

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE decision of the Massachusetts supreme court to refuse Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial is just what might be expected of this organ of capitalism.

THIS dastardly conspiracy has aroused labor all over the world as no cause has done since the employers of California did their damndest to give Tom Mooney a seat in an electric chair.

WHEN Sacco and Vanzetti were originally framed only the radical wing of the labor movement jumped in to save them from the vengeance of the bosses.

THIS answer will not be considered final by the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti. And those friends are legion.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, former mayor of Chicago, returns to city hall as chief executive after one of the most hectic campaigns ever waged in the Windy City.

WORKER INSURANCE EXPOSE Commencing Monday, April 11th, THE DAILY WORKER Insurance expose will run daily.

Election Victim



Vincent "Schemer" Ducci. Ducci was one of those killed during the disposition of gangster armies of the rival candidates for Mayor of Chicago.

Desire to Throttle Daily Worker Seen In Action of Court

William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, editors, and Bert Miller, Business manager of THE DAILY WORKER, were placed in \$500 bail yesterday in Essex Market Court in connection with the charge of violating section 1141 of the penal code which is technically directed against the publication of "lewd, lecherous, lascivious, and disgusting matter."

Case To Be Heard April 19th. Judge Brodsky, who presided, granted adjournment until April 19, when the case will be continued.

A poem, entitled "America," by David Gordon, which appeared in the magazine section of THE DAILY WORKER on March 12 formed the basis for the present attack on the editors of the paper.

Don't Like DAILY WORKER. The proceedings in court yesterday brought out clearly the fact that an organized attempt to suppress THE DAILY WORKER is being made by various wealthy and patriotic societies cooperating with government agencies.

Irked At Radical Book Publishing. District Attorney McWitter asked for adjournment of the case on the ground that he wished to have more time to investigate the post-office rules and regulations in connection with the distribution of the paper.

Repairing Window; Worker Is Killed

Slipping from a window ledge which he was repairing, William Cromley, sixty, of No. 2423 Jerome Avenue fell to his death yesterday.

Ferdinand Now Improving. VIENNA, April 7.—King Ferdinand's health continues to improve according to an official announcement at Bucharest, dispatches reaching here this afternoon declare.

SOVIET UNION DRAFTS PROTEST TO UNPRECEDENTED RAID ON EMBASSY

Chang Tso-lin and Imperialists Together Try to Provoke War, Says German Press

MOSCOW, April 7.—The Soviet Union foreign office is drafting a note protesting against the unprecedented raids on the Soviet Union embassy in Peking yesterday.

That the raids were inspired by England in order "to provoke the Soviets to war" is the opinion of Chancellor Marx's "Germania," according to a wireless report from Berlin.

Calls England Responsible. The raids were inspired by England in order "to provoke the Soviets to war" is the opinion of Chancellor Marx's "Germania," according to a wireless report from Berlin.

Several Russian watchmen who were captured during the raid were severely beaten and tortured by Chang Tso Lin's troops. Twenty-two Russians and sixty Chinese were dragged away from the Soviet buildings, property in the Chinese Eastern Railway offices and the Dahl Bank was destroyed and valuable documents were confiscated.

Congratulating the Chinese labor movement in its role in the revolution, the Red Trade Union International has sent the following message to the Chinese Federation of Labor:

PEKING, April 7.—The Soviet ambassador has handed a note to the foreign office protesting against the violation of Russia's diplomatic immunity. The note complains that Soviet officials are still unable to read The Daily Worker Every Day

Workers Party Has Two Candidates in Passaic Election

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—Entering the local political campaign with two candidates for city commissioners, Simon E. Bambach and Simon Smelkinson, the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Passaic, has issued a statement of its demands.

It raises the issue of the exclusive use of union labor on all municipal work who should aid the union rate of wages. It demands that the city establish an unemployment bureau in which the local labor movement shall participate.

Free Rent for Unemployed. It requests a moratorium on rents for families of the unemployed and compensation for those who cannot secure employment.

It demands the right to picket and strike and asks for the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, also opposing the use of police against strikers.

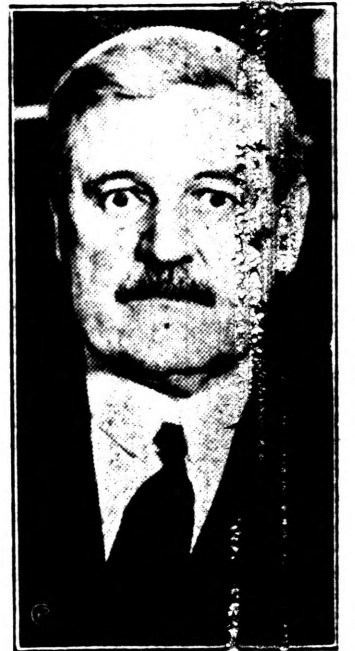
It reads in part as follows: "The campaign for the election of five commissioners on May 10th has begun. You are confronted with plenty of candidates, and the question is, which will best represent your interests?"

"The majority of the people of Passaic are workers. The biggest industry is the textile industry. Passaic has just gone thru a textile strike of over a year, in which the mill-owners demonstrated that they owned the city government and can use it against the strikers.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 7.—Following the refusal of the management of the Beacon Manufacturing Company to meet demands for wage readjustments with the improvement in the textile situation, 360 loom fixers and weavers went on strike today.



WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON



WILLIAM E. DEVER

Thompson Celebrates His Victory Over Dever

William Hale Thompson and his followers are happily celebrating the defeat of Dever.

One of the first announcements of the mayor-elect was that he would banish all gunmen from the city.

SAPIRO'S CO-OP FAILURES TOLD AT FORD TRIAL

Promoters Gross Income At Least \$750,000

DETROIT, April 7.—An agricultural morgue was shown the jury in the million-dollar Ford-Sapiro libel suit today as counsel for Henry Ford revealed a series of failures among potato cooperatives organized by Aaron Sapiro.

Two big potato exchanges which he created in Maine and Minnesota, collapsed after brief careers, Sapiro admitted, under cross-examination by Senator James A. Reed, chief of Ford's counsel.

The Ford forces gained by showing that Sapiro got \$19,300 out of the potato co-operatives before they failed. In Maine, Sapiro got \$19,300 while in Minnesota, he got \$7,500 within two years.

With these items, included the co-operative king's gross income neared \$750,000 for the last decade.

Frequent Clashes. Frequent clashes between Reed and Sapiro came when the examination turned to Sapiro's connection with potato growers.

"It lived through 1923 and part of 1924," Sapiro replied. "After the publication of the Dearborn articles, it may have collapsed."

TO SENTENCE SACCO AND VANZETTI SATURDAY DESPITE WORLD PROTEST

All Political Opinions United in Demand for a New Trial for Framed-Up Workers

BOSTON, April 7.—Although defense counsel, William G. Thompson, was delving into all points of law before the sentencing of Sacco and Vanzetti tomorrow, the Defense Committee in a published statement frankly announced that "our sole hope now is the public conscience."

The outcome of the various meetings, believers in the innocence of the two Italian workers declare, will result in a huge petition to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller for executive clemency.

"Frisk" Prominent Friends. Several members of the Defense Committee were subjected to a search for weapons by police before they entered a committee meeting last night.

Death Sentence Saturday. Unless a legal move is made to interfere, death sentence will be made tomorrow at Dedham court house.

Shock To World Labor. Denial of a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti by the Massachusetts supreme court for the second time is a distinct shock to the labor movement.

The verdict is widely resented, not only in labor circles. Formerly hostile Boston newspapers are supporting the demand for a new trial.

Commenting on the refusal of the Massachusetts court to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, the New York section of the International Labor Defense, which has been taking the most active part in the struggle to free these two workers, said:

"Speaking for thousands of men and women of all shades of opinion, (Continued on Page Two)

U. S. EMBASSY SEEKS ALIBIS IN WATTS CASE

El Sol Proves Oil Co's Plotted Kidnaping

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—American embassy officials today were anxiously engaged in "refuting" the exposure in El Sol, organ of the Mexican Federation of Labor yesterday, that the attempted kidnaping of A. E. Watts was an oil company frame-up to cause war between the United States and Mexico.

The embassy officials have started another rumor, as a back-fire to El Sol's charges. They say they have evidence of threats against Watts by another American in Mexico.

The kidnaping of Watts, these interests, hoped would incense Sinclair and bring about a change in his own policy and also pave the way to cause a definite break between the United States and Mexico. The labor organ claims.

General Federico Cordoba, it is alleged by El Sol, was selected for the kidnaping job.

The plotters handling the Mexico City end of the scheme, it is alleged, approached a chauffeur who was a secret agent employed by the Mexican government and asked him to hold himself in readiness for a confidential job having his money.

30,000 Italian Troops Cross Albanian Border Ready for Balkan War

LONDON, April 7.—Twelve Jugo-Slav officers of high rank arriving at Belgrade from Spalato, Dalmatia, assert that between 25,000 and 30,000 Italian soldiers, dressed as civilians, are in Albania at present and that more are arriving daily, said a Belgrade dispatch to the daily news today.

The officers claim that the Italians are landing great quantities of arms, ammunition and foodstuffs at Albanian seaports.

Fire Hits Haverhill, Mass.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 7.—One dwelling house was burned to the ground and five others were damaged by fire and water this afternoon when a general alarm swept the Franklin Street tenement district. Occupants of the houses ran from their homes and there was considerable excitement.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SOCIALISTS DISREGARD RECEIPTS IN FUR AUDIT

(Continued from Page One) tioned how "foreign to the policies of the A. F. of L." were various acts of the Furriers' Joint Board—their conduct of the strike, their ignoring of A. F. of L. officials like himself. He refused to say that he thought money had been paid to the police by the fur workers, but said there was a large sum of money unaccounted for and they would presume it had gone to the police unless it was proved otherwise.

Mr. Frayne was interrupted by the magistrate just as he was launching forth in an impassioned dissertation on the terrible tactics of the left wing. The speech was declared irrelevant, and was ended abruptly.

