

HANDS OFF CHINA! WITHDRAW TROOPS AND BATTLESHIPS!

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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

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

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

Vol. IV. No. 86.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$2.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$4.00 per year.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1927

Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

READING books promises to become a popular indoor sport in this country before long if the authorities in various parts of the country continue to suppress harmless publications. It is true that some of the books should be suppressed in the interests of the mental equanimity of a certain section of the population. There is "Elmer Gantry" for instance. If I were a preacher, a man of the cloth, I would urge the author's deportation on the ground that he was born in Minnesota under false pretences and therefore an undesirable citizen.

READING is an uncomfortable habit for those who read, as well as for those who are written about. While spending a few happy weeks in Berrien county jail (Michigan) a few years back, in company with several other comrades we passed the time pleasantly and instructively reading books, magazines and newspapers. A local pugilist who got into trouble of a quite unpopular but not unusual nature caught the reading habit much to the amazement and horror of the attending detective who shrieked: "My God, so they got you reading." Reading is habit-forming vice.

THERE is a delusion in existence here in the United States that some races are more addicted to reading than others. The race from which I have sprung may not be the greatest book-consuming public in the world but they are not as averse to burning the midnight gas over a choice piece of literature as is commonly supposed. And they have produced a James Joyce much to their horror. It must be admitted on the whole that the Irish have not been encouraged by their spiritual overseers to send ideological ferrets prowling among the spiritual rabbits in their mental burrows.

BE that as it may I was more or less interested in reading, but reading a sign over a bookstore at 127 University Place which seems to give hope for encouragement. This place is near a branch of that gigantic national pawnshop known as the Morris Plan on the corner of Broadway and 14th. The sign read: "The Jimmy Higgins Book Shop." Gazing in the window I was still more amazed. Instead of seeing there "The Life of Saint Patrick" or "The Story of the Immaculate Conception" there were books on economics, politics, biology, historical works and fiction of the kind that Boston policemen consider inimical to their morals.

I DECIDED to drop in and see Jimmy but apparently he was elsewhere. So his manager replied to my questions and introduced me to his assistant manager who holds the fort while the manager is at lunch. An agreeable staff who know so much about books that it is impossible to leave this orderly, well stocked store without purchasing something—if you have the money. Whether you see Jimmy or not I can recommend his book store to the readers of this column. (Jimmy Higgins is not a persona but an idea—Ed. D. W. What of it?—T. J. O'F.).

BRITISH propagandists in Shanghai are successfully insulting the intelligence of the reading public by explaining the split of Chiang Kai Shek with the Kuomintang as a maneuver to save the face of the Nationalist government owing to difficulties with the foreign powers. A realistic maneuver indeed! It is a rather serious piece of diplomatic trickery for the hundreds of trade union leaders who are being beheaded by the mercenaries of General Chiang Kai Shek.

The explanation of this cock-eyed "news" is that Chiang is under the tutelage of the foreign imperialist experts who have advised him to continue to strut his anti-imperialist stuff less a sudden dropping of the hostile phrases might leave him without a corporal's guard of a following among the masses. But Chiang's tricks are not fooling the Chinese people. They are getting ready to mete out to him the punishment a traitor deserves. The guns and armies of the imperialists will avail him little when the mighty power of the Chinese workers and peasants pours down on him like a tidal wave.

THERE is a serious financial panic in Japan. So serious is the situation that it is not likely the new cabinet will risk gratifying the expectations of the anti-Chinese faction with a more aggressive policy in China. The economic system in Japan has been shaky since the end of the world war. Two disastrous earthquakes shook the country's economy to

MARINES TO HANKOW MEANS WAR ON CHINA

Mineola Court Room Sketches By Gellert In Monday's "Worker"

A group of remarkable drawings by Hugo Gellert, brilliant radical artist, made in the Mineola court room where the trial of Ben Gold and the 10 other leaders of the New York fur workers has just ended, will accompany the complete account of the trial which will appear in Monday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER.

Mussolini Outlaws Strikes, Boycotts And Minimum Wage

ROME, April 22.—Mussolini's labor-smashing policies reached their climax Wednesday evening with the adoption by the Fascist Grand Council of the "Charter of Labor."

Maurer and Woll Expect to Clash At Boston Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, Mass. April 22.—Labor circles here are watching closely the opening of the biennial convention of the Workers Education Bureau, when two of the most colorful figures in the trade union movement will have an opportunity to cross swords on an old grievance, if they care to. One is James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and of the Education Bureau and the other is Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. and the Bureau.

Some action is being planned on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, although the form has not yet been determined. It is urged that the 200 delegates go make a pilgrimage to Dedham jail, where the two workers are held pending their threatened execution on July 10.

Rain Quells Forest Fire
ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Rain has wiped out the forest fire danger, at least for the present, the Conservation Commission announced today. Every fire was out today and rain was general throughout the forest fire area.

PURSUERS ATTACK TRAIN MURDERERS CLERICS SQUIRM

Papal Representative Admits Priests Led

MEXICO CITY, April 22.—Government forces, following hotly after the marauding band of clerics which day before yesterday burned to death 187 peaceful passengers on a Guadalajara Mexico City train, have caught up with the band at Yurechuaru, a town near the scene of the massacre, and have inflicted a severe defeat upon them.

Vatican Admits Leadership.
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Irritated by the horror and resentment against the catholic church, whose priests led the clerical rebels who perpetrated the Guadalajara—Mexico City train massacre, the Rev. Pietro Fumasoni-Binobi, apostolic delegate to the United States, has hastened to deny that the Mexican hierarchy is responsible for it. However, Fumasoni-Binobi, direct representative of the Vatican, inadvertently, in his defense of the catholic rebels, admits that priests led the attack.

Foreigners Who Enter United States To Be As Immigrant Aliens

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Drastic changes in the regulations relating to aliens crossing the Canadian and Mexican borders into the United States were promulgated today by the department of labor.

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Coolidge and the department of justice will refuse any form of intervention to halt the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. This announcement was made officially by Attorney-General Sargent yesterday.

U. S. Army and Navy In Big Practice For New "War to End War"

BOSTON, April 22.—All is set for the big "war game" to be played off the southern New England coast during the week of May 16th.

LABOR IN CITY OF PASSAIC IS FOR WEISBORD

Cheer Him at Campaign Mass Meetings

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., April 22.—Packing Ukrainian Hall and the Workers Home tonight thousands of workers shouted their approval of the labor candidates for city commission—Albert Weisbord, Simon Smelkinson and Simon Bambach.

5 Seamen Thwart "Shanghai" Plot; Boat Dangerous

An attempt to "Shanghai" five seamen aboard the S. S. "H. J. Lawrence" was frustrated yesterday when the men escaped from the ship by sliding down a rope to a coal barge which was laying alongside and from there taken ashore by a friendly lighter.

100 KILLED FROM FLOOD THAT HAS SWEEPED THE SOUTH

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 22.—Scores of lives are believed to have been lost in the path of the flood waters sweeping across the Mississippi delta from a break in the Mississippi levee near Scott Landing yesterday.

