess his name?

My first letter is 4 times in MASSACHUSETTS but not once in Italy.

My second is in VANZETTI but not in MUSSOLINI.

My third is in COMRADE but not in FOF.  
My fourth is in CAPITALIST but not in DOUGH.  
My fifth is in INNOCENT but not in STRESS.  
My whole is a name for you to guess.

Send all answers to Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address, and the number of the puzzle.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

By MARTIN GREEN.

The difference between a fat capitalist and a skinny worker is that a fat capitalist is a rich guy who always says "get to work," and has always hot times and always eats which makes him fat. But the skinny worker is always working and does not get enough money to eat and is skinny.

## THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(Continued)

While the dog was running restlessly back and forth to find a safe place, Benjamin sat on the bank of the river, letting his tired, burning feet hang in the water. Suddenly he was dreadfully frightened and drew his feet back hastily. A large pointed head thrust itself thru the water, a gigantic mouth opened, showing two rows of dreadful teeth, and a deep voice growled, "A fine morsel, just right for breakfast."

Benjamin screamed aloud and the dog came running quickly to him. Tho he was himself a little frightened, he whispered to Benjamin, "That is an alligator. Step back and let me speak to him."

The little boy obeyed and the dog addressed himself with cajoling courtesy to the alligator, saying, "Excuse us for having come to your kingdom, mighty lord of the river, but we are fleeing from evil people and know that you with your power will be good enough to defend us."

The alligator felt flattered, drew his gigantic mouth into a friendly grin, and replied politely, "You are a clever animal. I am truly more mighty than people, and," he agreed pensively, "neither are we as bad as they. But this creature that sat with his feet hanging in the water is also a human being. Then why is he running away from his brothers?" And the shiny, greenish eyes of the alligator looked distrustfully at the dog.

"You surely know, wise and mighty animal, that the rich people are merciless to the poor, as tho they were the wildest beasts. That is because there is no more greedy animal than this man. He is never satisfied, he always wants more: food and drink and houses, but above all, gold. That makes him so mean. My little friend is a poor child who must work for a rich man. He was torn away from his parents, and beaten until the blood flowed. I advised him to run away. And now we beg that you help us, for any moment the servants of the rich man may appear and capture my little friend."

(To Be Continued).

## On the Screen

"Five Days in Paris," a French comedy film starring Nicholas Rimsky, the Russian screen star, will be presented at the Times Square Theatre for one day only, tomorrow (Sunday), under the direction of the Equitable Film Company of Paris. This is the premiere American showing of the film. This picture has been showing in Paris, London and Vienna because of its novel comedy.

"Annie Laurie," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new picture from an original story by Josephine Lovett, with Lillian Gish in the title role, will begin an engagement at the Embassy Theatre, next Wednesday evening. Norman Kerry, Hobart Bosworth, David Torrence, Creighton Hale, and Frank Currier are in the supporting cast.

Colleen Moore's newest film now in production is "Naughty But Nice," adopted by Carey Wilson from Lewis Allen Browne's "The Bigamist." Supporting Miss Moore are Donald Reed, Claude Gillingwater and Kathryn McGuire.

Constance Talmadge's next picture for First National will be "Breakfast Before Sunrise."

Richard Barthelmess is planning his next appearance with "The Patent Leather Kid," prepared by Winifred Dunn from Rupert Hughes' story.

Gertrude Atherton's novel "The Crystal Cup" will be adapted for the screen by Garrett Fort for First National. Fort is responsible for the recent adaptation of "White Gold."

## MUSIC

Alice Paton, soprano, will make her debut at Town Hall Monday evening, in a diversified program of Italian, French, German and English songs, including the aria from "Lucrezia Borgia."

Emanuel Zetlin, violinist, and Frank Sheridan, pianist will appear in joint recital Sunday afternoon at Town Hall. The program includes three Sonatas; the D Minor, Op. 108 by Brahms; B-flat Major (Kochel No. 378), Mozart; B Minor, Respighi.

R. F. Quinn, baritone, will give his song recital next Tuesday night at Town Hall.

## EDMUND LOWE



As Sergeant Quirt in the screen version of "What Price Glory" at the Sam H. Harris theatre.

Clemens Krauss, conductor and director of the municipal opera at Frankfurt-am-Main, will come here as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra in the latter part of next season. Mr. Krauss will conduct the Symphony during March, following Fritz Busch, Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Walter Damrosch.

