

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

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

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 70.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

IMPERIALISTS THREATEN TO BOMBARD HANKOW

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

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

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

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

It would appear that war on the Nationalist government by the United States would not be to the advantage of American manufacturers. China provides an enormous market for the goods of those manufacturing countries that have maintained friendly relations with the Nationalist government.

WHY does not Japan, England and the United States, the three imperialist powers having the most ex-

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTABULARY BEGIN TO THREATEN UNION PICKET LINES

Monongahela Field Badly Crippled Altho Owners Make Pretense of Operating

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

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

Corporal G. F. Pierce, in command of constabulary stationed at the North Belle Vernon barracks, said his men were carrying out an order to permit the assembly of no more than three persons in connection with the suspension.

Corporal Pierce admitted that the crowd dispersed promptly, but said that his men were hissed and "booed" by the union sympathizers, and that this justified him in menacing them. Apparently no miners have been seriously injured yet.

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

Policies of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which is trying to break the union's hold on the western Pennsylvania bituminous field, were condemned by the pickets both verbally and on huge banners.

Cripple West Virginia Mines. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 4.—The mines of the Monongahela coal field are crippled by the strike of non-union miners here, but the operators are making a pretense of keeping them running, so as to avoid encouraging the miners locked out in the rest of the industry.

Only about a quarter of the workers are actually on the job, according to unofficial surveys. The owners claim more, but even the most brazen statements by company officials do not assert that more than fifty-five per cent of the crews are at work.

Operators Meet. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—Aside from probable developments later in the week when Ohio operators go into conference there were few indications today that either the United Mine Workers or the operators were any closer together than when the Miami conference broke up. The Coal Operators' Association of Illinois which employs some 72,000 union workers, will meet in St. Louis next Friday but then officials said they had no hopes of settling the strike.

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

It happened because a coupling broke and a train of 40 coal cars ran wild on a 10 percent grade. The

train plunged down the plane and crashed at the junction with the main entry. The crash raised a cloud of dust and it also snapped an electric trolley wire. There was an electric arc flash and a tremendous dust explosion. The shock was felt all over the villages of Ehrenfeld and South Fork, far overhead, and the windows of the towns were broken.

Only Luck. At first the news spread that the 300 men underground had all been killed. Let Pat Stapleton, for 37 years an Ehrenfeld miner, tell of his escape. He attributes it to sheer "luck." He says:

"My gang was working in rooms three miles back in the mine off the main drift. When the explosion occurred we were shaken up, but after a few minutes we realized that we had been spared. When we came out of the rooms we figured the scene of the blast was about a mile and a quarter from the drift mouth. Knowing our way out that drift was impossible, we turned to the rear and finally, four and a half miles back we came on an undamaged air shaft. It didn't take us long to scamper up this hole to daylight. I'm an experienced miner, but have never felt such a sensation. It was just sheer luck that every man in the mine was not killed outright."

The dead are Dan McConeghy, John Fesko, William Connelly, and John Sheelock, all members of the United Mine Workers of America.

FUR UNION RIGHT WING GIVES BOSS ALL HE CAN WANT

Trades Away Workers' Rights For Support

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.

Gold Offers Test. Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the furriers' union, in answer to the assertions of Edward F. McGrady, of the "Special reorganization committee" of the A. F. of L. that the Defense Committee of one hundred "is being used to shield gangsters and not to defend indicted and imprisoned strikers," challenged him, Matthew Wolf and President William Green to produce evidence to prove that the Joint Board officers ever employed gangsters since they entered office.

Should they establish the truth of these assertions, the officers of the Joint Board will resign at once, according to Gold.

Ready To Prove Case. "We are prepared to prove to any impartial committee," he said, "that all of its prisoners are honest workers, working in fur shops for years. These workers have all been active in the strike, and were arrested as a result of the direct incitement and frame-up of McGrady and his associates."

Sapiro Admits Half Million Farm Graft Before Detroit Jury

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

Continuing his testimony before the jury in the case, Sapiro admitted, under cross examination of Senator A. Reed, chief of Ford's counsel, that he received \$64,000 from the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, and further admitted that his present salary from the Exchange is at the rate of \$21,000 a year. These fees brought Sapiro's income from cotton growers alone up to \$149,505 and his total income from all sources so far revealed at the trial to nearly \$500,000 in the last ten years.

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

Ford to Be Called. Ford, the nation's first billionaire, who is accused of libelling Sapiro, will be called to the witness stand sometime this week, according to the announcement of Sapiro's counsel, William H. Gallagher. Ford's appearance may be delayed, however, because of the injuries suffered by the open shop auto magnate in an auto smashup a week ago when one of his flivvers was shoved into a ditch after being in collision with a larger car.

Fitzpatrick and Nelson Break On Chicago Elections

CHICAGO, April 4.—Two stalwarts of reaction in the Chicago Federation of Labor, John Fitzpatrick and Oscar Nelson, have split because of the frenzied struggle being waged between Mayor Dever, democrat, and William Hale Thompson, republican former mayor. Fitzpatrick supports Dever, who is also supported by Thomas E. Donnelly, proprietor of the notorious scab printing firm of Donnelly & Sons, and also head of the open-shoppers in this city. It was Donnelly and his "Citizens' Committee" who organized against the building trades workers and put over the infamous "Landis Award."

Nelson supports Thompson, under whose administration the open shop drive against labor was launched in Chicago.