Ryan Seldom There The testimony of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, was very brief but revealing. He stated that he had been absent from a large number of the committee's hearings and had never attended one where any statements were made concerning bribing of the police nor any hearing where members of the Joint Board appeared. He says he does not know Morris Cohen, Sam Resnick, or the former delegates to the Central Trades—Samuel Liebowitz, I. Shapiro, Sam Mencher and Ben Gold.

According to Mr. Frayne's secretary Miss Henriette M. Holden who appeared next on the witness stand, members of the committee were frequently absent from the hearings; but Matthew Woll, was always present, and Hugh Payne and Edward F. McGrady were usually on hand. Miss Holden also acknowledged that there were times when she was asked to leave the room during the hearings, and also times when she remained in the room but was asked not to take notes. The proceedings during those periods were entered, presumably by Mr. Woll, from memory.

The hearing adjourned at 3:30 yesterday to be resumed this morning at 10:30. It was announced that Magistrate Corrigan had granted the request of Ben Gold to question both Matthew Woll and Edward F. McGrady for ten minutes each on matters pertinent to the investigation. This questioning will be conducted by attorney for the union, Frank P. Walsh, at the opening of this morning's session.

"You cannot believe anything Mr. Sigman says. He says everyone who disagrees with him is a Communist." This comment came from the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church in this city, and a member of the Committee of One Hundred for the Defense of the Imprisoned Needle Trades Workers. His statement was made to reporters who questioned him as to why

One Dead, Four Others Narrowly Escape Death In Bronx Excavation

One man was killed and four others narrowly escaped death yesterday when ten tons of earth fell into an apartment house excavation in which they were working in Gerard Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, the Bronx. The dead man is James Canero, was buried beneath the deluge of earth. His lifeless body was dug out by his fellow workers.

Sabitano Pantina was standing beside Canero when the earth began to fall. He shouted a warning and then fled. He was buried to the waist in the earth, but was only slightly injured. The three other men who were in the excavation fled when Pantina shouted a warning. They were unhurt.

he had joined this relief committee whose personnel and motives have been so viciously assailed by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union as part of his attack upon the left wing progressive group in the union.

Referring to the correspondence which passed between Mr. Sigman and Forrest Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Union relative to the presence of Civil Liberties members on the Committee of One Hundred, Mr. Holmes said:

"I read the letter Mr. Sigman wrote to the American Civil Liberties Union and I did not believe a word he said. You cannot believe anything Mr. Sigman says. He says every one who disagrees with him is a Communist. He and his union have been brutal and cruel in their treatment of their opponents who disagreed with their policy."

Committee Starts Appeal The Committee of One Hundred is beginning a nationwide appeal for funds to relief the families of needle trades workers imprisoned for their strike activities. The Secretary of the committee is Ann Washington Craton; and Robert W. Dunn is Treasurer. The offices of the Committee are at Room 715, 22 East 17th Street, New York.

Killed Saving Dog. MAPLEWOOD, N. J., April 7. — When he leaned over the platform in an attempt to save a dog from death in the path of an express train, Stuart I. Weill, 37, general sales engineer for the Western Electric Co., today was struck and killed by a Lackawanna Railroad train at the Maplewood station.

Organize the Traction Workers

THE 1926 STRIKE—THE SAME OLD GANG

By ROBERT MITCHELL

The delegates of the motormen and switchmen's local refused to vote "as is" for another year. Lavin, the leader of the fighting train drivers, could not be bought or bulldozed into any betrayal of his men. In addition to the delegates of the motormen on the subway, two delegates of the "L" likewise refused to vote "as is" on the ground that their men had instructed them to demand an increase and that the new agreement had first to be submitted back to the workers.

At this point the Connolly steam roller began its attack. The ever ready henchmen, Mangan-LaSalle-Fox combination got into motion. There was launched the most vile tirade against the motormen.

Here, realizing for the first time what was happening, Walsh the delegate of the motive power, electrical operating division, arose to defend the attacked delegates. He first called attention to the fact that the meeting in Hedley's office was illegal. This point was conceded by Connolly himself. But the meeting continued none the less.

The vote was finally taken and as might be expected the fake company union again sold out its men. Lavin immediately called a meeting of his men to whom the situation was reported. That night at Moose Hall, Lenox Ave. and 127th St. the motormen voted unanimously to break with the reptile company union and form a real union of their own. The name they chose was the consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York. Demands of increases in pay were drawn up. A vote was taken to strike July 5th, unless the company conceded to their demands.

Denounce Brotherhood. A group of men from a company union meeting of the "L" motormen joined the subway motormen's meeting. Each group denounced the fake brotherhood for what it was. A committee was appointed to call on Frank Hedley to present the demands of the workers.

In the meantime the Interborough

began its old game of double dealing, "scab" importing, lying and falsification in order to beat the impending strike. The same old gang is in control of the policies of the Interborough at the present which has misruled this public utility from the beginning. That its methods have not improved with age will become clear as we go on.

Scabs Imported. Immediately Hedley and his advisors began the usual importation of scabs and strike breakers. Long before the strike was a certainty the Interborough had again resolved to teach the men another lesson.

Several hundred strike breakers came in from Chicago. Other hundreds were imported from Pittsburg, Philadelphia, etc. These flinks began to ride the trains as passengers in order to acquaint themselves with the conditions on the road.

Scab Pen Built. At the Lenox and 148th St. yard, provisions as for a famine were being stocked up. A field kitchen was installed. Hundreds of cots were set up for the coming siege.

"The management has done all that it did in previous strikes and more," testified Quackenbush. That is going some, as we may well believe from our knowledge of past strikes.

"Diplomacy." But the Interborough officials did not neglect the field of "diplomacy." As always, the Interborough attempt was to divide the men. First of all a conference was held with the general committee delegates at which the plan was worked out to break the strike. Quackenbush was "among those present." "I do not wish to dictate to your free body," said this arch hypocrite, "but I would suggest

Thereupon the plan of breaking the strike was unfolded. A letter was sent out to every member of the Brotherhood advising the men that the general committee had agreed to support the company.

The letter, signed by Hedley, stated in part: "Our agreement with the brotherhood—made at the insistence of the brotherhood—requires us to

employ only members of the brotherhood." In the letter he says that very few people would believe him capable of lying to any one in his representations—this completely unprincipled scoundrel! He speaks of the "solemn promises made to the brotherhood," etc. He pleads with the men on the basis of jobs good enough to keep for years, that they now continue with the company as loyal Americans.

This man who is not himself a citizen of the United States and whose British prejudices are still so pronounced that he sends his wife to Canada in order that his children may be born on English soil! Can you beat it!

Plot For Split. Hedley and Quackenbush's second move was to seek to divide the "L" workers from the subway workers. A circular letter was sent to the workers on the Elevated lines.

Previous to this the "L" delegates had been made to agree that they would work to break up the strike. Some of these delegates rode the lines instructing their men not to go out, spreading false rumors that the strike was a "fake" strike in order to increase fares for the company and generally bewildering and deceiving the men.

Lock Their Men Up. One of the honest "L" delegates and one or two others who were suspected of being sympathetic to the men were locked up by the company and not permitted to communicate with their homes in the fear that some move would be made on their part to call a meeting and join the strike.

All meetings of the company union already scheduled were suspended. The purpose of giving these events in detail is that the workers may learn from the actual facts what a company union may be counted on to do in the time of a strike.

The methods of the Interborough Brotherhood are the methods of all company unions. They must be understood and exposed before the workers can attain their freedom from them.

(To Be Continued)

SACCO AND VANZETTI TO BE SENTENCED SATURDAY

(Continued from Page One) we register our unqualified protest against the decision in this case. It furthermore resolves to carry on an incessant agitation for the release of the two courageous working men, whose only crime is loyalty to their fellow workers.

World-wide Agitation. "A world-wide agitation has been able to keep Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair until now. With the redoubling of that agitation, the Massachusetts state government will be compelled to see the danger of persisting in its vindictive efforts to murder two men who are really the personification of the oppressed working class.

Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent! They must not be allowed to die. The working class must rise in its might and demand their release. Rally to the struggle! Get your union to protest! Do not rest until you have vindicated yourselves by saving Sacco and Vanzetti from the jaws of death! The Internati Labor Defense will put all its energy into this fight, and hopes to get the assistance of the working class."

United Protest. Deep resentment at the decision of the Massachusetts supreme court in refusing a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti was expressed yesterday by a large number of individuals, of varying political opinions, who are convinced of the innocence of the two Italian radical workers.

Contrast Harry Thaw Verdict. LEWIS GANNETT, associate editor, "The Nation":—"Does anyone believe that if Sacco and Vanzetti had the wealth and the social relations of Harry K. Thaw that the verdict would have been the same?" JOSEPH BRODSKY, labor attorney:—"The supreme court of Massachusetts in refusing to give a new trial to these two workers, despite the fact that a large number of disinterested lawyers of distinguished reputation have repeatedly declared that Sacco and Vanzetti were unjustly convicted, have merely shown that they are acting true to their traditions."

Murder Two Innocents. "It is impossible to believe, however, that the working people of the United States will permit these two innocent men to die. The organized strength of the American workers, through huge mass protests, meetings, and continued public agitation must be marshalled to thwart the desires of the master class of this country."

Regrettable Decision. FORREST BAILEY, of the American Civil Liberties Union, speaking personally, said: "I consider the decision in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti very regrettable."

ENEAS SORMENTI, editor of "Il Lavoratore," and now facing deportation to Italy at the behest of Mussolini:—"I am not surprised in the least at the decision of the court. I am only surprised that anything was expected of these judges, who

have never been known to go out of their way in serving the ruling class of this country. The workers of America must now realize that nothing will save these two brilliant martyrs in the cause of working-class emancipation but direct action in the form of a general stoppage of work. Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, pastor of the Community Church—"I consider it a great tragedy. It is hard to believe that the noble work of the thousands who agitated for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti will be lost. I am confident that Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts will realize that justice has not been done in this case. If this fails, the mighty force of enlightened public opinion will bring about a re-consideration of the essential facts involved."