J. Louis Engdahl Places Wreaths on the Graves of Liebknecht - Luxembourg

(Special to The Daily Worker) BERLIN, April 21. (Delayed)—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER who is bringing the ashes of C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party to Moscow where they will be interred in the Kremlin wall, today placed a wreath on the graves of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg, pioneer German Communists who were murdered in 1919 by the socialist government of Germany.

100 KILLED FROM FLOOD THAT HAS SWEEPED THE SOUTH

Mississippi Waters Six Feet Deep Over Land

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 22.—Scores of lives are believed to have been lost in the path of the flood waters sweeping across the Mississippi delta from a break in the Mississippi levee near Scott Landing yesterday.

Salvadoran Comes to Watch Us a Little

J. Gustavo Guerrero, above, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador, visiting in Washington, D. C. Salvador is near the new U. S. conquest, Nicaragua.

CHEN PROTEST AS POWERS PREPARE DRIVE ON HANKOW

1,500 U. S. Marines to Joind 42 Warships

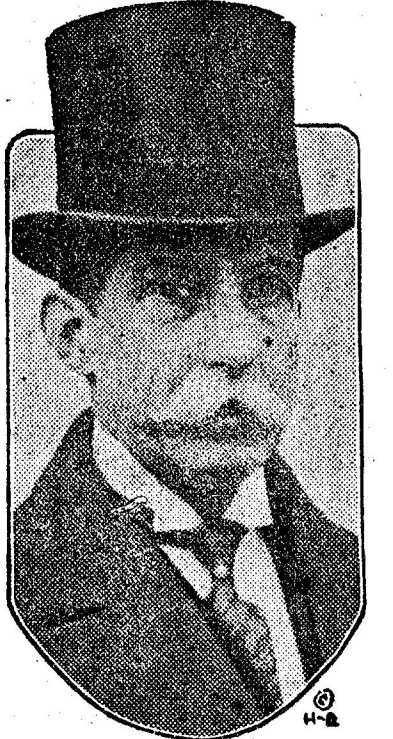
MINEOLA JURY HAS CASE OF BEN GOLD AND FUR WORKERS

Gold, on Stand, Tells of Bassoff's Blackmail

RUSH MADEIROS TOWARDS DEATH AS SACCO, VANZETTI APPEALS POUR IN

It has just been learned that both Sacco and Vanzetti, now in Dedham jail, have refused for two weeks to sign a petition to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller for a pardon. Vanzetti held that he and Sacco are innocent and fears that the word "pardon" may be misconstrued.

Salvadoran Comes to Watch Us a Little



J. Gustavo Guerrero, above, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador, visiting in Washington, D. C. Salvador is near the new U. S. conquest, Nicaragua.

MINEOLA JURY HAS CASE OF BEN GOLD AND FUR WORKERS

Gold, on Stand, Tells of Bassoff's Blackmail

MINEOLA, L. I., April 22.—With all the evidence heard in the trial of Ben Gold, leader of the New York fur workers, and 10 other active members of the union, charged with complicity in an "assault" on a scab fur shop in Rockville Center last year, the end of the trial which began about 10 days ago is now a matter of hours. The case went to the jury at 5:15 this afternoon.

RUSH MADEIROS TOWARDS DEATH AS SACCO, VANZETTI APPEALS POUR IN

It has just been learned that both Sacco and Vanzetti, now in Dedham jail, have refused for two weeks to sign a petition to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller for a pardon. Vanzetti held that he and Sacco are innocent and fears that the word "pardon" may be misconstrued.

Foreigners Who Enter United States To Be As Immigrant Aliens

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Coolidge and the department of justice will refuse any form of intervention to halt the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. This announcement was made officially by Attorney-General Sargent yesterday.

CHEN PROTEST AS POWERS PREPARE DRIVE ON HANKOW

1,500 U. S. Marines to Joind 42 Warships

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS.
1.—Powers prepare for attack on Hankow. Concentrate warships, rush 1,500 American marines.
2.—Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign minister, protests against presence of 42 warships off Hankow.
3.—France adopts more militant policy.
4.—Chiang Kai-shek makes bid for imperialist support; continues wholesale arrest and execution of labor leaders.
5.—Bukharin advises Communists to work within Kuomintang.
6.—American and British fire destroyed sections of Nanking, eyewitness testifies.
7.—Rumor alliance between Chang Tso-lin and Chiang Kai-shek.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—That the imperialist powers are making preparations for an attack on Hankow, seat of the Nationalist government, was indicated today by the circulation of the report that the 1,500 marines aboard the transport Henderson, due in Shanghai shortly, are bound for Hankow.

Although Secretary of War Wilbur has declared that the ultimate destination of the marines is in the hands of Admiral C. S. Williams, commander of the Asiatic squadron, responsible for the thinking behind the move, observers of the situation believe that the Nationalist capital is the certain destination of the marines.

Dispatches from London quote the Morning Post as saying that the American contingent will proceed directly to Hankow.

Eugene Chen, Nationalist foreign minister, has protested against the presence of the imperialist warships off Hankow, according to a dispatch from that city. Conditions in Hankow and small number of foreigners in the city do not warrant the presence of 42 foreign vessels, Chen said. The concentration of imperialist warships outside of Hankow is regarded as part of the preparation for a possible attack on the city. Latest reports put the number of imperialist war vessels in Hankow at 42. Other

RUSH MADEIROS TOWARDS DEATH AS SACCO, VANZETTI APPEALS POUR IN

It has just been learned that both Sacco and Vanzetti, now in Dedham jail, have refused for two weeks to sign a petition to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller for a pardon. Vanzetti held that he and Sacco are innocent and fears that the word "pardon" may be misconstrued.

Foreigners Who Enter United States To Be As Immigrant Aliens

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Coolidge and the department of justice will refuse any form of intervention to halt the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. This announcement was made officially by Attorney-General Sargent yesterday.

Old Age Pension Bill Defeated By Penn. Legislature

By JOHN P. TROXELL.
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 22 (FP).—The Old Age Pensions Bill furnished the only fight in the Pennsylvania Legislature this year. This measure split the Vare and the Mellon gangs into two camps, with Vare favoring and Mellon opposing. Governor Fisher and Joe Grundy, boss of the State Manufacturers' gang, jumped into the fray on Mellon's side, and this triumvirate won the battle.

The measure before the Legislature did not provide a pension, but merely proposed a referendum on the question of changing the state constitution to make pensions possible. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, secure in the prospect of fat pensions for themselves, decreed that the former Old Age Pension law was unconstitutional. Therefore the change in the Constitution is necessary. Organized labor in Pennsylvania has supported Old Age Pensions for many years; James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor is chairman of the State Old Age Pension Commission.

Hertzog Cabinet Hits Organization of Negro

CAPE TOWN, April 22.—(FP)—Premier Hertzog's Nationalist cabinet has brought out a bill aimed primarily at labor union movement among the black workers in British Africa which has raised a storm of protest from all white trade unionists as well. The African Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, of the colored race elements, is affiliated with the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, which has joined the white unions in denouncing the measure.