Anna Duncan will give a second dance recital on Sunday evening, May 22 at the Guild Theatre.

Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia orchestra, has been granted a leave of absence for the season of 1927-1928.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, beginning next fall, will give a series of seven subscription concerts with soloists on three Wednesday and four Friday evenings.

The New York Symphony Society is making plans to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary next season. Leopold Damrosch directed the first concert of the orchestra in Steinway Hall on Fourteenth Street, fifty years ago.

## CUBAN PRESIDENT MEETS BILL



Snapshot of President Gerardo Machado of Cuba, left, being welcomed to Chicago by "Big Bill" Thompson, mayor.

## DRAMA

### Paul Green Writer of American Folk-Plays

THE author of "In Abraham's Bosom," which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for 1926, is called a "Trail-breaker in the literature of the South" by Frederick Koch, the founder of the Carolina Playmakers—a little theatre group whose fame has spread some distance from Carolina, where the organization first produced Paul Green's folk plays.

The young instructor of philosophy in the University of North Carolina, was born on a farm in Harnett County in Eastern Carolina. "He is as much a part of North Carolina" continues Mr. Koch, "as the soil from which he springs. His plays are as indigenous as the pine tree to his sand-hills. Like the tree his roots strike deep. And from the raw materials of the land he draws forth the life itself in authentic folk-plays. His first play produced by our Carolina Playmakers, "The Last of the Lowries," a romantic tragedy of the Croatan outlaws of Robeson County, was drawn from materials familiar to him since his earliest childhood. The play stirred the audience strangely. Here was a sound artist,—a new playwright of tragic power and poetic impulse."

A man of imagination, with a strong yearning for beauty, the glamor and adventure of old tales find colorful expression in his plays. And there is a lyric note, too, intrinsic in Green's dramatic writing—as in the weird strains of the pirate chantey of Bloody Ed in the "Blackbeard" play, and in the strange music of the white lady at the spinet in "The Old Man of Edenton." None the less is this true of his starkly realistic drama—a drama of repressed yearnings and of bitter revolt. The twilight singing of the fieldhands in the bleak tragedy of the tenant-farm preacher in "The Lord's Will," and the songs of the young folks enjoy themselves on Christmas Eve in "Old Wash Lucas," translate the neglected lives of the drab scene to the serene rhythm of art.

Paul Green is profoundly interested in the creation of a Negro theatre. He is one of the foremost workers in this field today. Such plays as "White Dresses," "Sam Tucker," "The End of the Row," "The Hot Iron," "The No 'Count Boy" and "In Abraham's Bosom," have made a distinctive contribution to our contemporary drama. They reveal an almost uncanny insight into the character of the negro and a rare feeling for the imagery and the melody of his race life.

### Proletarian Art Theatre To Give Benefit Tonight

The Proletarian Art Theatre will hold a great Festival for the benefit of the Imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue, tonight at 8 P. M.

There will be recitations by A. Witogravide and Rubin Wandoff, well known artists of the Irving Place Theatre. The presentation of "The Simpleton," a special recitation by Baruch Lomed; Folk Songs by Mary Ginsberg; "The Awakening of China," by M. Malkin, and other numbers.

H. M. Wicks, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will deliver a special address. Uncle Sam (Liptzin) the Freiheit humorist will be chairman. Tickets at 50 cents can be obtained at the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, also at the Freiheit.

Gilbert and Sullivan fans will be pleased to hear that Robert Milton is planning to produce "Patience" about May 16, with Vivian Harz in the title role.

## SYLVIA FIELD



In "Broadway," the Jed Harris hit now in its ninth month at the Broadhurst theatre.

### Theatre Guild to Do O'Neill's Newest Play

The Theatre Guild has acquired Eugene O'Neill's "Marco Millions" and will produce the play next season. Negotiations have been carried on with O'Neill, who is now in Bermuda. "Marco Millions" is that much discussed play which every important Broadway manager has had in his possession from time to time, but which they all relinquished because of what they considered the excessive cost of production. The version which the Guild has acquired has been revised by the author from his original drafts.