LOUIS HYMAN, manager of Joint Board of cloakmakers:—"It is a disgrace that the supreme court of Massachusetts did not recognize the weakness of the case against Sacco and Vanzetti, which is nothing more than a frame-up against these workers by the most reactionary type of employers. This decision can only be considered a miscarriage of justice."

"Nevertheless, the present situation of these victims of class-justice is due to the weakness of the American labor movement. If we had a strong labor movement in this country, the judges of Massachusetts would certainly not dare to render such a decision. There is still time, however, for the workers to raise and save the lives of these two champions of labor."

CARLO TRESCA, Editor of "Il Martello":—"I am not surprised at the decision of the Massachusetts court. It is their business to use the weapons in their possession to destroy the leaders of the working-class. That verdict is a class verdict. The only occasion for surprise is the fact that the workers of the United States have not yet realized that unless they use direct action of the general strike they will lose these two brilliant martyrs of labor."

Search For Chicago Bandits. CHICAGO, April 7.—Search was continued today for the bandits who held up a Chicago and Alton train last night and escaped with loot valued at \$5,000. The hold-up occurred about twenty miles south of Chicago shortly after the train had left Joliet, the last stop before arriving here.

Seize \$75,000 Worth of Booze. Brandy, champagne, cordials, gin and whisky, to the value of \$75,000, was seized in a raid on a tenement house on Mulberry Street here late yesterday afternoon. Frank Russo, 29, was arrested charged with owning the contraband. Federal authorities conducted the raid.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Soviet Union Protests Peking Embassy Raid

(Continued from Page One) turn to their homes because they are still occupied by the Peking police. In addition to Li Hsu Chew, well-known northern Nationalist leader, a cousin of General Feng is reported to have been taken in the raid. Violated Immunity. The unprecedented violation of Russia's diplomatic rights has stirred even the foreign legation. The Dutch minister has handed a note of protest to the Peking government, declaring that the raids on the Soviet embassy exceeded the rights of the northern government.

Marshall Chang Tso Lin, northern war lord and puppet of the foreign imperialists, has issued a statement attempting to justify the violation of Soviet diplomatic immunity. Fate Ominous. "These arrested will be duly tried," he states. "It must be pointed out that these rebellious elements responsible for the dissemination of Bolshevism have wrought harm to the people and the nation that is unpardonable."

Chang Tso Lin has been making every effort to forestall a revolution in the north. With the help of the imperialist powers, he has been waging a campaign of terror in an effort to retain his hold on the northern provinces. Workers, students, peasants, merchants who have dared to protest against Chang's corrupt and unofficial dictatorship have been promptly executed. A number of labor leaders in Tientsin, port of Peking, were recently murdered by him.

Shanghai Consul Protests. SHANGHAI, April 7.—Declaring that he would hold the consular body responsible for a raid on the Soviet consulate in Shanghai, William F. Linde, Soviet consul general, protested against the Peking raid when he called on the Norwegian consular general here. The Norwegian consular general is dean of the consular corps in Shanghai.

Mr. Linde, who was former charge d'affaires in Peking said that the Soviet Club was located in the embassy, which accounted for the discovery of Nationalist flags. The club is decorated with the flags of various nations, he said. Dangerous Precedent. He announced the Peking raid as an act of vandalism which if approved by the Peking diplomatic corps, as reported, set a precedent endangering the foundation of diplomatic prerogatives.

War Lord Holds Americans. Two Americans are reported in Peking dispatches to have been "detained" by Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, because they published articles in magazines sympathetic to the Nationalist cause. They are Mrs. Mildred Mitchell of San Francisco and Wilbur Burton. Mrs. Mitchell has been editor of the Chungwei News Agency, which was once a Sino-American project and later served as an organ of General Feng.

Nails Standard Oil Lie. The "statement of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai demanding United States intervention in China was not authorized by the membership of that organization, it was learned by the Nationalist News Agency today.

The executive committee comprising the heads of the Standard Oil Company and the British-American Tobacco Company and a number of banks prepared the petition. A member of the chamber said that the statement was not submitted to the membership. Fear of incurring the criticism of the membership caused the statement to be given to the correspondent on a pledge from the latter not to publish it locally.

Train Imperialist Guns On Hankow. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The guns of twenty-one foreign warships are concentrated on Hankow, consul general Lockhart advised the state department today. The possibility of the Nanking massacre looms close with the concentration of imperialist gunboats at Hankow, where a half-day strike has been declared as protest against foreign intervention.

Rush Troops To Tientsin. Although the ultimate destination of the 1,560 marines sailing from San Diego will be decided by Admiral C. S. Williams, according to Secretary of Navy Wilbur, it is suspected that they will be directed to Tientsin in anticipation of the Nationalist drive against Peking. The marines left on board the transport Henderson this morning. They will be accompanied by two batteries of artillery, an aviation detachment and a draft of sailors for duty in Asiatic waters.

The American note on the Nanking "outrages" has not yet been presented to the Nationalist government. But it is momentarily expected that it will be.

Koo Resigns Again. PEKING, April 7.—Dr. Wellington Koo, who was nominal premier and foreign minister of the so-called Peking government, but whose policies were dictated by Chag Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, has resigned. It is reported that Chang has appointed General Yang Yu Ting, a faithful follower, to take his place.

NEWSBOYS WANTED To sell THE DAILY WORKER at union meetings. Commission paid. Report to the Local Office, 108 East 14th Street.

New German Budget Is Largest In History

BERLIN, April 7.—The Reichstag passed the heaviest budget in Germany's history yesterday afternoon in spite of the opposition of Communists and socialists. The new budget calls for an expenditure of more than 8,000,000,000 marks, about one-eighth of which will go for reparations under the Dawes plan. According to Finance Minister Koller German taxpayers will have to pay 11,000,000,000 marks in the form of federal, state and municipal taxes.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One) Dever succeeded in convincing John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Victor Olander, that labor was nearer to his skin than his underwear. Thompson was equally successful with Oscar Nelson, alderman, lawyer and head of the Flat Janitors' Union. Thompson won, and Fitzpatrick is out in the cold.

Of course Thompson's police will use their clubs on the heads of strikers with as much vigor as did Dever's coppers during the latter's four years in the Chicago "white house." State's Attorney Crowe, one of the most bitter enemies of organized labor in this country, is Thompson's "organizer of victory." Crowe's favorite pastime is putting militant workers in jail and turning gangsters loose. Between both thieves labor is crucified. But compared to the labor fakery who have sold the workers for pelf, Crowe, Thompson, Dever and their ilk are like unto the lilies of the field. How about starting to agitate for a labor party comrades, fellow workers and ye toilers of the United States in general?

NEW YORK readers who wear bum overcoats should keep away from that part of Seventh avenue that shoots straight between 23rd and 14th streets. Yesterday morning an anonymous pedestrian was wending his way to the last-mentioned street. While in front of a second-hand clothing store he attracted the appraising eye of a burly barker, known in the business as a salesman. The appraiser licked his chops and rubbed his hands as if in anticipation of a hot and delectable meal after consuming which he would show the proprietor a policeman's badge. Anyhow that is the kind of a look the enemy of the shabby pedestrian wore.

FOR a moment I thought the gentleman with the bum overcoat would get by. It was not an aged coat. Perhaps it saw only the tail end of one winter and perhaps it cost \$11.28. But at a distance it would pass for a cleaned and pressed horse blanket. The barker finally decided that this pedestrian was engaged in the business of deceiving the public, so as a good citizen he intervened by pointing on the walking clothes rack and dragging him into his emporium. I followed rather diffidently, not knowing when an eagle eye might light on me and take me to task for daring to promenade Seventh avenue in garments unbecoming a gentleman obviously on his way to work at the unseemly hour of 11 a. m. (THE DAILY WORKER is a morning paper, if this explains anything.)

NOW let us go on with the story. The barker had his victim safely in hand. The latter was shown various overcoats of various degrees of virtue, many of them said to have once graced the persons of men whose names would make a white collar slave bend a knee. Wild young bloods who pawed garments for the thrill of it! Prices! This benefactor was giving them away. The victim spared for time. How could he pry himself loose from the human octopus? He looked at every garment presented by his captor and shook his head. Once he saw an opening and was on the point of making a dash for the door when the salesman froze him to the ground with a stare in which steel glittered in company with that soft look that a devoted sheep bestows on her newborn.

I could see quite plainly that the situation was reaching a crisis and being strongly opposed to intervention unless where my class interests are involved I was on the point of sneaking away when the drama suddenly tumbled. The victim reached into his pocket as the salesman dangled a \$17.50 overcoat—original cost \$75—in front of him. His mouth opened wide but no wider than his eyes. But the eyes of the barker did not open. They degenerated into two evil-omened slits, reminding you of Bill Hart of the films when that worthy, playing the role of a preacher, at the end of his patience produced his two guns and waded into a saloon-full of seasoned and soused sinners.

"SO you have no money!" muttered the salesman. "I thot so much. Next time you come in here, wasi my time, I'll call a cop and have you arrested for vagrancy. I have a mind to pitch you out on your back. What do you think this place is, how? A salvation army joint?" The barker was agitating himself to the point of violence and might have succeeded if his eye had not rested on my overcoat. Like a mountain cat he darted for me but I was in the middle of the next block before he was on the sidewalk.

AMAZING! STARTLING! REVEALING! Daily Worker Insurance Expose Facts and Documents Proving: 1. That the 1905 New York State Insurance investigators were all "taken care of" by the "Big Four." 2. After the 1905 insurance investigation Charles Evans Hughes was made counsel of the Equitable Life. 3. That 40,000,000 workers are defrauded by the "Big Four." 4. You get 22 cents in benefits for every dollar you pay to the insurance trust. 5. That the whole industrial (weekly payment) life insurance business is rotten with graft and corruption. BE SURE TO READ IT! Beginning Monday, April 11th in the DAILY WORKER On All Newsstands in New York and Vicinity. ASK FOR IT! Subscription Rates 1 Yr. 6 Mo. 3 Mo. Outside of New York \$6.00 \$3.50 \$2.00 In New York \$8.00 \$4.50 \$2.50 The DAILY WORKER 33 FIRST ST. Orchard 1680 NEW YORK

POLISH WORKERS DISAPPOINTED IN PILSUBSKI REGIME

Wage Increases Fall Below Rise of Living Costs

BERLIN. (By Mail).—The strike movement in Poland which originated in connection with the May coup d'etat and the boom caused by the British miners' strike has recently again begun to intensify and its character is noticeably changing. During the first period of the movement, unemployment decreased and the situation of the workers seemed to improve as a consequence of an increase in nominal wages and over-time which assumed monstrous proportions—12, 14 and 16 hours a day.