Divide Like "Open Shoppers." The agents of the employers at the head of the Chicago Federation of Labor are thus divided along the same lines as the employers themselves. Some of the scabby "Citizens' Committee" support Thompson while on Dever's campaign committee there are the names of 27, seven of these organized labor haters.

At yesterday's meeting of the Federation there was an exceptionally large crowd on hand, expecting the fight between Fitzpatrick and Nelson to break out in open hostilities. After a few parries, Nelson made a motion to adjourn the meeting, thereby avoiding bringing the issue before the delegates of the various unions represented.

Vincent "Schemer" Drucci, leader of the powerful northside beer gang, was shot and killed by a policeman late today in the first of a series of election roundups.

Drucci was arrested in front of the Commonwealth Hotel by a squad of policemen. He made an attempt to get his gun and Detective Dan Healy shot him dead.

Drucci, who was said to be a supporter of William Hale Thompson, republican, was believed to have lined up his henchmen to create havoc at the poll tomorrow. The police support Dever.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Fur Workers Held Upon \$5,000 Bail On Framed Charge

Oscar Meiliff, an active member of the Furriers' Union was held in \$5,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Silverman in Jefferson Market Court charged with "felonious assault."

The case is declared by members of the union to be the most notorious and obvious frame-up since the reactionary right wing officials of the International, the fur manufacturers and the police joined hands to smash the Joint Board.

Meiliff was arrested and brought before Judge Silverman on the flimsiest sort of "evidence," the charge against him being the result of an international stool-pigeon named Weiner pointing him out to a member of the industrial squad in the fur market yesterday, and saying, "that man threatened to attack me."

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, 108 East 10th 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."

Right Wing Shows Up. The committee has been called together by the secretary, Ann Washington Craton, for a discussion of routine organization details; but before the meeting opened a large group of reporters from the leading capitalist papers were on hand, and Beckerman, Hochman, McGrady and several other labor representatives arrived with the request that they be admitted to address the members of the committee. Since it had been announced that the meeting was to be a closed one, this request was at first denied; but after the committee had disposed of preliminary business, it voted to admit reporters and listen to what the right wing representatives wanted to say.

Henchman Raves. Following the admission of the press and the guests, Arthur Garfield Hays, who was acting as chairman of the committee meeting, read a letter to the committee from Frank P. Walsh outlining the work to be done in behalf of the prisoners.

Julius Hochman was then 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.

There was no comment upon Sigman's letter except a formal vote to

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NATIONALIST COMMANDER CHIANG BLASTS HOPES OF IMPERIALISTS

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

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

Labor Daily Sees Big War. LONDON, April 4.—The London Daily Herald, official organ of the trade union movement today declared that Great Britain was preparing for an extensive war against China.

The paper based its statement on the continued massing of British land and sea forces in China. It is expected that when the Chinese question comes up for debate in the house of commons the Tories will demand a rupture of relations with the Soviet Government.

SHANGHAI, April 4.—The imperialist hope that General Chiang Kai-Shek would break with the Koumintang because of his differences with the dominant left wing of the organization was shattered today when Chiang issued a public statement which was telegraphed thruout the length and breadth of China stating that in the future he would confine himself to his military duties and recognize the leadership of Wang Ching-Wei, left wing chief, in political matters, the military arm of the government being entirely subordinate to the political government.

The general had a lengthy conference with Wang. Chiang stated that he would be fully engaged from now on with the campaign against the northern militarists.

The Usual Lying. The imperialist correspondents with their customary disregard for facts construed Chiang's submission to the authority of the Koumintang as a maneuver designed to bring Wang over to his side. The fact is that Chiang, if he ever had any intention of breaking with the party now realizes that his position would be as precarious as that of any northern general if he betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the 1,500,000 members of this powerful and remarkable organization which has branches in every country in the world.

KUOMINTANG ENDS INNER CONFLICT; UNIONS, PEASANTS CONTROL PARTY

New Program Against All Oppression; Calls On Workers and Colonials For Support

HANKOW, April 4.—The Plenary session of the Koumintang Central Executive Committee which has just concluded its sessions here has thoroughly clarified the issue of party versus personal authority, according to an authoritative statement made to the Nationalist News Agency today by a responsible minister of the Nationalist government.

Crisis Past. The tremendous tensile strength of the party fabric, this minister asserted, has been unequivocally proven by the fact that this great issue has been cleared up in the midst of revolutionary activity of the most critical sort, while the actual military campaign is in progress. The government has stood the test, the military campaign is going on with undiminished strength. The revolutionary structure has held fast. Now that the crisis is past the Nationalist revolutionary movement is in a position to move on unhampered by the slightest suggestion of inner conflict.

This minister of the Nationalist government said in the course of an interview that the majority section of the party had recently become convinced that the utterances and in some cases the acts of what might be termed the "Nanchang Group" had seemed to tend toward the introduction into Nationalist policy of a personal element in much the same way as Peking has been dominated by personal elements for centuries. This basic struggle between the personal elements has been definitely solved by the plenary session of the party's executive committee just concluded.

New Measures. The struggle has been solved by the following measures: 1. The re-establishment of the military council, which comprises various leading revolutionary generals, including Chiang Kai Shek, Tang Sheng-chih, Feng Yu-hsiang, and others, as well as several civilian members.

2. The establishment of a military commissary department, which would be responsible for supplies of food and other materials required by the army.