Under the terms of this bill, the Governor General "may make regulations to prohibit the dissemination by any person of doctrines subversive of peace and good order among natives" in South Africa. It defines the "subversive acts" as including the inciting of natives to "attempt to procure by unlawful methods an alteration of any matter by law established."

176 Killed in N. Y.
ALBANY, N. Y. (FP).—176 workers were killed on the job in March, reports the state industrial commissioner.

A New Pamphlet
THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT
The Conspiracy Against the Trade Unions

By **WM. F. DUNNE**
15 cents

Los Angeles Labor Demands Globerman For Place on Board

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN
LOS ANGELES, April 22.—With trade union bodies representing over 5000 workers endorsing his candidacy for Board of Education, the Trade Union Campaign Committee for Sam Globerman, independent labor candidate, has issued a call for a TRADE UNION POLITICAL CONFERENCE to all trade unions and district councils of Los Angeles, the purpose of which is to outline an acceptable labor platform on which trade union candidates can run in future elections, and to support the labor candidate in the municipal elections May 3rd.

What Workers Want.
Since the State Painters Convention and the State Building Trades Convention have gone on record for a Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket respectively, it is expected that the district councils of these bodies, which have endorsed Sam Globerman's candidacy, will call upon the TRADE UNION POLITICAL CONFERENCE to work for a Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in future elections. The conference, which has been called to meet Monday, April 25th, in the Needle Trades Hall, will thus become a permanent body to work in that direction.

Make Foolish Charge.
The officials of the Central Labor Council are attempting to prevent the Council from endorsing Globerman, as they charge him with being a "Red," but since many unions have endorsed him on the basis of the labor platform on which he is running, as an independent, it is difficult to see how they can prevent the Council from endorsing him.

Workers' Party Statement.
Under the title of "Boycott The Bosses' Candidates," the Workers' (Communist) Party in Los Angeles has issued the following immediate program:
1. Public ownership of all public utilities with workers' control.
2. Work at Trade Union Wages or compensation for all unemployed workers.
3. Abolition of private employment agencies and establishment of public free employment bureaus in cooperation with the trade unions.
4. Abolition of the use of injunctions and anti-labor laws by the police and the courts against the workers.
5. The establishment of the eight-hour day and the five-day week, and the enforcement of a union scale of wages in all industries.
6. Strict enforcement of the child labor laws, and abolition of night work and dangerous work for women and children.
7. Repeal of anti-picketing ordinance.
8. Enforcement of public health laws in regard to sanitation, safety devices, and ventilation, especially in workshops.
9. All employes of any city department must belong to a trade union, and all work must be done under union conditions.
10. Free text books and expenses for food and clothing for all children in the public schools who otherwise could not afford a schooling.
11. Educational policies of our school system must be under the supervision of the labor movement.
12. Teachers must be allowed to belong to a trade union, and have a voice in running the schools. Higher wages for all school teachers.
13. Abolition of military training in the schools.
The Workers' (Communist) Party pledges itself to utilize the election campaign for the purpose of rallying the workers to this program, and to work for the final purpose of complete working-class control of government.

Boston Foreign Born Council Holds Confab

BOSTON, April 22.—Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born will hold an enlarged Conference in Peabody at 56 Main St., at 2 o'clock Sunday, April 24th, according to an announcement issued by S. Malik, of St. Stanley Polish Society, chairman of the Salem & Peabody Conference, to protest against discriminatory and anti-labor legislation, and to organize a permanent council.
This decision was arrived at a month ago at a preliminary conference held in Peabody at Moose Hall, and representing a membership of more than 1300 from social, religious and benefit societies and trade unions. Finns, Russians, Lithuanians, Portuguese, Polish and Jews were delegates.



GREEN AND HIS ASSOCIATES

GOLD TESTIFIES TO BLACKMAIL ATTEMPT BY BASOFF CHIEF STOOL PIGEON OF PROSECUTION

(Continued from Page One)
In a low, calm voice Gold while testifying, answered the questions of his attorney, Charles Weeks, and in the same calm manner he replied to the sarcastic, threatening, provocative questioning of the district attorney. Startling revelations concerning the blackmailing tactics of the stool pigeon Bernard Basoff, were given by Gold in a matter-of-fact, business-like manner.
Basoff At Office.
"Basoff came to my office in the union asking me to translate a letter written in Jewish, which had been sent to him by his father," said Gold. "In the letter, Basoff's father told him he ought to get some money out of the union for being jailed and beaten by the police. I told him the union could not pay him money any more than other workers. He said he was sick and could not work, and I offered to send him to a doctor. I urged him to go to work, to forget about prison. I told him Malkin and Franklin had the same experience he had; many other workers had been in jail too. The union would stick by him, and the best thing to do was to work and forget what had happened to him."

Blackmail.
A few days later Basoff came back again, so Gold related, and this time he made a demand for a specific amount of money. He wanted \$60 a week, and Gold told him the union was not supporting anyone. He could not have any money.
"Then he began to threaten, and not wanting to have any scandal in my office, I took him upstairs and I took Samuel Zuckerman (labor editor of 'The Day') with me."
Willful Misinterpretation.
Gold used the word "scandal" meaning disturbance or violent argument; but the district attorney, always looking to misinterpret every word, fastened on this as proof that there was something Gold was trying to hide in connection with Basoff and the Rockville Center case. He gloats over this word "scandal" and tried to engage Gold with insinuations as to what he had meant by it.
Threatened Gold.
In Zuckerman's presence, Basoff repeated his threats to "get" Gold if the union did not come thru with some money at once; but Gold let him talk and then called him a blackmailer who could not intimidate him in any way no matter what he did.
"What did you do about these threats?" the district attorney asked during the cross examination later.
"Nothing," said Gold.
"Did you take Basoff's threats seriously? Did you think he meant them?"
"No."

Is A Communist.
When cross examination began, the district attorney asked:
"Are you a Communist?"
Gold answered "Yes."
Maurice Malkin, one of the defendants who also testified yesterday, answered "Yes" to this same question.
Did Not Send Telegram.
Gold was next questioned as to whether he knew Harry Kessler who stood up in the court room to be identified. Gold did not know him, nor did he recognize a telegram presented by the district attorney which purported to call Kessler to a meeting at union headquarters on Sunday April 3rd.
This was signed with Gold's name but he had not sent it, altho he stated frankly that it might have been sent out of his office.