This apparent improvement in the situation and the remnants of illusions regarding Pilsudski made it possible for the Socialist Party as a Labor Party closely connected with the government to take possession of the strike movement in the majority of cases and steer it into reformist channels. The transfer of conflicts to the decision of government arbitration commissions, the mediation of labor inspectors, representatives of the ministry of labor, appeals by the S. P. to the Sejm-deputies—such were the usual tactics of the reformists, tactics which threw a crumb or two to the hungry masses of the Polish working class without demanding those severe sacrifices involved in a strike struggle especially when carried on in conditions of police terror.

But the boom came to an end. Unemployment again began to grow, embracing a quarter of a million workers. In the mining industry a big cutting down of labor is to take place. The textile industry is at present undergoing its usual seasonal enlargement. The general position of Polish national economy is extremely unstable. The question of a foreign loan, the question of eastern markets, the question of the resumption of commercial relations with Germany after the breakdown of negotiations—all these important questions—questions of life and death for Polish national economy—still remain unsolved. The unsolved agrarian questions causes unrest in the villages; the borders of Poland—White Russia and the Ukraine—are revolutionary fuel set alight by government repression.

Masses Disappointed. The policy of Pilsudski's government soon showed itself to be a policy hostile to the working class. The increase in wages is far from keeping up with the cost of living. The disappointment of the broad masses in the government's policy affected their attitude to the papers. Sensing the spirit of the socialists, the real supporters of Pilsudski's government, were forced in questions of labor policy to take up an opposition attitude. The socialist deputies in the Sejm brought forward opposition proposals of a social character and voted against the budget. The reformist central trades union commission passed a resolution, affirming the hostility of the government policy to the working class and summoning the workers to struggle for the improvement of their economic position.

Margaret Cowl Talks On Ladies' Work Mon.

All Workers Party functionaries and comrades interested to know what Communist work among women is, must immediately register for two lectures to be given on this question at Workers School, 108 East 14th Street at 8 P. M., on Monday, April 11th and 18th. The lectures will be by Comrade Cowl. There is no fee charged for the lectures.

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Bulgarian Student Is Tortured to Death, 5 Get Long Sentences

PLEVNA, Bulgaria, April 7.—In Plevna a trial against five young people took place, who were arrested at the time of the wholesale arrests in Bulgaria. One of the accused was not present at the trial. "He died during the imprisonment on remand," stated the judge. In reality, however, the student Dimitar Toteff died from the tortures in prison.

The workers who were present in the trial, were furious when they heard this news. "Down with the rule of murder!" they exclaimed.

The accused stated that all their "confessions" had been extorted from them with tortures and showed marks of the maltreatment on their bodies.

Although there was no evidence against the accused, apart from the spy reports, they were sentenced to five years hard labor each. Only the two workers, Russeff and Pangoff received three and a half years. The names of the accused who were sentenced to five years are Stoiko, Sabotiloff, Ivan Warbanoff and Gourgji Christoff. The accused received their sentences with the singing of the "International."

Government of Colombia Slave Of Imperialism

BOGOTA, Colombia, March (By Mail).—Economically this is one of the most backward countries. Her natural resources are attracting the covetous attention of foreign capital.

The British were the first on the field to exploit local possibilities. They were followed by the Americans who began to seize the sources of raw material and to take possession of the Columbian market as a dumping ground for their goods. And at present, foreign capital keeps a tight grip on all of the most important branches of industry and commerce.

The present government of Colombia is wholeheartedly devoted to the interests of foreign capital, and particularly to American capital. The Americans, by granting to the Columbian government one loan after another, forced it to give them the best concessions in the mining and coffee districts. Here the American imperialists feel themselves at home; they have their own police, their own legislator and even their own currency. What are the conditions of the workers, who are subject to exploitation of both their own as well as foreign capitalists?

Starvation Existence. There are at present over 300,000 skilled workers in Colombia, and about 1,000,000 agricultural laborers. On the coffee and fruit-growing plantations piece-work prevails. Whole families, men, women and children are engaged on this work, but their joint earnings scarcely afford them more than a semi-starvation existence.

The working day lasts from 9 to 10 hours in industrial enterprises, and from 12 to 14 hours in agriculture. In many parts of the country work goes on under conditions reminiscent of the days of slavery. The workers are deprived of any independence. Their wages are extremely low. Their housing quarters belong to the foreign capitalists or to big local land-owners. They are forced to do all their buying in shops belonging to the employers, who dictate the prices. As a result of this system the workers are perpetually in debt to their employers. The slightest attempt to protest is immediately suppressed by special police, employed by the bosses, who do not stop at any measures including even murder. In brief, the life of the Columbian worker has much in common with that of workers in colonies.

The Labor Movement.

Up to 1922 the labor movement of the country was under the strong influence of the American Federation of Labor. According to statistics published by the American Federation of Labor in 1922 200,000 Columbian workers were represented at the congress of Central American organizations in 1921. This, of course, is far from the truth, for at this time the membership of the Columbian trade unions did not exceed 70,000. In 1923 a left wing, consisting of anarchists and socialists, formed itself within these trade unions. This wing tried to give a revolutionary orientation to the Columbian trade union movement. At the congress in 1924 at which 30,000 workers were represented, one third of the votes fell to the share of the left wing elements, who afterwards became the Communist Party. At this congress a National Trade Union Centre was formed, imbued with a revolutionary spirit and aspiring to join the R. I. L. U.

Move Declared Illegal. The congress also adopted a resolution about the necessity of an armed rising. In reply to this the government declared the movement illegal and began to persecute the trade unions. The best leaders of the working class were either thrown into prison or deported. The reactionary period continued up to the middle of 1925. By this time the trade unions had organized



themselves again, but the movement was split by two tendencies—the syndicalist and Communist.

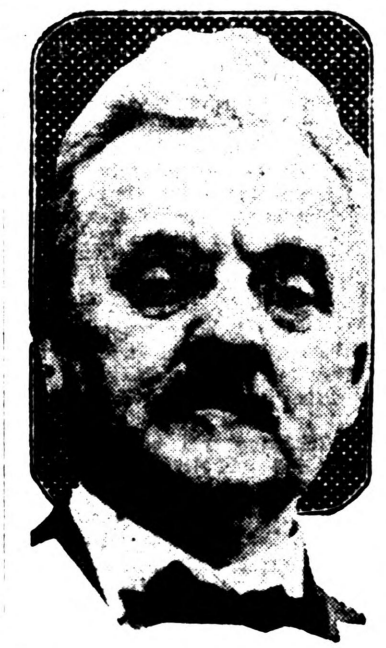
Altogether there are at present 400 labor organizations in Colombia which include trade unions (Syndicalist, Communist Autonomous and Catholic), cultural-educational and other organizations. All of these organizations issue as many as 80 weekly publications. In a recent letter to the executive of the R. I. L. U., the central labor union of Columbia (Bogota) asked to be accepted to the International. And on the 25th of January by the action of the executive of the R. I. L. U. it became affiliated to the revolutionary trade union international.

Patriotic Club Goes Bankrupt

CHICAGO, April 7.—Serious financial difficulties with rumors of bankruptcy proceedings and threats of suits for wages due are confronting the American Citizenship foundation. The organization is a merger of two languishing patriotic outfits, and had rosy hopes and red white and blue literature regarding a drive for \$2,000,000.

When it became known that the foundation, instead of concentrating on good citizenship, was maintaining a blacklist of liberal and labor speakers and activities it lost much of its support and the drive was abandoned. Further trouble came when a convivial admiral under patriotic or other influence blurted out jingo sentiments at a panhandling dinner. A final blow was the hammering by the Chicago Defender, a daily, whose editor had been invited to the dinner together with his wife but who was denied admittance when it was discovered that he was a Negro.

To Leave Senate



As a climax to his long political career, United States Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, hopes to win the gubernatorial nomination in his state when his present term in the senate expires in 1931. Although classed as a Republican, Senator Norris is regarded as an independent and has had many clashes with the party organization because of his "irregularity."

INVESTIGATION SHOWS SEAMEN'S CONDITIONS ARE POOR; OPEN SHOP REDUCES THEM TO SLAVES

AN investigation of the New York waterfront employment condition reveals one of the worst spectacles that has yet been staged in the history of the seamen's trade. The total, marine industry, including seamen, firemen, cooks, stewards, stow-aways and longshoremen is in the complete grip of the ill-reputed and much feared "American plan," which has reduced every one of the above mentioned trades to that of common labor.

Wages, working hours and living conditions are had beyond description and constitute an insult to the very men who follow the sea as a profession, who have never learned any other trade and are therefore at the complete mercy of the exploiting shipowners.

Only Two Men On Watch. The attack which is now being made against the three watch system (eight hours a day) to re-instituting the two watch (twelve hours a day) system, is the most reactionary blow which has yet been leveled against the sailors.

To make matters worse, the shipowners are now introducing the Taylor system on the vessels and are trying to get more work out of the men by reducing the number of men on watch to the lowest minimum.

Many ships now have only two men on the watch, one for the wheel, the other for look-out duty. The rest of the crew is employed as day men, on the theory that the extra number of men going watches at night are not doing useful work and are a loss to the owners. By keeping them in day service, more work can be exploited from the men and they will make larger profits for the bosses.

Violates Seamen's Act. This action is a direct violation of Section 4 of the LaFollette seaman's act, which specifies that all men on the boat must be divided into watches. The present system on some boats of having only two men on watch, both of whom are occupied, would work serious disaster in case of collision, or other accidents, while at sea, since there would not be a sufficient number of men on hand to do the necessary safety work.