The play deals with the life and times of Marco Polo, and as O'Neill expresses it in the foreword to a published version issued by Boni & Liveright, is "an attempt to render poetic justice to one long famous as a traveler, unjustly world-renowned as a liar but sadly unrecognized by posterity in his true eminence as a man and citizen—Marco Polo of Venice." The title may be explained by Marco's devoted passion to the acquisition of money, a passion which grew and grew until he, too, could be counted as a possessor of millions. This is the first play of O'Neill's which has been published prior to the stage production. The Guild is planning to stage it in a most ambitious fashion. Two of his plays were revived this season, "Beyond the Horizon" and "Emperor Jones," but this will be the first new play for some time.

### Broadway Briefs

"In Abraham's Bosom," the Pulitzer prize play, will re-open at the Provincetown Playhouse tomorrow evening. Frank Wilson, who was in the previous presentation, will head the cast.

"A La Carte," Rosalie Stewart's mid-summer revue, will come here sometime in August. In addition to sketches by George Kelly, the show will include lyrics and music by Lorenz Hart and Richard Rodgers, Mabel and Karl Kreck and Norma Gregg. The cast will include Roy Fant, Harriet Hocter, Chic Yorke, Rose King and William Holbrook.

William A. Brady has a new farce, "Uppercuts," by N. C. Fowler and C. W. Bell, which he will try out next month. Bell is the author of "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" and other farces popular some seasons back.

# DRAMA

## Feeble Apology for Big Business

"Wall Street," a play in three acts and a prologue, presented at the Hudson Theatre.

THIS miserable apology for a play is a dim echo of the first decade of this century when fourth rate dramatists were busy turning out banal stuff about the great self-sacrifice of the rich; extolling their great responsibilities and trying to prove that beneath the elegant finery of the idle, luxurious and debauched ladies and gentlemen of the four hundred there beat hearts of "purest gold." The last atrocity of this sort that we can recall was entitled "The Battle," and had a beefy comedian as its star.

Wall Street is the story of a New England farmer who dreamed of playing the stock exchange and kept imaginary accounts, much to the chagrin of his bovine wife. The New England scene contained all the trappings of low melodrama—snow on the window sill, dim lights, a cradle with an imaginary infant son. Arthur Hohl and Margaret Douglas, enacting the roles of John H. and Anne Perry tried to infuse life into the prologue by utilizing one of the shoddy exhibitions of the ribaldry of yokeldom. The introduction fell flat.

But then we thought the thing might prove to be a burlesque so we waited expectantly, if somewhat impatiently.

The next scene was a crippled attempt to depict a broker's office in Wall Street; tickers, tape, board boys, customers and a villain. John H. Parry is there; having started to work in a menial job for the firm of Patterson & Marshfield. By some sort of hocus-pocus Parry becomes a partner of Patterson, ousting Marshfield. The New England wife goes back to Nelsonville, the "home town," taking the son and heir with her. Parry marries the daughter of Patterson.

After years the son turns up to revenge his mother, he tries to double-cross the father, but the old man is a wizard and none of the Wall Street bulls or bears can put anything over on him—the original, one and only, gentle, modest, retiring, but withal hard as nails, John H. Parry.

The thing kept getting worse, but still we thought SOMETHING would eventually happen. But nothing happened. It went haltingly on to the

EUGENE O'NEILL



HUGO GELLERT

The noted dramatist will have his latest opus "Marco Millions" presented by the Theatre Guild early next season.

dismal end. Absolutely pointless, poorly written, acted in the manner of the ten-twenty and thirty cent stock companies of pre-war days, the thing came to a close with the Wall Street magnate defeating all his scheming enemies and winning, at last, his beloved son—who incidentally won a wife.

The thing is obviously a crude attempt to grovel before the much-abused Wall Street gang by trying to picture one of its members as a human being, deserving of sympathy because of his great responsibilities.—H. M. W.

"An American Tragedy" will be presented by Horace Liveright at the Bronx Opera House for one week commencing Monday. Morgan Farley, Katherine Wilson, Janet McLeay, Walter Walker, Albert Phillips and Grace Griswold are in the cast.

Rosalie Stewart will revive "The Torchbearers" before the close of this season. This was the first of George Kelly's series of successful comedies.

## The New Plays

### MONDAY

"OH, ERNEST!", a musical play based on Oscar Wilde's farce, "The Importance of Being Earnest," will open at the Royale Theatre Monday evening, presented by P. T. Rossiter. Francis DeWitt wrote the book and lyrics, Robert Hood Bowers the music. In the cast will be Marjorie Gatenon, Hal Forde, Dorothy Dille, Harry McNaughton, Ralph Riggs, Katharine Witchie, Flavia Arcaro and Barbara Newberry.