This was very evidently an effort to discredit the testimony of various witnesses to the effect that the general picket committee had never had meetings on Sunday, as Basoff had testified. Kessler did not claim to be a member of the committee, but he did claim—at least the district attorney's questioning so included—that he had come to the office in response to this telegram and when he arrived there Gold had ordered Samuel Mencher and Phillip to beat him up.
Creating Prejudice.
Gold positively denied this. The story was significant not only because it would prejudice the jury against Gold, but also against Mencher and Lenhardt whose alibis in connection with the day of the raid, April 19, 1927, have not been questioned so far. Prejudice against them must be created as much as possible.
This has been the custom all during this trial; if there is no evidence against the defendant, create a special prejudice in the minds of the jurors. Judge Smith, petulant, bored, at times wrathful and vicious, acts as the only testimony that showed the innocence of these workers was a waste of the court's time.
Wants Conviction.
Repeatedly he interrupts such testimony; at times when the district attorney raises an objection, the judge says in long-suffering tone, "Oh let them go on." His whole attitude shows that he has a firm conviction these men are guilty; "why should so much time be taken up proving they are innocent?" At one of Frank P. Walsh's objections—which he always overruled, almost before they are expressed—the judge burst into a tirade and said, "I am running this court. You just remember that!"
The defendants Oscar Mileaf, Leo Franklin, Maurice Malkin, and Isadore Shapiro were all called to the stand yesterday to testify in their own behalf. The witnesses called yesterday for the defense Mrs. Katherine Menusick who corroborated Lenhardt's testimony; Dr. P. Marie Lerner, who testified that Mileaf had been in her office all day on April 19th, 1926; Isadore Corn, manager of the Butcher's Union, who verified part of Katz' testimony of yesterday; George Sylvester, one of the union's attorneys; Peter Bardkin, manager of Manhattan Lyceum; Morris Kudrinetsky, a fur worker; Captain Bacon of the Nassau county police; Miss May C. Gresser, secretary to John Coughlan of the central trades and labor council; General John J. Phelan of the 165th Regiment who testified in behalf of Shapiro; Maurice H. Cohen, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board; Abraham Verber, employed in the office of the Joint Board; Joseph Cohn, former chauffeur of Abraham Goodman; Samuel Okstein a fur dealer; his son Joseph; Morris Lazarus, a fur worker; and Gordon Steinberg.
Prosecutor Sneers at N. Y. Courts.
The district attorney in several remarks attacked the integrity of the New York courts yesterday when defendants testified that they had never been convicted of any crimes but disorderly conduct, and the penalty had been a fine of five or ten dollars, he remarked each time:
"Oh yes, the usual five dollars—the usual ten dollars."
To Mileaf he said:
"Oh, yes I know; your sentence was reduced from threatened assault to disorderly conduct because there was an arrangement between your union and the court."
To Franklin he remarked:
"Yes I know; by some arrangement, or influence with certain interests, you managed to have felonious assault changed to disorderly conduct and got a fine of \$2."

Judge Vindictive.
The district attorney tried to accuse Malkin of being a slacker during the war; then Attorney Uterhardt showed that Malkin was only 17 when the war ended.
Shapiro, Morris Cohen and Verber told of Basoff's demands for money from the union, and Shapiro told of his threats "to get him."

WORKERS! PROTEST AGAINST DEATH OF SACCO and VANZETTI!
The thing is so astounding that words are inadequate to paint its iniquity.

Boost for Borno, The Representative Of United States

WASHINGTON, April 22.—(FP)—As though to rebuke Senator King for his daring to try to go to Haiti to tell the natives that there is still sympathy with their wrongs in the United States, a boost for the Borno regime in that conquered country is published in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.
This article is written by W. W. Cumberland, financial adviser and receiver-general of Haiti, who used to be an instructor in the University of Minnesota before he got the political plum he now enjoys.
Is Progressive.
"The present administration in Haiti," he modestly says of himself and Borno and the marines and constabulary, "is progressive and enlightened. President Borno systematically supports all legitimate enterprise. Unfavorable legislation is being eliminated. With the continuation of law and order, and the extension of productive facilities and development of additional industries, the economic future of Haiti may be regarded as most encouraging."
From the United States, which is exploiting Haiti's resources, come 75 per cent of her imports. To France go 66 per cent of her exports, chiefly coffee. Sugar cane is now becoming an important crop, because "labor charges are thought to be lower in Haiti than in any other country in the western hemisphere."
This is the labor situation in Haiti after 12 years of American military occupation.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)
its base. The rise of the Nationalist movement in China, the stabilization of the power of the Soviet Union from Leningrad to Vladivostok and the hostility of the United States gave the Japanese ruling classes plenty to think about during the past few years. The Japanese workers are murmuring under the oppression of the government. Yet they are developing in strength and power. Intervention in China just now might be the signal for a revolution at home.

WE hope there will be a good attendance at the mass meeting to commemorate the Irish rebellion of Easter Week 1916 which will be held tomorrow evening in Bryant Hall, 725 6th Ave., near 42nd. There are thousands of radicals of Irish birth or descent throughout the country who could be made acquainted with the Communist message thru meetings of this kind if they could only be reached. The real leader of the Easter Week uprising against British imperialism was James Connolly, one of the ablest social revolutionists in theory and practice that the modern labor movement has produced.

THE bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor have sunk to unfathomable depths of infamy in their attempts to crush the left wing in the trade unions. They are meek and humble servants in the pay of the employing classes. And as vermin of all kinds are preyed on by lesser vermin, so the socialists are living on the labor fakers as the labor fakers are living on the capitalists as well as on the workers. Matthew Woll and his lieutenants are acting now as auxiliaries of the New York bomb squad in trying to railroad the leaders of the fur workers and ladies' garment workers to jail. The thing is so astounding that words are inadequate to paint its iniquity.

Officer on Ship Brutally Beats a Youthful Seaman

(By A Worker Correspondent.)
A young German seaman was brutally beaten yesterday aboard the S. S. Weisse See, a tramp freighter, from Bremen, lying outside of Pier 8, Staten Island. The chief mate of the ship who was drunk at this time was responsible for the atrocity.
Taken To Hospital.
The injuries resulting were so severe as to necessitate the removal of the young seaman to the hospital. The crew was greatly incensed at the attack on the part of the officer, who has been responsible for many such brutal assaults upon a number of seamen, has protested the case before the German consul. As yet, however, no action has been forthcoming from this source. The fact that the chief mate is the nephew of the master of the ship probably has a good deal to do with this.
Ship A Disgrace.
The ship itself is a disgrace to the marine industry. She is a nine thousand ton rebuilt junk pile that has been saved from the scrap heap of the North German Lloyd cargo boats, time and the strain of the war trade have knocked her to a wrecked hulk. Today she is absolutely unfit for any maritime trade, and a floating graveyard for the exploited seamen that have to sail on her.
There is no doubt that as long as the seamen are unorganized they will have to sail on rotten ships and also be the victims of brutal treatment at the hands of their officers. With a strong organization to protect their interests it will be impossible for officers to treat sailors like dogs.