Much hardship is worked against the seamen because of the keen competition from the colored and unorganized ranks, an element of men who will work for any wages under almost any condition. Also there is a verbal agreement between the union and the shipping board to give preference to American seamen in manning their vessels, yet colored men with a very low standard of living are much employed. The writer does not wish to appear as agitator against colored men, but wishes to draw attention to the fact that the colored races and Chinese coolies are displacing the standard of living with that of their own and work for a wage which tends to reduce the seamen's wage as a whole. Thus only recently did one of the Dollar Liners make a trip around the world with a crew of Chinese, who were drawing a wage of \$11 a month.

Wants to "Americanize" Them. The union officials entered into a written discussion with T. V. O'Connor, president of the Shipping Board, and former president of the longshoremen's union, requesting him to live up to his agreement and to employ union men. O'Connor in a signed statement answered that such

was not possible since it would discriminate against alien seamen. He tried to justify the employment of Chinese by stating that the Shipping Board was "Americanizing" these aliens.

This bureaucrat and discredited former labor skate failed to explain however how it is possible to "Americanize" people who, by law, have been declared ineligible to become American citizens.

The safety of the vessel is severely impaired by the number of unskilled men who are now mostly employed. The seamen's act requires that 65% of the ship's crew shall be composed of certified able bodied seamen. Yet the quality of men now usually employed falls far short of this legal requirement. This criminal negligence in the employment of unskilled men has been called to the attention of D. N. Hood, assistant inspector of the marine bureau, with a warning that the law regarding seamen and life boat certificates must be enforced.

Furusetth Is Red Hater. Yet it is doubtful if any remedy will be accomplished by appealing to anyone, without the existence of a strong organization to back up these demands. The seamen, ever since their strike in 1921, have been without an organization which has any recognition. Due to the red baiting and expulsion policy of Arthur Furusetth, president of the Seamen's Union, and his lieutenant, the union has been a weak and anemic institution. With the strike and progressive faction expelled, and on the outside, the union has been a body without a head, the remnant of a former strong and militant organization. Having in its past a membership of about 100,000, the seamen's union has now only 20,000, one third of whom are said to be along the ports of the Atlantic coast and the Gulf. Weak and disruptive, this union is in the absolute control of Furusetth and follows his dictates with strict obedience. Furusetth, the autocrat, would sooner destroy this union than to lose control and relinquish his position as president.

Strong Union Needed. There is only one alternative for the seamen, the cooks, stewards, firemen, oilers and water-tenders, they must organize themselves. How this is to be done must be thoroughly discussed. For the immediate future it is necessary that the R. I. L. U. must be kept alive and be strengthened by having the militants on the outside join it. Once inside the union they can then lead a fight along progressive lines, demand of the leaders that they conduct their policy in line with the rank and file demands, and, failing in this, a fight must be made to replace these old and useless men by a new, active and aggressive element.

The shipowners must be fought with all the energy available. In this respect the seamen's law can be made use of very effectively. This law guarantees certain rights which for immediate times, may give considerable relief and protection. While thus fighting for better wages and conditions, the militants must prepare themselves for a revolutionary struggle, which will culminate in the end of all-wage exploitation and will place the means of transportation in the hands of the proletariat.

Fascists Terrorize Italian Workers as They Are Deported

MILAN, Italy. (By mail).—The following are extracts from a letter dealing with the acts of terror of the fascist government against Italian radicals. It deals with the wholesale deportations invoked by Mussolini to suppress all opposition.

Among the deportees there are many workers. None of them received their due wages before their deportation. The families of the deportees are exposed to starvation for the wages are also refused to them.

On the order of the government, the employers have dismissed in all shops, the sons, brothers and other relations of the deportees. Of those who were deported to Italian islands in the course of the last two weeks, 191 are Communists, 54 Maximalists, 4 anarchists. The arrests and deportations continue. They are led by fascist party committees to which the police is subordinated. Three young workers were brutally maltreated and deported to the island Ustica, because they had several issues of a Young Communist magazine in their possession. The process of "ploughing the land," as a new fascist formula reads, is going on.

Turkish Economy Recovering at the Workers' Expense

CONSTANTINOPLE, March (By Mail).—During the last few years plans for the economic revival of Turkey vilayet districts, drawn up by the national government have shown some good results. National economy is being strengthened by the development of many plants and factories. Many large factories, such as textile, match-making, sugar, airplane and paper have been established in recent years, and especially during the last year. Some branches of industry, as, for instance, the manufacture of sugar and paper are developing for the first time in Turkey. Big advances have been made in mining and in transport. New railroads have been constructed, others still under construction will connect the outlying districts in Turkey with the centre. The building of factories, the many measures adopted to organize an airfleet, and reinforcement of its mercantile fleet show very clearly that Turkey is becoming an industrial country.

Wages At Low Level.

As a result of this revival, demand for labor increased, but this did not affect the wages which remained at a low level. Neither have labor conditions as a whole improved. During 1926 the economic position of the working class in Turkey became worse. The economic policy of the Turkish government brought about a serious rise in prices of first commodities (by 50%). Many high and indirect taxes imposed by the government have fallen very heavily on the shoulders of the working class. Wages, however, have remained on the 1923 level and even began to fall during the economic depression. As a result, poverty reigns among the working masses. Concentration of production coupled with attempts at nationalization (trustification of bakeries in Constantinople and elsewhere) has brought about a longer working-day and lower wages. For instance, bakers work as much as 18 hours a day, while the ten and twelve hour day is usual. The butchers, and other shops work their employees from 16 to 18 hours a day.

Workers Constantly Infected. Labor legislation is held up, and the few existing rules are not put into effect. In the mining town of Balia, (lead miners), for example, the inhabitants living in bad quarters near the mines are in no way protected against the winds that carry poisonous lead gases from the mines.

and as a result workers are constantly infected. There is no doubt that the responsibility for this state of affairs is to be placed upon the government and the employers, who are absolutely indifferent to the suffering of the workers. (A French company, whose profits increase yearly, is operating this region.) The directors and engineers of the enterprise live in good houses completely protected from the poisonous gases. The same difficult conditions of life for the workers, especially for women and children, are met in many other industries.

The Strike Movement.

As a result of many dismissals, unbearable labor conditions and government persecution of labor organizations, the workers have been forced to greater and greater activity. In 1926 the strike movement grew and expanded. The capitalist press (the working class press is prohibited) indignantly writes of many disputes, of large strikes, and of the fighting spirit of the workers, who stubbornly demand increased wages and a shorter working day. In many cases the government liquidated the disputes by armed force. The largest disputes were: Railwaymen's dispute with the Eastern-European Railroad Company. Just before the dispute the company, stating that income had decreased, lowered wages and lengthened the working day. This dispute threatened to end in a large strike which would have cut railway communications between the Balkans and Europe. The workers elected their strike committee, which gathered 12,000 workers' signatures in support of their demands. The workers' demands were granted only when the government interfered.

Hands Off China Meet In Boston Friday Eve.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—To protest against the shelling of Nanking by American warships, a mass meeting will be held here Friday evening, April 8, 7:30 p. m., at the Tremont Temple under the auspices of the Hands Off China-Nicaragua-Mexico Committee.

Fred T. Douglas is chairman and Justo F. De Lemos secretary of the arrangements committee.

Philadelphia I. L. D. Meets Monday Eve

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The general membership meeting of the I. L. D. Local Philadelphia is called for Monday evening, April 11, at 8 P. M., at Machinists Hall, 13 & Spring Garden St., 5th floor. Pat Divine from New York will address the meeting on the importance and significance of well organized I. L. D.

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Race Wars—An Ever Present Danger

The danger of a race war in Chicago produced by the unscrupulous campaign waged by the democrat and republican party politicians preceding the recent election brings forward sharply the constant menace created by the friction between Negroes and whites in America.

The capitalists themselves love the sight of white worker competing with black worker for a job. The poisonous doctrine of the racial inferiority of the Negro with which the white working class has been fed is relied upon to set in motion a whole stream of prejudice which will prevent unity against the common enemy—the capitalist. But prejudiced as many white workers are it is nevertheless true that racial hatred is less deep-seated in the workers than in any other class in modern society.

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, out of his wide experience with workers of the black and white races, says:

"Contrary to the popular superstition about the attitude of the 'poor whites' toward the Negro, I find the white working people more open to the claim of unqualified equality for colored working people than are any other classes of American whites. One gets this impression if he speaks in their forums or confers in their other meetings.

"In addition, Negro labor is becoming more and more organized, co-operative and articulate, and is offering greater and greater resources of power to any Negro movement that will include them. And American colored people are still laborers in greater proportion than are the people of the white race. An active concern in the industrial and other economic interests of this people will enlarge the power of any organization."

The ally of the white working class in the struggle against oppression is the Negro working class which is still more oppressed. The most powerful ally of the Negro masses in their struggle for social, economic and political equality is the masses of white workers whose social status differs in degree but not in kind.

The American labor movement could make no greater immediate progress than by abolishing all bars—open and secret—against the Negro workers' entry to the unions. It is the experience in unions where black and white meet on the common ground of unity against the capitalist and his government agencies that it is here the racial lines tend to disappear most rapidly.

"The Unity of Labor is the Hope of the World," and today this includes, as Lenin pointed out, all who are oppressed by the crushing weight of imperialism—workers and farmers, white, brown, black and yellow.

The struggle between black and white workers in America will be replaced by a common struggle against the exploiters of both—the American capitalist class. Unity in labor's most elementary struggles is the first step toward unity in the political struggle.

Criticising America—The Attack on The DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER editors and business manager are charged with publishing "lewd and lascivious" material in a poem entitled "America" in the magazine section of the March 12 number.

The charges have been preferred by some patriotic societies but the issue of patriotism is not raised in the complaint. The charges specify simply that the publication of the words cited is in violation of a certain section of the penal code—the section under which there have been a number of prosecutions of playwrights, producers and actors.