3. The centralization of control of foreign policy in the hands of the foreign ministry under a resolution

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Daily Worker Shows Up the Insurance Graft; Announcement: Page 2

Turn to Page 2 for the announcement and description of the most startling exposure of the year so far: how millions and millions of dollars are swindled away from workers thru the organized insurance graft.

which definitely prohibits the expression of views on foreign policy by any party member or official without the authorization of the Central Executive Committee, on penalty of expulsion from the party, and which centralizes control of foreign affairs and appointments of all kinds everywhere in the hands of the foreign ministry.

4. A similar centralization of finance in the hands of the finance ministry. This will directly prohibit any financial measures being instituted by military officials under pain of severe disciplinary measures up to expulsion from the party.

5. Abolition of all "chairmanships" whether of the party, of the party's Executive Committee or of its Political Council. These bodies hereafter are headed not by an individual chairman but by a presidium of three or five, anyone of whom may sit as chairman at any session of these bodies.

6. The elimination of a certain personnel from the party organs.

United Basis. In all these changes there is now complete concurrence. The very individuals and groups which seemed directly aimed at in some changes have now signified concurrence in the new status quo.

It may definitely be stated, the

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

ANOTHER fighting organ of the left wing of labor, Empros, our Greek Communist weekly, establishes itself this week in New York City. This will no doubt cause additional squirming not only among the reactionary officialdom of the needle trades, but among the imperialist agents wherever they are to be found in the ranks of the working class. Empros comes to New York from Chicago. When THE DAILY WORKER moved to the metropolis of the nation, President William Green and Vice President Matthew Wolf declared it was done for the express purpose of developing the struggle of the militants in the needle trades. The same charge will no doubt be

made against the Empros which is a powerful weapon, especially in waging the fight of the Greek workers in the fur industry, and also in the hotel industry where the Greek workers predominate. But Empros also wages the struggle of the Greek workers in the steel, coal and other great industries. The drive develops, not only to establish the Empros as a successful Greek Weekly in New York City, but to build it into a Daily, by May 1st if possible. THE DAILY WORKER greets the arrival of its brother organ, the Empros, in New York City. It hails the growth of the Weekly Empros into a DAILY EMPROS in the very near future.



# NEGRO ORGANIZER FINDS BRUSSELS CONGRESS HELPS

## Colored Labor of World Takes Counsel Together

(By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.)

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

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

### At Big Conference.

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

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

### Negroes of Africa There.

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

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

(By Federated Press.)

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

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

### Slightly Greater Allowance.

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

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

### Textile Mills Lobby.

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

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

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

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

# Riff War Breaks Out Anew; French, Spanish Beaten

(From L'Humanité.)

PARIS, April 4.—Rebelling against the repressive policy of the Spanish protectorate, Riff tribesmen of the Shinhaja group are again in arms. Ten days ago Shereef Khamilighi revolted and other tribes immediately rose. The Spanish garrison believing their position untenable, crossed into the French, while the insurgents drove a contingent of native troops from Sok Tnin. These successes caused other tribes to revolt.

### Wipe Out Column.

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

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

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

### (From L'Humanité.)

#### Spanish Reversal.

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

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

Here is how it happened according to the official version:

#### Evacuate Position.

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

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

#### Lie About Situation.

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

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

Once again they are lying about events in the Riff.

There is fighting in the Riff, that's a fact. Soldiers have been killed, that's a fact.

# Horthy White Terror Prosecutes 52 More

(From L'Humanité.)

News from Hungary is more and more alarming. The Nepszava, a socialist paper, announces that Socialist workers and the Communists recently arrested will be sent before a court martial.

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

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

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

### (From L'Humanité.)

#### Ferdinand Again Near Death.

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

### Nurses Organize.

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

# Organize the Traction Workers

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

By ROBERT MITCHELL

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

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

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

### The Fake Strike.

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

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

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

fake strike call. Some of them were fined as much as \$25. Others only \$5. Some were threatened with dismissal from the company if the fines were not paid. Some actually were fined although the company had a hard time of it between trying to protect its "loyal" employees and at the same time maintain the prestige of the brotherhood. If you have never heard of a company firing men for refusing to strike against it, you should learn more about the Interborough methods.

### "Arbitration."

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

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

### New Way to Vote.

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

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

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

### Wanted a Raise.

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

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

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

### Got Their Orders.

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

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

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

But Lavin, Bark, Phelan and Walsh did not vote "as is!" (To Be Continued.)

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

(Worker Correspondent)

"If I want to charge it to you I can, and all the lawyers in the world couldn't stop me."

That's what Mr. Kemp, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth avenue, told me yesterday when I went to collect the portion of my back wages which he had been keeping for "breakage" and which he would have continued to keep had not William Karlin, lawyer of 291 Broadway, compelled him to come across.

### Expert at "Charging."

Mrs. Schwartz, manager of the restaurant, uses all the means in her power to withhold five dollars from the weekly wages paid to waiters. She compels waiters to do work that they are not supposed to do, and if an accident occurs she charges them

# New York Bakers Open Big Membership Drive

A plea for the organization of New York food workers was voiced by speakers at an enthusiastic meeting held by the bakers of Local 37 of the Amalgamated Food Workers at the Labor Temple yesterday afternoon.

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

The Amalgamated Food Workers' Union is conducting a large membership drive. It invites every food worker in the city to attend its meetings and participate in the fight for better conditions for New York food workers.

### Al Helps the Legion.

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

The governor said he was sending the resolution at the request of the American Legion and the Boy Scouts of the Rome and Utica Council.