Bosses Threaten Plumbers' Lockout Next Wednesday

A lockout of all plumbers in New York City next Wednesday is the threat of the Master Plumbers' Association.
The announcement was made by C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association following a meeting in the association headquarters, 30 West 33 Street.
In addition to the 1,500 plumbers and the 1,500 helpers now on strike in Brooklyn it would effect more than 3,300 plumbers and 1,500 plumbers' helpers in Manhattan and the Bronx.
The Brooklyn plumbers and helpers have been on strike since April 1 for an increase in wages and the forty-hour week. The helpers are organized in the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers and are asking for admittance into the plumbers' union.
Affair For I.L.D.
CHICAGO, April 22.—A Chechov play, entertainment and dancing will feature a novel affair to be given by the Eugene Barnett branch of the International Labor Defense on Saturday Evening April 23rd. The Worker's Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. is the hall. Tickets in advance 40 cents, at the door, 50 cents. The proceeds will help swell the class-war prisoners' defense fund of the I.L.D.

Violin and Viola Lessons
Given by expert teacher.
For reasonable rates, write to
JOHN WEINROTH
6186 LARCHWOOD AVENUE,
Phone Granite 7252, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO
MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION
SUNDAY, MAY FIRST, 1927, at 8 P. M.
ASHLAND AUDITORIUM
Ashland Boulevard and Van Buren Street.
SPEAKERS:
WM. Z. FOSTER
MAX SHACHTMAN—Recently returned from Moscow.
C. T. CHI—Member of the Kuomintang.
MELECH EPSTEIN—Editor of the Freiheit.
ARNE SWABECK—Chairman.
Film of Ruthenberg Funeral Will Be Shown.
MUSICAL PROGRAM ADMISSION 50c.
Freiheit Singing Society and Symbolic Hammer Drill by Finnish Gymnastic Society.

Your Last Chance to
Shake the hand of
WORLD LABOR
IN THE SPIRIT OF
INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY
ON
1927 MAY DAY

Here's How
To greet the workers of the world THE DAILY WORKER will print the names of individual workers and all working class organizations in its SPECIAL MAY DAY EDITION.

Here's How Much
Individual names will be printed at the rate of \$1.00 per name. Organizations will be given a special rate of \$1.00 per inch.

Here's When—
All greetings must be mailed at once to reach THE DAILY WORKER before April 25. All greetings arriving later will be printed in following editions.

SEND GREETINGS TODAY

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.
Inclosed find dollars for May Day Greetings.
Name
Address
City State

THE DAILY WORKER

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

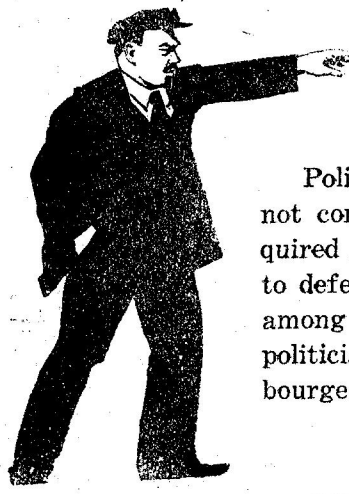
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDALH } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
BERT MILLER } Business Manager

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

Advertising rates on application.



Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from heaven and is not acquired gratis. . . . If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian "class politicians" who shouldn't be inferior to the bourgeois politicians.

—LENIN.

On Lenin's Birthday.

Today, April 23, is the birthday of Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov Lenin, the greatest leader of the working class in all history, whose death called forth the most widespread and profound sorrow among the masses ever displayed.

Wherever workers and farmers are robbed by the capitalist class and their agents, rivers of tears were shed for Lenin. In the Soviet Union, where the masses rule thru their Russian Communist Party, millions marched past his bier in the piercing cold of a Russian winter.

Lenin left two great and indestructible achievements, which have become monuments to his genius and courage and fortresses of the class struggle—the Soviet Union, ruled by workers and peasants, a living source of strength and inspiration to the oppressed masses, and the Communist International, the organizer and leader of the proletarian revolution.

Today the steady march of millions of workers and farmers toward liberation, the gigantic mass struggles which, as in China, are shaking world imperialism to its foundations and making a ghastly farce of its boasted "stabilization," bear out the statements of Lenin that this period is the "epoch of wars and revolutions"—the twilight of capitalism.

The official labor movement of imperialist America hates the very name of Lenin, but thousands of workers love it. The labor officialdom, which makes no protest against the invasion of Nicaragua, remains silent as the imperialist plot against Mexico unfolds itself, which watches either approvingly or passively the rapid preparations for war on the Chinese trade unions, the peasant organizations and the masses in general, sees in the name of Lenin the symbol of the revolt against their continual betrayals, which is in the making.

On Lenin's birthday the Communists of the United States renew their pledge to follow the line of Leninism in the American class struggle and to show by their loyalty to their class, their energy in the class struggle and their unflinching devotion to the interests of the masses that our dead leader's example and teachings have found deep roots in the most powerful imperialist nation in the world.

On Lenin's birthday we take up anew the challenge of American imperialism and its agents in the ranks of the labor movement.

What Difference Is There Between Mussolini and Green?

All intelligent trade unionists, reading the despicable decrees of Mussolini's "fascist charter of labor," would view with alarm the effort to enforce similar conditions upon the American working class. Mussolini is known to all the world as a blackguard despot, who has deprived labor in Italy of every gain it made through the long years of bitter struggle previous to the fascist usurpation of governmental power. From him no one expects anything but oppressive decrees for labor. He is the incarnation of capitalist despotism, the head of a brigand band of the very scum of Italy in the service of the big industrialists and bankers of that unfortunate country.

But are the workers in the United States free from fascist tyranny? Between Mussolini's decrees as reported in the press today and the well-known utterances of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, there is little to choose, as a comparison will readily reveal. Here are the principles (?) of these two agents of the capitalist class set side by side:

MUSSOLINI
"The fascist charter of labor embodies the fundamental principles of the fascist state, which is based primarily upon the theory of replacing the class struggle by fruitful co-operation between capital and labor, establishing equality of rights and duties between them, raising the standard of production and eliminating waste in industry. Both labor and capital must carry out their tasks for the common good."

The only difference between Mussolini and Green is that the fascist state enforces its decrees through its political power, while Green tries to enforce it by turning the unions into agencies for increasing production. If Green can succeed in enforcing his policy of co-operation with the employers upon American labor they will need no Mussolini at the head of the state; the right wing officialdom of the American labor movement will answer the purpose equally as well.

However, there is one factor that will eventually deprive Green and his cohorts, Woll, McGrady, Lewis, Sigman, of their fascist roles in the American labor movement and that is the rank and file of the labor movement that, in spite of the shameful alliance between the right wing officialdom, the employers, the police and the courts created to destroy the militant elements

Negro Problems and Tasks

By ALEX BITTELMAN
(Secretary of Committee for Work Among Negroes of W. (C.) P. of A.)

MASS migration of Negroes from the south to the west, north and east presents a complex of problems not only to the southern white capitalist, but also to the Negro masses themselves. With particular urgency these problems impose themselves upon those Negro organizations which sincerely strive to represent and work for the interests of the Negro masses as against those of the small group of Negro capitalists and against the ramified powers of the white capitalists.