The method in which the representatives of the patriotic societies have proceeded is thoroughly hypocritical and we hope that before the case is over that we will be able to make it clear that action of the complainants constitutes an attack on the right of free press and free speech.

The DAILY WORKER does not attempt to justify the particular phraseology used in the poem. As a matter of fact the poem was published only as a result of the confusion created by having a magazine editor in Chicago while The DAILY WORKER itself is in New York. We consider the phraseology objected to as perhaps the poorest way that could be devised of saying what the writer seemed to want to say.

But we do defend the right to criticize America and its institutions. This is the right that is under attack. We believe that every person in the United States who sees and understands the nation-wide effort now being made to muzzle the press, the trade unions, workers' political parties and all organizations expressing the discontent of the masses, will support us in our effort to repel this attack and expose it for what it is—part of the drive of reaction against all individuals and organizations in opposition to the theory that only Wall Street has the right to own and only Wall Street government has the right to rule America.

Another Blow Against Philippine Independence.

Calvin Coolidge, by his veto of an act of the Philippine legislature proposing a plebiscite on the question of the independence of the Islands, clearly reveals the fact that he knows the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the Philippines would vote for immediate, absolute and complete independence from the imperialist tentacles of the Wall Street government at Washington. In a long note, reeking with sophistry, the president states that such a vote would be unconvincing, that discussion of the question of immediate or proximate independence is untimely and that submitting the question to a vote of the Filipinos, unless such action were requested by the American congress would be disturbing to good relations.

Coolidge, spokesman for the American imperialists with their heavy investments in public utilities, municipal bonds, rubber, sugar and tobacco industries, brazenly throws off the usual mask of democratic hypocrisy and flatly refuses to permit the people

The Chinese Liberation Movement Goes to the Left

The Labor Movement Takes Power In Shanghai—How It Gained Its Strength.

ARTICLE V.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE city of Shanghai was taken over by the trade unions a day and a half before the Peoples Army entered.

The executive committee of the conference of Peoples Delegates, with the trade unions playing a leading and decisive part, became the Provisional government of Shanghai and maintained its authority.

The base of this authority were the armed and disciplined organized workers who forced the Shangtungese allies of the imperialists out of the city and opened the way for the Peoples Army. A Shanghai Inprecorr dispatch dated March 22 stated:

"The insurrectionary workers who have driven out the Shangtung troops, are arming themselves speedily by disarming the police and the remnants of the Shangtung troops. The whole of the old and new Chinese town up to the borders of the foreign and French concession is in the hands of the insurrectionaries who are maintaining revolutionary discipline and order."

THESE were the "wild mobs" described by the imperialist press correspondents who a few days before had been lauding the barbarous executions of workers and students to the number of 200 and more by the headmen of Chang Tsung Chang—the Shangtungese bandit chieftain.

Another dispatch stated: "The whole southern district is reminiscent of the first days of the Russian October revolution. The armed workers look like typical Red Guards patrolling the streets. This impression is still stronger in the chief tramway depot which served as the mobilization point for the staff of the insurrectionaries. There the workers are not only armed with rifles but with hand grenades and machine guns.

At a central meeting today over 30,000 persons took part. The chief appeal of the speakers was to support the insurrection which they declared formed an integral part of the national-revolutionary movement."

The armed uprising which was the answer of the labor movement to the murderous atrocities of the militarists, and the aid given them by the imperialist forces, was preceded by a strike in which 300,000 workers took part. (There is an estimate total of 500,000 workers in Shanghai).

The Chinese labor movement, in spite of the courage, solidarity and political understanding it has displayed in numberless strikes since 1922 was notoriously weak organizationally. Previous to May, 1926, it had little centralization—that is, there was the poorest of connection between the central authority and the provincial and city organization. In addition to this, following the strike and massacre of strikers in Shanghai in 1925 many of the outlying unions had practically been destroyed.

How was it possible then for the Shanghai labor movement to show such organization and political ability—to actually become both the leading and driving force in the struggle previous to the capture of Shanghai by the Peoples Army?

WE have already mentioned the tremendous influence of the events in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang upon the development of the struggle for liberation. The struggle against the imperialists had become sharper and this had tended to broaden and at the same time solidify the labor movement.

The Third Congress of the All-China Federation of Labor and the measures adopted there to strengthen the labor movement also had a tremendous influence on the labor movement when these decisions were ap-

plied in practice. The Congress criticized the weaknesses of the trade unions with the greatest sharpness. It worked out plans for establishing better connections between local branches and the central committee and securing common action on the part of separate unions. A common program for the whole movement was adopted and the structure for industrial federation worked out.

THE Congress also dealt with the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and upon record for the building of a powerful federation of all labor organizations of the Far East.

Finally there was the strike movement which developed in Shanghai in the early part of 1926. There was a strike after strike as follows:

| Month | No. of Strikes | No. of Strikers |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| January | 7 | 8,000 |
| February | 8 | 4,376 |
| March | 14 | 6,374 |
| April | 11 | 6,150 |
| May | 20 | 12,854 |
| June | 38 | 7,030 |
| July | 24 | 7,662 |
| August | 14 | 49,127 |
| September | 18 | 14,237 |
| October | 10 | 4,308 |
| Total | 164 | 294,189 |

It was in a movement of the character statistically sketched above that the Shanghai workers, under the increasing pressure of imperialism and militarism, and with the example of the struggles of their comrades in central China before their eyes, developed the courage, skill, knowledge of organizational methods and the revolutionary discipline which enabled them, in spite of the mass terror, to overcome their enemies and establish in place of their rule the authority of the Conference of Peoples Delegates.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Reiss, Active Party Member On Way Thru New York to Moscow

(By L. P. RINGEL)
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Paul C. Reiss, local all around Communist organizer, and representative in Southern California for THE DAILY WORKER, will leave for New York on April 17th—then to Moscow, Russia.

In May, 1921, Comrade Reiss was appointed District Organizer of California for the United Communist Party (U. C. P.) Workers in that capacity up till November, 1922. Resigned said office on account of sickness. From the spring of 1922 to the summer of 1924 he was manager of "Labor Unity," a San Francisco labor newspaper. In the latter part of 1924 he went into the Labor Party campaign and other working class activities in Los Angeles. This same year he was sent on an organization trip in the Northwest. During the city election, 1925, he was manager of the campaign at which Comrade Emanuel Levinson, running for the Board of Education, got over 26,500 votes. The following winter, 1925-26, his activities were mainly restricted to C. E. C. work. From January, 1926, up to the present time, Comrade Reiss has been the local representative of THE DAILY WORKER, the only Communist daily in the English language in the world. He established a Workers' Book Shop and Library, a Daily Worker Club and a Workers Correspondent Club, all in Los Angeles, Calif.

On Minor Writers. It would take a sound historian, a sound economist to answer. About Spain I'm ignorant.

Any author, of course, has the right to hide himself in a quiet corner when things get too hot for him in the open. You can't stop anybody from being a very minor writer if he wants to be. Maybe Spain hasn't anything but quiet corners left for its authors. I don't know. I do know that if there is no revolt, no tumult, no fight in modern Spain, it can't produce any important art.

DRAMA

Spanish Lullaby

"The Cradle Song" at Civic Repertory Theatre, Goes Off to a Quiet Corner

Reviewed by HARBOR ALLEN.

Only a backward, priest-ridden country like Spain could have produced in this day and age a play like "The Cradle Song." And then only the most backward portions of Spain. Red Barcelona, industrial nub of the peninsula, would have a different story to tell.

Here are all the trappings of a medieval idyll. A nunneries, pious women, an air of peace and resignation, for humor a cranky sister, for vivacity a mischievous novice. For a modern touch there is a heretical doctor: be at ease, a gentle one. Prayers, rosaries, afternoon sunshine on cloister walls, a playful hint of Freud. Above all, the "fear of God." Sentiment and Piety.

Into this retreat comes a child, the daughter of a woman of the streets. The nuns bring her up, spending their pent-up mother love on her. Eighteen years later, a pretty, happy girl, she goes off with her lover. They bless her and weep over her and feel a genuine loss when she is gone.

This material the Martinez Sierra brothers have handled with real feeling. The nuns are human, simple, naive; they talk the language of living women. A warm flood of sentiment and piety flows over you. At times you are moved. Generally you are only drugged.

Opiate For Middle Class. Maybe that's why "The Cradle Song" has become the Civic Repertory Theatre's most popular play. It's a great opiate for the middle class. People who go to the theatre to be charmed, amused, touched—a little—not too hard—will get their money's worth from this Spanish lullaby. They can go home adoring it. They can go home feeling that the world is serene and safe and beautiful: how could it be otherwise with all that mother love.

Radicals won't feel that way. They'll think: "This is pretty, yes. But it doesn't satisfy, it's too remote, it doesn't get under the skin. I want something with teeth in it. This is all gums. And is this really all there is to modern Spain? Where are the wretched Spanish peasants, the beggars, the bull fighters, the gaudy crowd in the cafes of Puerta del Sol, the soldiers of Ribera, the insurgents who are fighting him? The nunneries are there, but they can't be more than a corner, a corner covered with cobwebs and dust. Why do the Martinez Sierra brothers run off and hide in this corner? Is it because the center of the Spanish scene is too grim, too real for them to handle. Or is Spain still asleep, still fast in the Middle Ages?"

On Minor Writers. It would take a sound historian, a sound economist to answer. About Spain I'm ignorant.

Any author, of course, has the right to hide himself in a quiet corner when things get too hot for him in the open. You can't stop anybody from being a very minor writer if he wants to be. Maybe Spain hasn't anything but quiet corners left for its authors. I don't know. I do know that if there is no revolt, no tumult, no fight in modern Spain, it can't produce any important art.

Broadway Briefs

"Big Lake" by Lynn Riggs, will open this evening, at the American Laboratory Theatre. It is a play of native backwoods life in Oklahoma and is entirely experimental, both in subject and treatment. "Big Lake" will alternate at the Laboratory playhouse on East 58th Street, with

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse
52nd Thea. 206 West—Col. 7598
Evs. 8-12. Mats. 2-10
Matinee Thursday and Saturday

Commedia dell'Arte
In Annual Lyric Bill

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

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

EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea., 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 7-9

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street
Evens. 8-10. Thurs. and Sat.