### File Anti-Trust Brief.

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

Taking of testimony was completed last December.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

# Start the Ruthenberg Drive By Distributing Fifty Thousand Ruthenberg Pamphlets In New York City In April

The Ruthenberg pamphlet—THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, WHAT IT STANDS FOR AND WHY WORKERS SHOULD JOIN—will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

The New York District expects to distribute at least a hundred thousand of the Ruthenberg pamphlets in this drive.

Every nucleus must collect fifty cents per member for which they will buy 20 pamphlets, and every member will either sell or distribute these pamphlets. The pamphlet is to be sold at 5 cents and the proceeds from the sales is to be used to buy more pamphlets.

The pamphlets are to be secured from the District Office, 108 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

### Will Not Be Forgotten.

Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit.—"The passing of C. E. Ruthenberg was a severe loss to the American and International Communist movement. Ruthenberg was one of the bravest, most militant leader of the working class in America. The memory of his life and work will be forgotten in Detroit, Michigan."

### Polish Bureau

Bureau, W. P.—"Death has taken from the ranks of the Communist movement Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party and member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

"The death of Comrade Ruthenberg is not only a loss to the American proletariat and the Communist International, but to the fighting proletariat the world over. Comrade Ruthenberg was known to the Polish workers. It was he who inaugurated the campaign for the protection of the foreign born workers which rallied large masses of Polish workers. It was our Comrade Ruthenberg who at innumerable meetings raised his voice in defense of the working class of Poland and protested against the wholesale murders and jailings of workers because of their fight for bread and freedom. He did this because he was an Internationalist!"

### "Only True Working Class Party"

Workmens Circle, Branch 484, Milwaukee, Wis.—"The death of Comrade Ruthenberg is a great loss to the labor movement in the United States. He was a sincere and courageous fighter for the workers' cause. The sorrowful loss of the able leader should strengthen the ranks of the only true working class party in America.

"Long live the 'Workers (Communist) Party of America.'"

Youngstown, Ohio Workers Party and V. W. L.—"With deep regret we learn of the death of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of our Party. Words cannot convey to you the vast personal loss we feel in his passing for Comrade Ruthenberg was well known to the steel workers in Mahoning valley as a fearless champion of the oppressed and his visits here always stimulated us to battle more aggressively for our liberation from the enslavement of capitalism."

# "LET'S FIGHT ON"—Become a Ruthenberg Member

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail in. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation ..... Union affiliation .....

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

National Office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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A New Pamphlet by JAY LOVESTONE

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The methods leading the trade unions into the hands of rampant American Imperialism.

The high salaries and "expense money" of trade union leaders.

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Don't Believe the Lies About China.  
Read the Truth  
In The DAILY WORKER.



# INDIAN TROOPS WERE DUPED BY BRITISH LIARS

## Told Sacred Shrines Ruined by Chinese

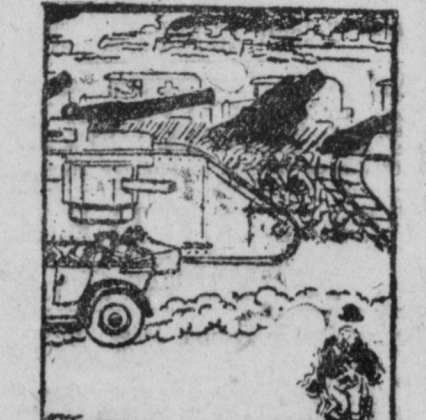
HANKOW, March.—(By Mail).—Evidence now in possession of Kuomintang Party circles here indicates that while the British authorities are laying great stress on the inherent dangers of the "Shanghai situation" they themselves are authorizing the most irresponsible propaganda directly designed to project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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## TURKISH-SOVIET TREATY ON MOST FAVORED PLAN

### U.S.S.R. Organizations Guaranteed Freedom

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

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

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

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

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

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

# CHINESE REGARD IRELAND AS A FRIENDLY NATION

## Irish Priests Unharmd By Peasants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# THE NANKING MURDER CHIEF



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

# LEAGUE AGAINST HORTHY EXPOSES TRIAL OF SZANTO

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

Workers Protest. The cablegram follows: "Workers throughout the United States have protested against the arrest, torture, and court martial of workers and peasants in Hungary by the Horthy government. Huge mass meetings were held by the International Labor Defense, and protests were wired to Horthy representatives in Washington and Budapest. In New York City the following American Federation of Labor trade unions held protest meetings: The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Local 499, District Council 9 of the same union, New York locals of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Local 2090 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the New York Council of the American Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

Many Meetings Protest. Similar protest meetings were held by unions in Chicago, Passaic, Detroit, and other cities. In Cleveland the Hungarian - American Liberty League sent cablegrams to the London Daily Herald, the English Labor Party, the Trades Union International in Amsterdam, and the International Transport Workers' Federation in Brussels, appealing for help in preventing the court martial and execution of Szanto, Vagi, and their comrades. This organization has also resolved to send a delegation of three prominent Americans to Budapest.

League Denounces. "In the name of its 200,000 members, the Anti-Horthy League of New York passed a resolution at a concert of Hungarian and American artists in New York City on March 27, denouncing the suppressive measures of the Horthy government against all labor organizations. "As an internationally known artist and the champion of the oppressed, you were chosen as the delegate of the Anti-Horthy League of New York to go to Hungary and use your prestige and influence to provide legal defense for Szanto, Vagi, and their comrades. We are anxious to have Max Eastman and William Bolitho, well-known publicists, to join you in this mission if possible. "We are cabling you \$500, proceeds from the concert, for starting a defense fund. We will shortly send further proceeds from a campaign. Kindly give this action the widest possible publicity. For the Anti-Horthy League of New York, Hugo Gellert."