FOR the capitalist interests of the south, the exodus of large masses of Negroes creates the serious problem of labor shortage. Employers of labor in the south, agrarian as well as industrial, are actually alarmed of the situation. They are becoming frantic at the mere thought that the inexhaustible supply of cheap, unorganized and docile labor is being seriously interfered with. The task that these capitalists see before them is to stop this exodus by all means at their command. By persuasion and cajoling if possible, by force if necessary.

TO the Negro workers, to the farmers, and to all militant fighters for the liberation of the race, the situation presents a different complex of problems. These are all related, of course, to the fundamental conditions of Negro life in the United States. They can find their complete solution only in the light of such social and political changes as will bring about the full emancipation of the Negro race. But at the same time tasks must be formulated which could be successfully applied in the immediate situation. And it is with some of these tasks that the present article proposes to deal.

IT occurs to me that of late the Negro of the south has been somewhat neglected. Is this so, or not? If it is so, then a serious mistake is being committed. For after everything has been said about the tremendous economic, political and cultural importance of the new Negro centers

of the trade unions, are more and more coming to understand the role of the labor faker and will soon challenge their rule in every union just as they are today being challenged in the needle trades in New York.

Just as it is the task of the Italian workers to settle accounts with their fascist oppressors so it is the task of American labor to settle accounts with the Greens, Wolls, Lewises and other would-be Mussolinis of this country.

Stop War on the Chinese Labor Movement and the People's Government in Hankow!

The dispatch of 1,500 marines to Hankow, as stated by Paris dispatches (albeit "denied" by Washington thru the transparent deceptive method of stating that they will be "under the command of Admiral Williams"), the adoption of a hostile policy towards Hankow by France under British pressure, the more menacing tone of the Japanese government spokesmen, the continual additions of American gunboats and those of other important imperialist nations to the fleet in front of Hankow—all show that open joint warfare on this great industrial center and its working class is contemplated.

The imperialist powers are going to strike at the center of the Chinese labor movement in the iron and steel industry, they will try to drown the unions, the leaders of the liberation struggle, in their own blood.

The plan is clear. Chiang Kai Shek, in return for his ruthless slaughter of labor union officials and members and his ruthless suppression of the workers, will be given some form of recognition. Thru Chiang Kai Shek world imperialism hopes to establish itself more firmly than ever in China, to ride more securely than ever upon the backs of the toiling masses in the cities and countryside.

The trade unions and the peasant organizations and the Communist Party which has taken the lead in building them, are the sole obstacles in the way of militarist-imperialist domination of China. It is around these organizations that the mass liberation has been built. Their destruction therefore is equivalent to the destruction of the liberation movement itself.

Against this damnable imperialist conspiracy the working class of the imperialist nations must set its face like flint and act so determinedly that world imperialism will not dare to carry out its bloody scheme.

We can be sure that a war on the People's Government at Hankow will be but a prelude to a new world war. If the Chinese liberation movement is suppressed even temporarily the imperialist rivalries will flare up into a conflagration which oceans of the blood of workers and farmers will not serve to quench.

We stand face to face with war today.

Let no one be fooled by the lies of imperialism's puppets in Washington.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING FOR WAR!
Will the American masses allow themselves to become the executioners of the Chinese liberation movement? Will they allow themselves to be marshalled as cannon-fodder for Wall Street?

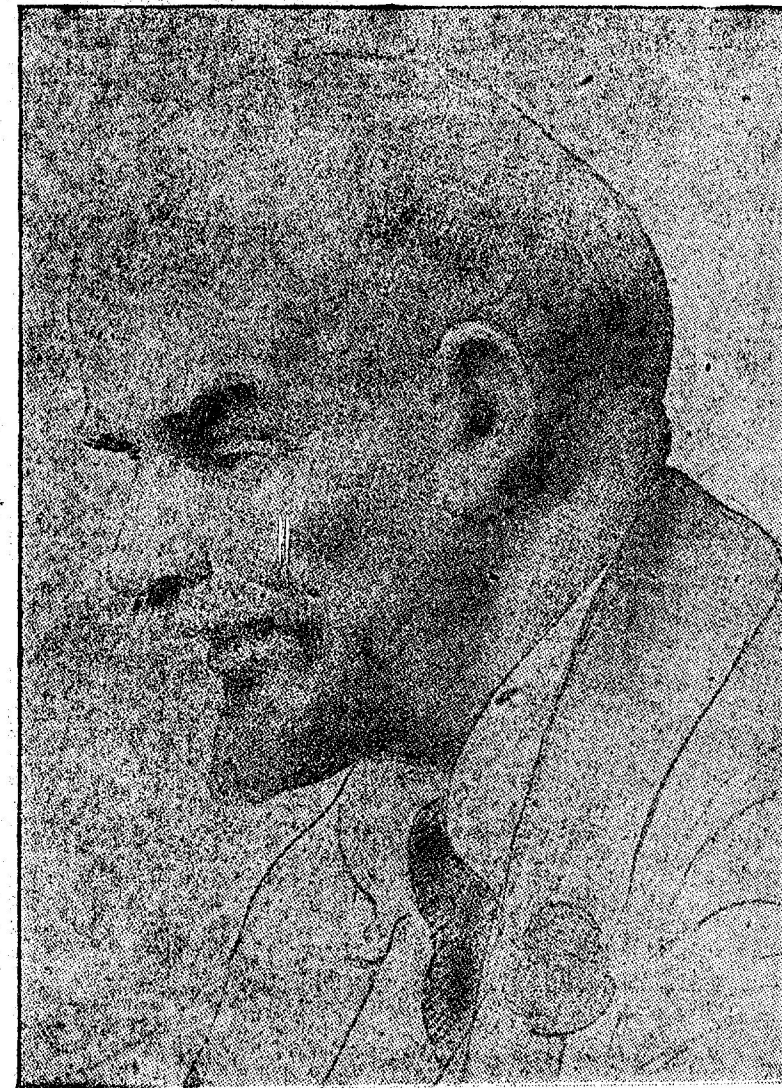
Do they want their corpses and mangled bodies to be strewn over the globe so that fat robbers can become still fatter?

We do not think so. But if there is not organized a mass movement of such dimensions that the rulers will be afraid to disregard its protests, all these things will happen as surely as the sun sinks in the west.

American labor officialdom must be made to speak out against the war plans of the Coolidges and Kelloggs.

In every local union, every co-operative society, every fraternal and benefit organization, in every central labor council resolutions denouncing the presence of American forces in China should be introduced and passed and the **IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS AND WARSHIPS DEMANDED.**

Stop war on the Chinese labor movement—stop war on the People's Government!



LENIN

in the north, east and west, which one can successfully dispute, yet the fact of the matter is that the bulk of the American Negro race, its most exploited and persecuted section, continues to live and suffer in the south. Does this fact carry any meaning at all to the Negro emancipation movement, to Negro labor and to Negro farmers? If it does not, it should. It would be a grave injustice to the millions of Negroes in the south and would be a fatal political mistake from the point of view of the liberation struggles of the American Negroes as a whole to hang the fate of the race on migration from the south and the upbuilding of new centers in New York, Chicago, etc. Not

that these latter developments are in any way harmful to the Negro masses. Far be it from us to entertain any such views. The point we are trying to make is that the exodus from the south and the upbuilding of new Negro centers elsewhere, taken by themselves, do not offer a complete solution to the Negro problem in the United States.