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

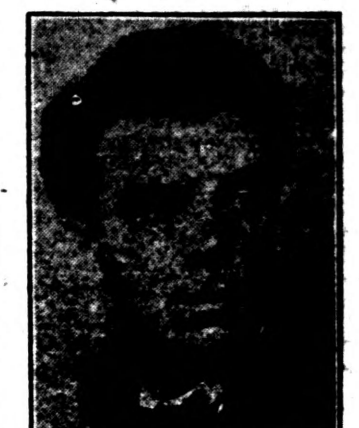
HAMPDEN'S THEATRE
Evs. 8-12. Matinee Wed. and Sat.
WALTER HAMPDEN
in CAPONSACCHI

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ROADBURST 44th St. 45th St. 46th St.
PRICES EVES. \$1.10 to \$2.50

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

WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-91. Evs. 50c-91

JACOB BEN-AMI



Now playing in "The Idiot," Dostoyevsky's psychological drama at the Irving Place Theatre.

"The Sea-Woman's Cloak" and "The Trumpet Shall Sound." The cast includes Helen Coburn, who made such a personal triumph in "The Trumpet Shall Sound," Stella Adler, daughter of Jacob Adler, Frank Burk, and Grover Burgess.

George C. Tyler, before sailing for Europe this week gave out his plans for next season. The first of these will be the re-written and re-named Tarkington-Wilson comedy, "The Man from Home," which will be presented in Chicago in September with Elliott Nugent in the leading role. The second will be "Behold this Dreamer," a dramatization of Fulton Oursler's novel of the same title, in which Glenn Hunter will be starred and which will open in October. Tyler has two other plays for Hunter. Pauline Lord will be the star of another production in view also opening in October. This will be followed by a new play with Helen Gahagan in the leading role.

"Father Walks Out," by Grace Livingston Furniss, will be presented by Mary Forrest April 18 at Parson's Theatre, Hartford. The play comes to Broadway later in the month.

Kathleen Kirkwood, director of the Triangle Club, on Seventh Avenue and Eleventh Street, announces a fourth subscription bill to open next Tuesday night. The bill of one-act plays includes "Daffodil," a Thomas Burke "Limbohouse" story, dramatized by Y. Heibert; "The Silver Frost" and "The Victim," by David Davin; "On," by Hemsley Winfield; "The Dance of Death," pantomimed by Jean Wohl, and "The Bridge," a war playlet by Stuart Hamill.

"Enchantment," a fantasy by the English playwright, J. Jefferson Farjeon, will be presented here April 25, by a new producing group, The American Theatre Association, which is composed of over 1,000 subscribers.

"Queen High," at the Ambassador Theatre, will celebrate its 25th performance tomorrow.

Barbara Newberry, recently in "Betty" will be in the cast of "Tangles," the musical version of "The Importance of Being Earnest."

"Fiesta," the new Michael Gold play did not open Wednesday as planned. Following the dress rehearsal on Tuesday, the New Playwrights Theatre announced that several changes in the cast would take place, and the play opened some time next week.

PARENTS' CONFERENCE OF YOUNG PIONEERS PROPOSE CHILDREN'S CAMP FOR THIS SUMMER

Children of New York workers will have an opportunity to enjoy vacations next summer at their own co-operative camp. This was determined at the "Parents' Conference" held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Young Pioneer Camp, 108 E. 14th St.

During the past three summers between 50 and 75 children spent periods ranging from one to three weeks at Camp Nitgedeiget, the summer playground maintained by the United Workers' Co-operative, composed of active radical trade unionists.

Separate Children's Camp. In the plans of the present conference materialize, a separate children's camp, probably located near Nitgedeiget will be built during the next few months. Whereas the private profit-making camps for children charge between \$300 and \$350 for a season of 9 weeks, the present camp for workers' children expects to operate on a basis of \$8-\$10 a week, no single child, however, being permitted to remain longer than three weeks.

Martin Gottfried is director of the proposed camp, and David Lyons is secretary. Those desiring details about the plan of the new venture are invited to write to the Young Pioneer Camp, 108 E. 14th St.

All Sections Meet Beginning April 18

Section Membership Meetings will be held in all Sections throughout the city during the week of April 18th as part of the general campaign of the Ruthenberg Drive.

These meetings are the first step in the general campaign to raise the ideological level of the Party membership and also to promote the BUILD THE PARTY, RUTHENBERG DRIVE.

The Section Membership Meetings have been arranged as follows:

Section 1: Monday April 18th at 6:30 P. M., at 36 E. 4th St.

Section 2: Monday April 18th at 6:30 P. M., at 100 W. 28th St.

Section 3: Thursday April 21st, at 6:30 P. M., at 100 W. 28th St.

Section 4: Friday April 22nd, at 8 P. M., at 81 E. 110th St.

Section 5: Tuesday April 19th at 8 P. M., at 1347 Boston Rd.

Section 6: (2 meetings) Williamsburg and Brownsville). 6A & 6B: Tuesday April 19th at 7 P. M., at 29 Graham Ave.

6C & 6D: Wednesday April 20th at 8 P. M., at 63 Liberty St.

Section 7: Wednesday April 20th, at 8 P. M., at 1940 Benson Ave.

of the Philippines even to voice their desires for independence at the polls. He tries, with crude ingenuity, to persuade them that it is for their own good that they are prohibited from expressing their opinions regarding liberation from the thralldom of imperialism.

Nothing else was to be expected from the White House. Not only is his decision influenced by the investments of American dollars in the Islands, but it consistently carries out the decisive orientation of the imperialist policy of the government in the Pacific. The decision affects China no less than the Philippines. It is the policy of Wall Street to keep enslaved the Philippines in order to have a base for military operations against the national liberation movement in China. In this connection it is also plain that the success of the nationalist movement in China has given new hope to the great masses of oppressed colonials throughout the world and the advisers of the puppet in the White House are aware of its influence upon the Filipinos.

It is to be hoped that a proper reply will be forthcoming from the Filipino legislature. The only answer to the contemptible and despotic document issued from Washington is to hold the plebiscite in spite of and against Wall Street imperialism and to follow up the decision with action that will be convincing to Coolidge and his masters.

Party Functionaries Hold Meeting Sunday On Ruthenberg Drive

A conference of all leading Workers Party functionaries in the district will be held on Sunday, April 10th, at 10 A. M. sharp at the District Office, 108 E. 14th St., Room 46.

All members of the District Organization Department, all members of the Section Executives, all Sub-Section Organizers, all Party Editors, and all secretaries of the Language Bureaus will attend this conference. The conference will take up the Ruthenberg Drive in this district and plans will be worked out for all the departments, the press and the language fractions.

The District Executive Committee calls upon all the leading functionaries enumerated above to be present. The conference will be called to order at 10 A. M. sharp and will adjourn at 1 P. M.

Passaic Branch, Workers Party Meets Sunday

PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—The Passaic branch Workers (Communist) Party will have a special membership meeting this Sunday, April 10, 7 P. M., at the Jewish Workers' Home, 781 Main Ave. W. W. Weinstein will report on the Ruthenberg drive. The election campaign will also be taken up. League members must also be present.

Section 4: Friday April 22nd, at 8 P. M., at 81 E. 110th St.

Section 5: Tuesday April 19th at 8 P. M., at 1347 Boston Rd.

Section 6: (2 meetings) Williamsburg and Brownsville). 6A & 6B: Tuesday April 19th at 7 P. M., at 29 Graham Ave.

6C & 6D: Wednesday April 20th at 8 P. M., at 63 Liberty St.

Section 7: Wednesday April 20th, at 8 P. M., at 1940 Benson Ave.

Breaking Chains, Plays Passaic This Evening

PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—Love, romance, hate, revolution—all are vividly portrayed in the sensational seven reel Russian film "Breaking Chains" which will be shown in this city Friday night, at Karpis's Auditorium, 259 Monroe Street. "Breaking Chains" is a dynamic and forceful tale of the early days of the Russian Revolution. It is a film comparing in technique and sustained interest with the "Volga Boatman" and the "Cruiser Prince Potemkin," the first of which was shown to capacity crowds in this city last summer.

The picture is being presented under the auspices of the International Workers Aid, as a benefit for the textile strike prisoners and their families.

The showing will begin at five o'clock and will be continuous to eleven o'clock.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

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

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ORGANIZED LABOR

DISTANT NON-GARMENT WORKER SENT COPY OF SIGMAN'S MASTERPIECE; MAKES HOT ANSWER

Within the past few days, The DAILY WORKER staff and its friends have been receiving numerous copies of a pamphlet called "The End of the Communist Adventure in the Garment Unions."

This seems to have been issued, for free distribution, by the right wing officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for propaganda purposes.

Awful Yarn. It contains an amazing amount of misinformation about the struggle between the reactionary and progressive forces in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; but it does not fool the workers—even when they live at a distance from the center of action here in New York.

From one of our readers in Taunton, Mass., comes a letter saying "That you might like to know the bold Sigman is reaching this far with his lying pamphlet; so I am enclosing a copy of my reply to him."

Which End? His letter says: "Morris Sigman. Sir: Have just received from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union a copy of pamphlet 'The End of the Communist Adventure in the Garment Unions.'

Frankly now Sigman, just as one good proletarian (I) to another isn't the wish rather father to the thought suggested by that title? Or perhaps you mean the initial 'end.' At any rate my position is better expressed by The DAILY WORKER (I trust you subscribe) than in any words of mine. Unfortunately there is no garment industry located here among whose

workers I could, and would, undermine your position; but will do my worst for you among other unionists. Even had I never come in contact with trade unionism, or Communism, the editorial support of your and Green's policies by boss-loving, bourgeois sheets like the Boston Transcript, and your badly concealed hatred and terror of Communism would make me suspicious of all your kind of 'leaders.'

Support for you fakers from such quarters but makes our work easier. So I will support you in the same way the old happen strand renders support at a hanging.