## Kiamil Bey, First Turk Ambassador Since War

LONDON, April 4.—Kiamil Bey has been appointed the Turkish ambassador to the United States, according to a telegraphic dispatch today from Constantinople. Kiamil Bey is the former under-secretary for foreign affairs and is not a deputy for Constantinople in the Turkish legislative body. The appointment of Kiamil Bey completes the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey which were broken during the world war. Kiamil Bey will be the first Turkish ambassador to Washington since the break between the two countries.



Poincare: Noboy in France wants to cancel the debt.

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

PARIS, April 4.—One of the most daring monuments to war dead was dedicated today in the cemetery at Le Vallois Perret, a suburb of Paris. The monument depicts suffering and horror and a protest against war. At the base is a workman breaking his sword and rifle over his knee. Just above is a gassed soldier in agony. At one side is a figure representing a victim of unjust condemnation by court martial and on the other side is a Negro victim of European imperialism. At the top is the figure of a woman weeping over the martyrdom of her children.

The monument was sculptured by Yrondy, who was decorated for bravery during the war. It was ordered erected by a Communist municipal council, patriotic organizations protested that it was a "slander" of the war dead and several fascists endeavored to mutilate the statue. Trouble was expected today at the unveiling but there was hardly an incident as 1,500 Communists paraded in silence following the inaugural address by the prefect on behalf of the French government.

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

# BRITISH MARINES TAKE OVER SHANGHAI TRACK



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

# USSR TRANSPORT WORKERS HOLD 6TH CONFERENCE

## Sends Greetings to Labor in Other Countries

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March.—(By Mail).—The 6th conference of the Union of Transport Workers (Local Transport) of U. S. S. R., which met here on January 7-16 last, is going to occupy an important place in the life and activity of the Union. Its importance arises not only from the weighty decisions and organizational measures adopted, but also from the attitude taken by the conference on the questions of international unity of the transport workers and the unity of the trade union movement among them.

The activity of the Central Committee in establishing contact with transport workers' unions in other countries has already gone beyond the stage of merely "forming" relations. Fraternal greetings at the opening of the conference were delivered by Comrade Johansen on behalf of the Norwegian Transport workers; Com. Zwickler from Germany; Com. Hardy from Great Britain; Com. Lozovsky from the Red International of Labor Unions, and Com. Atchkanov from the Transport Workers' International Propaganda Committee.

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

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

# Ninety-nine Coreans Face Japanese Court

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

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

of the capitalist offensive against wages, working hours and other conquests of the working class."

The conference at the same time emphasized that the capitalist offensive was facilitated by collaboration with the bourgeoisie and treachery on the part of the reformist leaders of the Transport Unions who had departed from the class position and were betraying the interests of the workers in general, and of the transport workers in particular.

The conference, having approved the activity of the T. I. P. C., advised the latter to increase further its work on behalf of unity of the Trade Union movement of the transport workers, over the heads of their reformist leaders.

Since the last conference (from the end of November, 1924, to the beginning of December, 1925) the numerical strength of the union was increased by 21,342 members, or 13.5%. The state of organization among the local transport workers has grown, reaching 97.6% at the time of the conference. During the same period the body of active union members (serving on local committees, the various commissions, mutual insurance, auditing committees, delegate meetings, dues collectors, etc.) was increased from 13,000 to 23,000 people.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day



# Answer the Attack

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

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

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



# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.  
Daily, Except Sunday  
63 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
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**THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.**  
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE .....Editors  
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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### How to Serve Your Country

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

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

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

# The Chinese Liberation Movement Goes to the Left

## THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE MILITARISTS

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

### Article II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Another Injunction—The Way to Fight It.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN Shanghai wages were from 11 to 15 cents per day. In Hankow, the center of heavy industry, average wages were 2½ dollars in American money—PER MONTH. This at a time when the subsistence level for a family of five was \$13.50 per month.

The hours of labor were usually not less than 12, in some industries 14 and in the silk industry there was a 15 hour day. The length of the working day for children was the same as for men and women altho their wages were slightly more than nothing.

THE Chinese labor movement was literally born in struggle and in the provinces where People's armies smashed the militarists, and as soon as this was accomplished, the trade unions sprang into being. Even before the decisive battles were fought the workers showed in the most courageous and practical way their loyalty to the liberation movement.

The activity of the trade unions in the towns of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuhan, the great heavy industrial center of China during the advance of the People's armies and after their triumph, afford a typical example of the manner in which the labor movement has grown.

The workers, as the People's armies neared this center, declared a strike in the arsenal upon which Wu Pei Fu depended for munitions. This action was of the greatest moment in deciding the issue of the military struggle.

THREE months after the defeat of Wu Pei Fu practically all the workers in the district were organized. 150,000 of these workers are in basic industry and another 150,000 are engaged in the lighter occupations.

With the exception of the Railwaymen's Union and the All-Chinese Seamen's Union the trade unions are not as yet organized on an industrial basis but the extension of the power of the People's government has given an immense impetus to the spread of industrial organization. The process is carried on in two ways—by the organization of unions which have an industrial structure from their inception and by the amalgamation of existing craft and occupational unions with the industrial organizations.