WHY is it so?
First, because not all the Negroes are migrating from the south. Though the forces creating migration are still operating very intensely, yet the probabilities are that the bulk of the race will continue in the south. The overwhelming majority is still there. Even a cursory glance at conditions will show that the scope of Negro migration from the south is bound to become smaller. There are at present several powerful factors working in that direction.

FOR one thing, the industrialization of the south. While some of the earlier features of the industrialization of that section of the country may have contributed to aggravating Negro conditions in the south, thus swelling migration, yet the further this process proceeds the more will it operate, up to a certain point, as a force keeping the Negro masses in the South instead of driving them out of there. Negroes will undoubtedly continue to move from plantations and farms to cities and industrial centers, the same as whites do, and for pretty nearly the same reasons. Negroes will also continue to migrate north, east and west, prompted by the same forces as whites are. But mass exodus from the south altogether, the recent phase of which has undoubtedly been accelerated by the cotton crisis, is bound to diminish considerably.

PARTICULARLY so, when some of the later attendant features of industrialization begin to manifest themselves. Trade union organization, for instance, which, if it develops in the south along modern and militant lines, will give the Negro workers there, same as the whites, a certain feeling of independence and a weapon for struggle to protect their interests. Progressively closer contact with organized white workers, consequent upon industrialization, will certainly give the Negro worker a deeper feeling of self-confidence and a larger sense of power against his exploiters than he has at present. Which by itself will make the south look more desirable in the eyes of the Negro masses than it does now.

ALSO cultural opportunities are bound to increase for the Negro masses in the south with the development there of a modern labor movement. The entire ideological level of the masses will be raised to a higher plane and most of the medieval features of the typical south will disappear as a result of the development and intensification of the class struggle and the building up of labor and farmer organizations. These struggles are also bound to produce economic opportunities in the matter of employment, wages, and working conditions generally at least as good, or bad, as in other sections of the country. Thus the present urge among the Negroes from the south elsewhere will inevitably be weakened to a very low point and migration will assume more or less normal proportions.

This is one reason why one cannot bank the solution of the Negro problem on mass migration from the south. But there is also another reason, and here we come to—

SECOND, the mere leaving of the south and taking up residence in another section of the country solves only part of the problem even for those who migrate. Because immediately as they set foot on new territory they are confronted with in-

numerable new problems. Suffice it to enumerate only the following: employment, wages, residence, union affiliation, education for the children, recreation, etc. These are no small matters as every Negro who has migrated from the south can testify, Negro life in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh or Philadelphia may be more interesting, and the problems different there than in the south, but the difficulties of life in the former are no less than in the latter.

Undoubtedly these questions are being given serious thought by the Negroes and Negro organizations. But the question is, how correct is this thinking and what is its effectiveness? In other words, what basic approach is being made toward the solution of these questions?

FOR it must be understood that the task of finding employment, the question of wages, residence, union affiliation, etc., in cities like Chicago, Pittsburgh or New York, present to the Negro an entirely different aspect than they do to the white worker. In the attempt to solve his difficulties, the Negro comes up against the entire proposition which is known as the Negro problem. Hence, the approach toward the solution of these difficulties must be made in a basic and radical manner. Every one of these questions must be considered in the light of the entire Negro situation, north, east, south and west, and policies formulated in accordance with it. There is no shorter or simpler way of handling effectively these questions.

THERE are two dangers which the Negro masses must particularly guard against at present. One is the danger of adopting the attitude that mass migration from the south will do the job for them. The second danger, closely connected with the first one, is to accept and look upon the new Negro centers in the north, east and west as the haven of deliverance and liberty towards which the hopes, ambitions and aspirations of every Negro must be directed.

To fall into the first danger is to become fatalistic and passive. It is to make the fate of the Negro masses depend upon something which, by itself is neither good nor bad, and which cannot under any circumstances solve the Negro problem. To fall into the second danger is to ignore and neglect the suffering and the struggles of the basic part of the Negro race—the Negro masses of the south—as well as overlook the vital practical tasks of the Negro masses in these same new centers.

What is the correct approach? The correct approach to the pro-

Wilkes Barre Comrades Send More Funds For Sustaining the Worker

True to his promise Mike Borich, organizer-secretary of the Wilkes Barre, Pa., group of the Workers (Communist) Party has sent in the balance of the fund pledged for The DAILY WORKER, totalling \$48.00. Less than a week ago a similar amount was mailed in to the office, with the promise that another contribution would be forthcoming. The workers in the anthracite realize the importance of maintaining The DAILY WORKER as the spokesman for the working class in its struggles against reaction in every form.

Entertainment and Dance.
Bronx Branch, International Labor Defense is giving an entertainment and dance, at 1347 Boston Road, Sunday evening, April 24, at 8:30 P. M. D. Benjamin will be the speaker of the evening. A good musical program has been provided. There will be dancing and refreshments. Come and bring your friends along.

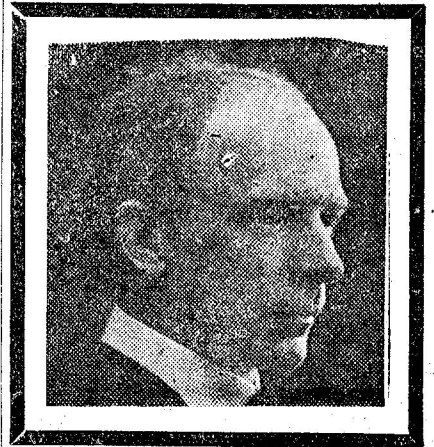
blems discussed here is to be found by adhering to the following principles:

One.—That all the individual problems of the Negroes form an inseparable part of one big problem—the Negro problem.

Two.—That the Negro problem is by its very nature a national problem, involving the Negro masses of all sections of the country, whether south, north, east or west, which must be considered from the point of view of the struggles of the whole race for its complete emancipation.

Three.—That this struggle for the emancipation of the whole race in the United States forms an organic part of the struggle against American imperialism and must be conducted jointly with the white workers and with all others, regardless of color, creed or race, who are suffering under the iron heel of American capitalism.

It is by following the above principles, which underlie the activities of such Negro organizations as the American Negro Labor Congress, the Chicago Committee for the Promotion of Unionism among Negroes and similar organizations, and which begin to make themselves manifest also among the progressive elements of the old Garvey organization as well as among radical Negro intellectuals and farmers, that the present day tasks of the Negro masses can be correctly formulated and successfully fought for.



Mobilize to Defend YOUR Paper

From every corner of the continent we are receiving words of encouragement and support in our fight against the employers' patriotic organizations, which are seeking to destroy labor's most courageous and beloved organ, The DAILY WORKER. The workers recognize clearly the reason for the attack and the necessity for meeting it with all the resources at their command.