SIERRA'S SPANISH ART THEATRE opens the second week of their engagement on Monday night, presenting four plays during the week. The program: Monday and Friday nights, "The Cradle Song"; Tuesday, "Angela Maria," a drama, both by Martinez Sierra; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "The Royal Peacock," by Sierra; Saturday matinee and evening, "Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw.

"JULIE," by Corning White, will be presented by Homeric Productions at the Lyceum theatre Monday night with Alison Skipworth, Erward Arnold, Betty Pierce, Alexander Clark Jr. and Blanche Friderici in the cast.

"KEMPY," by J. C. and Elliott Nugent, will be revived Monday night at the Selwyn theatre by Murray Phillips. The Nugents—Ruth, Norma Lee, Elliott and J. C. will be in the cast.

"KATY KID," a comedy by Willis Maxwell Goodhue, comes to Daly's 63rd Street Theatre Monday night, presented by Edward White-side and J. J. Levinson. Julietta Day and Romney Bent head the cast.

### TUESDAY

"HE LOVED THE LADIES," a comedy by Herbert Hall Winslow, opens at the Frolic theatre Tuesday night. The principal players are Lillian Ross, Lyons Wickland, Louise Carter, John Carmody, Isabel Dawn and Gertrude Fowler.

### WEDNESDAY

"ONE FOR ALL," a comedy by Ernest and Louise Cortis, will open at the Greenwich Village Theatre Wednesday night. The cast will include Madeline Delmar, Ethel Jackson, Jennie A. Eustace,

# AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

ALL NEXT WEEK

## "The Second Man"

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Eves at 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.  
Week of May 16th—PYGMALION  
Week of May 23rd—THE SECOND MAN

PIRANDELLO'S

## RIGHT YOU ARE IF YOU THINK YOU ARE

GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.  
Week of May 16th—MR. PIM PASSES BY  
Week of May 23rd—RIGHT YOU ARE

ALL NEXT WEEK

## "The Silver Cord"

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. | CIRCLE 5678  
Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY.  
Week of May 16th—NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER  
Week of May 23rd—THE SILVER CORD

## \$500 AWARD

for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder". Contest for fifth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play.

"THE LADDER" WALDORF THEATRE  
50th St. E. of B'way—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

TIMES SQ. THEATRE, WEST 42d STREET.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.  
THIRD MONTH  
A. H. WOODS presents

# CRIME

By Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer

"A vivid, gripping and absorbing melodrama. I confess that I enjoyed it as I haven't enjoyed a melodrama in seasons."  
—Alan Dale, American.

## PROLETARIAN ART THEATRE

presents

## "The Awakening of China"

A Dramatic Recitation With

N. MALKIN and MARY GINSBURG, at  
THE LABOR TEMPLE, 14th and 2nd Ave.  
SATURDAY EVE., MAY 7th

Mr. STANLEY DAY at the organ.  
Mr. JOHN PICORRI, Scenic Director.  
H. M. WICKS will speak on the Chinese Revolution.

B. LUMET A. VINOGRADOV  
R. VANDROF S. LIPZIN

TICKETS 50c, to be had at the Freiheit and at the Defense Office, 41 Union Sq. All money to go for the Cloak, Dress, and Furriers Prisoners—victims of the right wing Mineola treason.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN  
TWICE DAILY, 2 P.M. & 8 P.M.

RINGLING BROS. and BARNUM & BAILEY  
CIRCUS  
Incl. among 10,000 Marvels PAWAH  
SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT  
TICKETS at GARDEN BOX OFFICES  
8th Ave. and 49th St., and Gimbel Bros.

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.  
H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30  
WHAT PRICE GLORY  
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-\$. Eves. 50c-\$.2.

Harry L. Cort and Clark Ross will produce a new play called "The Brigand," by Paul Fox and George Tilton, early next season. This will be followed with a musical comedy by Cort called "The Radio Girl."

Bronx Opera House 149th Street,  
E. of 3rd Ave.  
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

"KATY DID"  
A New Domestic Comedy

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

What Anne Brought Home  
A New Comedy Drama

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

Phillip Dunning, who collaborated with George Abbott in the writing of "Broadway," has a new one, a comedy of back-stage life, titled "The Understudy." Jack Donahue is collaborating this time.