The overwhelming majority of the trade unions are affiliated to the All-Chinese Federation of Labor. (The principal exceptions are the Canton General Workers' Union with 27,000 members and the Canton Union of Mechanics with 7,500 members. Negotiations are being carried on by the All-Chinese Federation with these unions looking toward amalgamation.

### Cooperative Apartment Dwellers Can Secure Bank Loans on Stock

By ESTHER LOWELL (Federated Press)

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

Interest Canceled.

Small monthly payments will be arranged to relieve the worker gradually of the debt. The interest on the loan is cancelled by the interest on the stock—both being 5%. Workers are expected to pay \$500 per room and \$11 or \$11.50 (depending on whether or not tax exemption is granted) monthly maintenance per room. This rental will decrease to about \$7, it is hoped, as amortization proceeds.

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

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

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

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

# DRAMA

## Propaganda in the Theatre

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

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

1. Such a theatre emphatically bears no political label.

2. All the same, plays written by living breathing people in our time are bound to have their roots in the great mass movements of mankind of which the greatest is the struggle for power of the working class.

No "Propaganda Phrases."

3. When we say we want a working class audience we mean we want an audience of working people of all trades and occupations. We are not aiming merely at white collar workers or merely at industrial workers. We believe that until a fusion of industrial, white collar and intellectual workers is affected there will be no American labor movement worthy of the name.

4. A living and courageous theatre has a social function of the first importance in mirroring the color and tone of life around us, in crystallizing rebellion. This function is much more genuinely revolutionary than the presentation of neat propaganda phrases which convince no one.

Want American Life.

5. To those who have suggested the production of Hauptmann's "The Weavers" or a middle class tract like Galsworthy's "Strike," we state categorically that we think this sort of thing entirely insignificant compared with the effort to crystallize the electric current of American forces. The very blood and bones of a new era is in these forces, and it is only cut-and-dried propagandists who fail to realize this reality.

6. Plays are written for audiences, not down to audiences or up to audiences; therefore, the plays we hope to put on next year will be working class propaganda in the sense that the output of Hollywood is employing class propaganda. They will not be Communist propaganda or single tax propaganda or social-democrat propaganda. (This does not mean that we will turn down on account of its letter-head any play that we consider has human value.)

7. The whole discussion about art

ALBERT CARROLL



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

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

The New Playwrights Theatre.  
Em Jo Basse  
John Dos Passos  
Francis Edwards Farago  
Michael Gold  
John Howard Lawson

### Broadway Briefs

The Neighborhood Playhouse will present its fifth production, a bill of Lyric Drama at their Grand Street Theatre tonight. The program is headed by a Commedia Dell'Arte, a comedy of the seventeenth century.

The English rights to "The Silver Cord," have been sold to the Daniel Mayer Co., Ltd., by Theatre Guild. Sidney Howard, the author, will go to London for the rehearsals of his play.

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

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

## AMUSEMENTS

**Neighborhood Playhouse**  
166 Grand Street, Drydock 7514.  
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30  
COMEDIA DELL'ARTE  
IN BILL OF LYRIC DRAMA  
Every Evening (Ex. Mon.). Mat. Sat.

**MARTIN BECK THEATRE**, 45 St. 8 Ave. Evs. 8:30.  
Mats. Wed. and Sat.  
JED HARRIS Presents  
**'SPREAD EAGLE'**  
by George S. Brooks & Walter B. Lister

**EARL CARROLL Vanities**  
Earl Carroll Theat., 7th Ave. & 56th St.  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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

**What Anne Brought Home**  
A New Comedy Drama

**HAMPDEN'S THEATRE**, 43rd St. at Broadway Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat.  
WALTER HAMPDEN  
in CAPONSACCHI

**BROADWAY**  
ROADHURST N. 44th St. Box 550 Mat. 2:30  
PRICES EVES. \$1.10 TO \$3.85.

**SAM HARRIS THEA.** West 42nd St. H. L. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

**WHAT PRICE GLORY**  
Mets. (exc. Sat.) 50c-1. Eves. 50c-2.

**Sen. Norris Says Will Retire When Term Ends**  
WASHINGTON, April 4 (FP).—Senator Geo. W. Norris of Nebraska, progressive leader in congress, announces that he will retire from public life when his present term expires in March, 1931.  
This statement has been welcomed by his enemies, especially among the administration advisers in Washington, since he is considered the ablest and strongest of the progressives. His leadership of the fight for public ownership and operation of electric distributive systems as well as electric generating plants has created a new economic issue in national politics, with a majority of the Rooseveltian element refusing to declare for his program.

**Bicycle Rider Killed.**  
BOGOTA, N. J., April 4.—Arthur E. Marallo, 20 years old, of 9117 Gold Street, Ozone Park, Queens, was instantly killed here today when he was struck by a railroad train while riding a bicycle.

**PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 4.**—A biblical text has so roused the ire of war veterans of this city that they threaten to refuse to take any part in the Memorial Day celebration here unless it is removed from the city's war memorial.  
The inscription, which is objected to because of its pacifist sentiment, is the verse, "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more."  
The Central Board of Veterans and Military Organizations of Plainfield wants this removed at once, otherwise they will not help dedicate the memorial "in memory of those who gave their lives in the service of their country."

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

**82nd Thea.** 306 West — Col. 7393  
St. A DRAMA OF MEXICO  
Evs. 8:45. Mats. 2:45.  
OPENS  
WEDNESDAY **Fiesta** BY MICHAEL GOLD  
EVE. 8:45.