I believe you at least have the advantage of Bill Green and Co. in enough Marxism and comprehension of world history to appreciate that we really are coming on a world scale; and to realize something of what it will mean to fakedom when we arrive.

Where will be your 'international concession' in which to hide? H. C. Fillmore."

OPEN SHOPPERS TELL EACH OTHER ABOUT SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF UNIONISM

By ROBERT DUNN. Reports for the last month reaching the American Plan-Open Shop Conference from industrial associations in all parts of the country indicate the current ups and downs of the open shop movement. The condensed labor report issued by the association secretary from Salt Lake City headquarters contains the following items of news of interest to union labor:

Erie, Pa., open shoppers are operating a trade school for building trades apprentices, "general contractors co-operating only fairly; sub-contractors not even so good." Public officials delightfully neutral; citizens generally apathetic. Communists are working here, but under cover.

The secretary of the militant anti-union Employers' Association of Indianapolis reports: "Foundries still holding out against molders' union, which is demanding increased wages. Union has not yet dared to call strike. Unions trying to organize garage mechanics. This will be found to be the case in all large centers. Look out for it. Metal trades (in Indianapolis) 100% non-union; foundries 75% open. About 6,000 unionists in a population of 400,000."

Salt Lake City itself reports "union activities entirely under cover. Three union members in legislature have introduced entire union program in the form of bills covering every phase of unionism. Thus far every one has been cracked in the head."

Cincinnati agents report "Bricklayers demanding five-day week. Strike appears imminent. Attempt made to organize machinists and garage mechanics. Public officials frightened by union bugaboo. Other interests favor open shop."

Other brief reports come from open shop industrial associations in Alliance, Beaumont, Chicago, Duluth, East St. Louis, Flint, Los Angeles, Omaha, Richmond, San Jose, Seattle, Stockton, Shreveport and San Francisco. In the last mentioned city the report says the recent defeat of carpenters' union "has given impetus to the open shop movement in this city."

The editor of these reports says they give a "true picture of labor conditions." He urges industrial executives to send in their stories regularly each month.

More Than One Way to Skin a Creditor, Say Wall Street Experts

Wall Street has more than one way of skinning Europe. Not satisfied with taking over financial control of industry and bolstering tottering states at 7 and 8 per cent, the Street now counts a tidy profit of \$250,000,000 in the last few years by the rise in foreign bond prices.

The shaky government comes begging Messrs. J. P. Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb et al. for a few millions. "Sure," they reply. "Here's a few lousy millions. It's not ours, anyway, but comes from the boobs out in the sticks. You can have it for a mere 8 per cent. On one condition, though. You pay us a rakeoff of 4 to 10 per cent on the total loan."

For example, a \$10,000,000 loan is floated at 94. The borrower gets \$9,300,000 but pays 8 per cent on \$10,000,000. Later the bonds go up to 100 or more, representing clear profit for American bond buyers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

U. S. Loan of Millions To Finance Pilsudski Tyranny Almost Ready

WARSAW, April 7.—Negotiations for an American loan of \$80,000,000 to Poland are nearing completion and the signature of the loan agreement is expected within a few days if a compromise can be reached on the extent and character of control over the Polish State Bank, which the American creditors are asking.

A rival offer of a loan from British financiers has been rejected. The American loan will be floated by Blair and Company, the Chase National Bank and The Bankers Trust Company.

Dress Bosses Claim To Be "Impartial" In Injunction Hearing

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The United States tonight appealed to private ship owners to transport more troops to China if necessary and to evacuate Americans, it was learned.

This was made necessary by the fact that the government lacks quick means of transporting marines now being mobilized in San Diego. The appeal was virtually a call to active service for such ships as are selected from the merchant marine, which is a naval reserve.

The Admiral Oriental and the Pacific mail steamship lines which operate from Pacific coast ports to the Orient and so have ships available in the Far East were the first appealed to. Stanley Dollar, president of the two lines, immediately offered to place 10 of the modern "president" class of ships at the disposal of the government.

Finnish Worker to Be Deported From The United States

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—Kokko, a Finnish organizer of the Labor Sports Union at Detroit, Mich., has been arrested and charged with illegal entry from Canada. He is under bond and held for deportation. International Labor Defense is defending the case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Big Membership Meeting Lunches Ruthenberg Drive

Workers Party Begins New York Recruiting

The Ruthenberg recruiting drive of the Workers (Communist) Party began with a bang at the general membership meeting held last night at the Manhattan Lyceum, 6 East Fourth Street.

The meeting was opened by Bert Wolfe, as chairman. In his opening remarks he stated that it is a long time since a general membership meeting was held.

Since the last membership meeting in New York, Bert Wolfe, "we have lost Comrade Ruthenberg." The meeting then stood in silence for one minute to pay tribute to the memory and work of Comrade Ruthenberg. Continuing Wolfe declared that the meeting was not called to honor Comrade Ruthenberg, but to consider ways and means of continuing work for which he gave his entire life.

"Tonight we open the Ruthenberg drive and we hope, as a result of this campaign to make up, partially at least, for the loss we have sustained in the death of Comrade Ruthenberg. The drive will continue until July 2nd, which is the birthday of Comrade Ruthenberg. We expect by that time that the party will display more activity than at any time in its history."

Widespread Campaign. William W. Weinstein, general secretary of the New York district organization of the Workers (Communist) Party, in speaking for the District Executive Committee, outlined the plans for the three months' campaign.

As outlined it will have three phases: One.—The building of the party; a concentrated membership drive based on various party campaigns.

Two.—Activation of the party membership; more activity in the unions, mass functioning and activity on the part of every member in party work.

Three.—The raising of the ideological level of the party, with Ruthenberg as the symbol of the militant section of the working class. The understanding of the role of the party as the leader of all oppressed classes and the ally of the colonial peoples.

Weinstein spoke of fresh attacks against the Soviet Union and the threat of another world war. There are warships and armed forces of imperialist powers in China, but there will be no official war. The same procedure is in vogue in China that was used in Russia in 1919-20, which is war without official declarations.

Bert Miller, business manager of THE DAILY WORKER, was the third speaker, and emphasized the role of the paper as a means of carrying out the campaigns launched by the party and making successful the Ruthenberg drive for Membership and ideological leadership of the working class.

Attack Sinclair Man To Ruin Mexico

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—A plot by American oil interests to kidnap A. E. Watts, vice president of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, has led to the arrest of General Federico Cordoba and four other Mexicans.

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

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

A Wall Street Trick. The plot to kidnap Watts, was hatched in Wall Street, New York, according to El Sol, the Mexican Federation of Labor organ, which asserts today that police investigations prove


that American petroleum interests had then hoped to embroil the United States and Mexico. El Sol claims to have some proofs of its charges with names of the American petroleum plotters in the hands of the Mexican police.

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The Motion Picture 'Breaking Chains' The new Russian Film in PASSAIC, N. J. FRIDAY, APRIL 8 1927 Kanter Auditorium 259 Monroe Street. 3—SHOWS—3 5, 7 and 9 p. m. ADMISSION 35 CENTS. Proceeds for defense of prisoners of the Passaic textile strike and relief of their families.



Another Batch of Comrades Challenged

Louie Johnson of Buffalo comes forward with \$13.00 worth of subscriptions and \$11.50 for the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund. He throws down the gauntlet to the following comrades:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| John Alquist, Buffalo, N. Y. | M. Klippel, Cleveland, O. |
| F. Gilbert, Cleveland, O. | E. Martinez, Detroit, Mich. |
| V. Fluberg, Warren, Pa. | |

Comrade Walter Burke of Detroit, Mich., sends in his sub and says: "In striking this wallop I wish to challenge the following comrades:"

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Sasha Salatsky | Jack Reynolds |
| Arnold Zerk | Louis Morrison |
| William Pesch | |

Then comes Nate Lockshin of Youngstown, O., with two more subs and he adds: "Let these comrades prove that they can do more than I did." He challenges:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Wallace T. Metcalf, Youngstown | Louis Love | Howard |
| John Pentecost, Campbell | John Landers | Youngstown |
| Morris Beem | | |

Mary Bradin of Struthers, O., shoots us a check for \$7.00 and calls upon the following to show their colors:

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| H. Gorenvitz | Louis Sirotnick |
| L. Pivni | Saul Jagoda |

Since we did not hear even a peep from Chicago, the Official Challenger Himself is taking a whack at the following comrades:

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Ellis Peterson | Steve Rubla |
| Karl Sklar | Nels Kjar |
| William Matheson | |

And here are the comrades who have failed to answer our challenge. Are they alive or dead? We want to know:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Oskar Wilson | Celia Kazanov, Chicago, Ill. |
| Lang Kalko | E. Lang, Denver, Colo. |
| Julius Kati | G. Mayo, Cambridge, Mass. |
| Kalle Salo | A. Koff, Chicago, Ill. |
| Walter Weitzman | E. Pop, Kansas City, Kan. |
| Gus Kintand | H. Harrison, Kansas City, Kan. |
| Aug. Olson | Dolly Beck |
| Alex Carlson | Ellis Beck |
| Carl Hedberg | Patini Beck |
| Bella Threlkas | Emma Westlund |
| Joe Tenyer | Einer Lahti |
| Alec Warner | George Sunnarborg, Duluth, Minn. |
| Mary Kay | John Kautsky, Toledo, Ohio |
| John Kellar | Lally Ronkkonen |
| Eva Gertzol | Alli Tuonen |
| Clara Meltzer, New York City | Mike Shulman, Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Aaron Lechowitzky, Miami, Fla. | |

WHY WHAT

Do reactionary labor leaders become agents of American Imperialism? have they to gain—what does this all mean to the American Labor Movement? READ

Labor Lieutenants of American Imperialism

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With May Day Greetings



TAKE THE HAND of World Labor THE SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY! may day 1927

On May Day, The DAILY WORKER will print May Day greetings of individuals, trade unions, fraternal organizations and sports clubs, in a SPECIAL MAY DAY EDITION Individual names will be printed at the rate of \$1.00 per name. Organizations will be allowed the special rate of \$1.00 per inch and \$100.00 per page.

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