**Auspices of Theatre Guild**  
Rochester American Opera Company  
Tonight 8:30—"Madame Butterfly"  
Wed. Night—"Marriage of Figaro"  
Week Apr. 11—"The Second Man"  
GUILD THEA., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15

**NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER**  
Week Apr. 11—"The Silver Cord"  
John Golden Th. 58, E. of B'y Circle  
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 1:57.

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

**The LADDER**  
Now in its 5th MONTH  
WALDORF, 50th St., East of B'y Circle  
Mts. WED. and SAT.

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

**Civic Repertory** Cor. 6 Av. & 14 St. Tel. Watkins 7767.  
**EVA LE GALLIENNE**  
Tonight—"LA LOCANDIERA"  
Tomorrow Mat.—"CRADLE SONG"  
Tomorrow Evening—"INHERITORS"

Read The Daily Worker



# 4,000 PAINTERS STRIKE DESPITE CROPSEY EDICT

## Brooklyn Bosses Unite; Workers Enjoyed

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

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

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

### Huge Strike Vote

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

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

# 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.

# McGrady Raves Against Committee Of Hundred

(Continued from Page One) place it on file. Then Abraham Beckerman asked for the floor, and after a brief discussion as to the length of time he was to be allowed, he started with what was intended to be a sarcastic attack upon the committee. His attitude was evidently the result of the committee's attitude in refusing to let his right wing group take possession of the meeting and carry on an endless discussion as they attempted to do; and also the fact that the committee is not seen, affected by Morris Sigman's letter of denunciation.

"You'll Be A Nuisance." 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."

Growing somewhat excited, he added: "You will probably make yourselves ridiculous and somewhat of a nuisance. There is a state of civil war in the cloak and fur unions about which you know nothing. If you get into the union fight you will be allying yourself with the underworld. If any of you still have clean reputations, you had better stay out of this fight. My advice to you is to mind your own business."

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.

He first expressed his sorrow for Frank P. Walsh because he was undertaking the defense of the fur workers and the cloakmakers, and then suddenly burst into a torrent of abuse of the Civil Liberties Union. Several committee members interrupted with cries, "This is not a civil liberties meeting."

Kept Rapping Civil Liberties. "What is it then," said McGrady. "Someone explained the nature of the committee, but in spite of that McGrady continued denouncing the Civil Liberties Union which brought forth a sharp reply from Forrest Bailey its director at the end of the speech. "You are allying yourself with the underworld," McGrady bellowed at the committee. "Mind your own business \* \* \* the American labor movement doesn't want outsiders 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 and said, indignantly, that he had been refused the floor. Beckerman's attempts to take part in this discussion were headed off by Mr. Hays who proposed that the committee arrange an open meeting at which both the lefts and the rights in the furriers' and cloakmakers' unions should be given an opportunity to state their case.

With the passage of this resolution the meeting adjourned, having instructed its new executive committee to proceed with a nation-wide appeal in behalf of the needle trades prisoners.

Tel. Lehigh 6022. DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: 9:30-12 A. M. 2-8 P. M. Daily Except Friday and Sunday. 249 EAST 115TH STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York.

Dr. J. Mindel Dr. L. Hendin Surgeon Dentists 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803 Phone Square 10119

Tel. Orchard 3783 Strictly by Appointment DR. L. KESSLER SURGEON DENTIST 48-50 DELANCEY STREET Cor. Eldridge St. New York

Dr. Jacob Levenson SURGEON DENTIST 54 East 109th Street PHONE: UNIVERSITY 7825.

# Hands Off China Meet This Friday Evening; Central Opera House

An imposing list of speakers will address the Hands Off China mass meeting to be held Friday evening, April 8, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.

Samuel Sha of the Kuomintang; S. N. Ghose of the Indian Freedom Foundation; Richard B. Moore, American Negro Labor Congress, who was a delegate to the recent Brussels conference of the oppressed peoples; William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER; Carl Weisberg, Liberal Club, College City of New York, are some of the speakers announced so far. Robert W. Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union, will preside.

It is the duty of every working man and working woman to be present at this meeting and protest against the attempt to smash the Chinese Nationalist revolution. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER is urged to attend.

# Scott Nearing Talks On New Social Order At Brooklyn Lyceum

Scott Nearing will discuss the Transition to the New Social Order, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., tonight April 5th. On Thursday evening, April 7th, Nearing will talk on Man Under the New Social Order.

These are the last two of a series of six lectures. The preceding four lectures aroused a great deal of interest and discussion as indicated by the numerous questions from the audience.

Scott Nearing is speaking under the auspices of the Co-operative Educational Association.

# Current Events

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

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

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

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

# Food Workers Union to Meet Tomorrow Night

A mass meeting, the second in the campaign to organize the thousands of hotel and restaurant workers, including cooks, waiters, porters, busboys etc., will be held at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave., bet. 41st and 42nd St., tomorrow night at 8:30.

Fundamental demands to be urged by the workers will be (1) Eight-hour day; weekly wages; and protection on the job. At this meeting the general condition in the hotels and restaurants in this city will be discussed by workers in the industry and by labor organizers.

Tomorrow's meeting which is expected to bring out a large number of workers throughout the city and vicinity is being sponsored by the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' branch of the American Food Workers, of which P. Pascal Cosgrove is secretary-organizer.

Judge Flees Maniacs. Confronted with a score of screaming insane patients for commitment to mental institutions, Supreme Court Justice Edward Riegelmann today ordered the patients returned to the observation ward.

# KUOMINTANG SETTLES ITS INTERNAL STRUGGLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

"At the same time the counter-revolutionary forces in the territory of the Nationalist government—reactionaries, compradors, landowners, gentry and followers of Tuan Chijui, the diplomatic clique—are sabotaging the policies of the government, mobilizing their forces to strike the revolution in the back.

"But besides the aggressive actions of the imperialists especially of Britain, which are directed against our revolution the imperialistic powers and their servants the northern militarists are plotting to disintegrate the revolutionary front from within.

Although the fact that our enemies are obliged to resort to such tactics is a sign of the growth of our revolution, nevertheless we must be on watch.

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

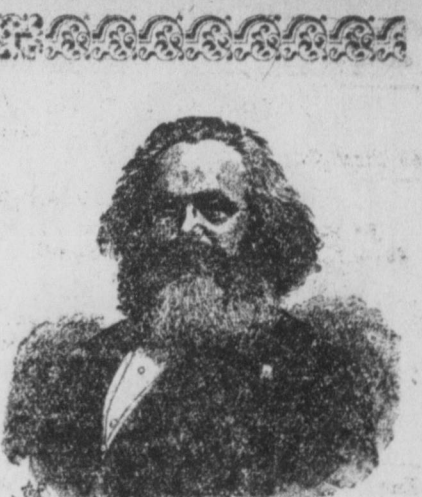
"In order to create a public opinion in the western countries favorable to intervention the imperialist powers, especially England, are calumniating our revolution by spreading through the numerous bought agencies monstrous lies about events in China.

Soviet Russia A Friend. "The reactionary government of England is threatening Soviet Russia, the friend of revolutionary China, by impertinent notes aimed at weakening the revolutionary spirit of China, and at isolating the Chinese

# J. S. O'Connell, Sec'y New York "Big Six," Dies

John S. O'Connell, for years a prominent figure in the New York labor movement, and for the past 16 years secretary-treasurer of Typographical Union No. 6, died at his home, 47 Ward Street, Floral Park, L. I., on Saturday evening. Death was due to pneumonia that developed from a cold contracted last week while attending a convention of the Empire State Typographical Union at Newburgh, N. Y.

He was a prominent supporter of the Lynch "Wahnetta" machine in the International Typographical Union, but broke with Lynch last year and joined hands with Leon H. Rouse, president of "Big Six" in the injunction proceedings brought by the local union against the Executive Council at Indianapolis, which injunction was the first step in the direction of placing the affairs of the International Union in the hands of the courts.



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

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What a mighty battery thundering for labor. But, no matter how mighty this battery is, it must and can be strengthened. The army of readers of The DAILY WORKER today is approximately what The Freiheit had during the first two or three years of its existence. Then it began to grow by the proverbial "leaps and bounds," especially in the Joint Action Committee struggle in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in New York City, in 1925, and during the furriers' strike that won the forty-hour, five-day week, the following year.

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

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

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

# Economic Notes

By T. LOAF.

THE lessened rate of steel production that developed in November and continued into the first weeks of the new year has changed during March to a new production peak that gives rise to a belief that March steel production would exceed the high figure of March '26 with its production of 4,448,362 tons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Net Profits			
	1926	1920-25	1914-19	1908-13
Wages	43.52	44.71	33.34	35.34
General expenses	32.38	34.36	32.19	35.46
Taxes	4.88	5.17	12.12	1.98
Depreciation	5.98	4.84	4.14	5.22
Interest	2.38	2.85	3.36	7.55
Net for stock	10.86	8.07	14.14	14.25
	100	100	100	100

2026 only 52 per cent., the balance going to surplus, improving properties, etc. Very illuminative is a comparative table showing the diversion of the U. S. Steel's dollar for 1926 and for the four six-year periods from 1902 to 1925 (Wall Street Journal, March 26th):

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

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

More Millionaires. WASHINGTON, April 4.—"Prosperity" and deep slashes in taxes have produced the greatest crop of "millionaire incomes" ever known, income tax figures made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue disclosed.

More than 9,000 persons strode into the ranks of Americans boasting annual incomes of \$50,000 and over during 1925.

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

# Our China War

By WILLIAM PICKENS

Field Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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

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

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

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

# The Letter-Box

International Falls, Minn.

Editor, Daily Worker—The New Masses recently went through a severe castigation at the hands of several of our "hard-boiled" comrades, and while I personally believe that the criticisms were a trifle unjust, and in a few instances, absurd, I find that no one has yet taken Mike Gold on the mat for a statement made in LOUD SPEAKER and OTHER ESSAYS.

Personally I have only the highest regard for Comrade Gold. He seems to be the only revolutionary writer the New Masses has that feels a hate, and expresses this hate in fiery words. But what about this statement? "Respectable heads borne on bloody poles are not as revolutionary as a hundred typewriters drumming out statistics and manifestos."

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

I do not underestimate the value of manifestos and revolutionary propaganda. They will help to bring about the ultimate revolution. But the final success of the proletarians will not be by a manifesto. It is easy to declare that the existing putrid social order is at an end, but unfortunately the capitalists and their lackeys have also a mind on the matter. What did Lenin say as an afterword to his State and Revolution? "It is more pleasant and more useful to live through the experience of a revolution than to write about it."

Joseph Kala, International Falls, Minn.

# Peonage in The Golden State.

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

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

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

—JOHN OWENS, Ripley, Calif.

# SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

# BOOKS

## MOTHER JONES AND THE MINERS.

—An Epoch In Labor History.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—JACK LEE.