But we must state that although the comrades may recognize the danger in the situation, they are not responding as they should. Words alone will not help at this time. We must have money to fight our case against the odds piled up against us.

We therefore call upon all comrades to get on the job at once in defense of The DAILY WORKER. Failure to respond quickly and effectively, with money raised through donations and loans from every possible source, will be welcomed by the enemies of labor, who are seeking to crush The DAILY WORKER. This means every party member, every reader of The DAILY WORKER. This means YOU.

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

The COMRADE

Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'



Young SECTION

Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

THE CHINESE PUZZLE

Many children who read about the victories of the Chinese Revolutionary Army against their foreign enemies and the tools who were supported by foreign capitalists, were greatly surprised and sadly disappointed to learn that there was a split in the Kuomintang (People's) Party.

But that should neither surprise nor disappoint us. Because in the People's Army we found both workers and poor farmers as well as Chinese bosses. They all wanted to get rid of their foreign oppressors first. Then the bosses wanted to form a bosses' government. The workers and poor farmers wanted to form a Workers' Government and get rid of all bosses, both foreign and native. That is the reason for the split in the Kuomintang Party.

OUR LETTER BOX

TEACHERS ARE PAID TO LIE

Dear Comrades: Last week while I was in school my teacher began to talk about religion. She said that when anyone dies or gets killed it is the will of God. I asked her if when anyone gets killed is it the will of God? She said no, it is by carelessness. I then said that before she said that when anyone dies or gets killed it is the will of God. If every child in the public schools organizes and reads the Young Comrade, he will understand that the teachers are paid to lie.—VETE ZABLACKAS.

GREETINGS FROM THE BROOKLYN PIONEERS—RUTHENBERG SECTION

Greetings, Comrades: Our group of Young Pioneers had been organized for the last three weeks, and we have sixteen comrades in our group. Each one of the comrades pledged to be "Always Ready" to aid the workers in their struggle for freedom.

For the past two weeks we have been looking up the lives of our great labor leaders so that we may know what name to choose for our group. We decided at our last meeting to name our group "The Ruthenberg Group."

Just now we are very busy getting ready for a program which we are to give at an early date. We will present the play called "Peter Organized a School Nucleus." Most of the cast has already been chosen, and we hope it will be a great success.

We have an educational period at every one of our meetings, and are learning many things about the working class. All our meetings we begin with the pledge of the workers, which we prefer to the pledge used in the schools. Comrade Anna Lyons is our leader.

We have sold many Young Comrades, and are trying to get subscriptions for the Young Comrade and Young Worker.

Whenever there are affairs or mass meetings held in our big hall, we have one of the Pioneers speak about our Pioneer group, urging the adults to send their children to join the Pioneers. In this way we hope to get many new members soon. We meet every Sunday, 11.30 at 760 40th Street, Brooklyn.—ANNA MANNISTO, Secretary, Ruthenberg Group.

WORKING

By JULIA DAGILIS.

Be a worker
Don't be a shirker
Belong to the Pioneer Club
Rub a dub, dub.

You'll never forget
Nor will you regret
When once you belong
With the Pioneer throng.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

When the Young Pioneers of America heard that Comrade Ruthenberg's last words were "Let's Fight On!" they answered, "Always Ready!" Are you too always ready? Well then, how it by getting subscribers for the Young Comrade.

Send all subs to the Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.
1-2 year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name
Address
City
State Age

Issued Every Month.

OUR LEADER

By a PIONEER—Taken from the Young Comrade.

This is the end of him,
Here he lies,
No more the smile in his eyes—
Our Leader.

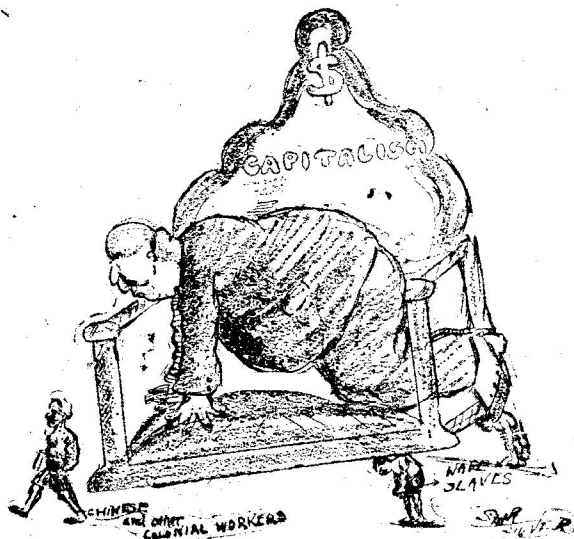
Never again will we hear
The voice, to all of us so dear—
Of our Leader.

Our deepest regret
For your untimely death—
Our Leader.

Your dying words
We will work for;
Our fight continue forever more—
Our Leader.

Farewell, comrade brave and true.
The work you started we pledge to do—
Our Leader.

TOO BAD



This picture was drawn by a Philadelphia Young Pioneer. His name is Sam Silver. This picture has a story. It shows a beautiful chair on which Mr. Capitalism sits. The legs of the chair are the poor oppressed workers in native and colonial countries. The picture shows that the Chinese workers are tired of supporting Mr. Capitalism and are walking away. This causes the chair to fall to one side and disturbs Mr. Capitalism. He is shown looking down to see what is the matter. That's the story of the picture.

NOTICE!!!

All those who want a free sample copy of the Young Comrade should write to us and we will send it to you. Please state your name, age, and address.

WORKERS VERSUS CAPITALISTS

By WM. KULKIS.

If the workers would unite in one great union the working class will overcome the money grabbing capitalists. But if we do not unite we shall forever be victims of the capitalists' greedy plans. An elephant is one of the strongest of all animals and yet he could crush his master with ease. We workers are just like the elephant, but if we unite we shall be twice as strong as the elephant and we could crush the capitalists very easily. We read in the papers about capitalists having trouble with the Mexican and Nicaraguan workers over the oil fields and lands. Because the capitalists see that they will lose their holdings in Mexico and Nicaragua they send the workers of U. S. to fight our fellow workers in Mexico and Nicaragua. But if we join our fellow workers and go after the capitalists they would be singing a different tune. But remember, fellow workers, that capitalists fear strong unions more than death. So why not abolish capitalism forever?

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 11 is:—
JOIN THE RUTHENBERG DRIVE BY GETTING SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE YOUNG COMRADE.

The following have answered correctly:
Olga Brazaukas, Pawtucket, R. I.; Bessie Halper, Bklyn., N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Sylvia Dimow, Bklyn., N. Y.; Sylvia Masler, New York City; Hilda Wolf, Baltimore, Md.; Jennie Dubinski, Phila., Pa.; Alii Hill, Maynard, Mass.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 9

Raymond Kozul, South Chicago, Ill.; Margaret Herman, Chicago, Ill.; Elsie Rogoff, Detroit, Mich.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Bennie Caruso, Chicago, Ill.; Emil Karpowich, Allentown, Pa.; Florence Arkin, Chicago, Ill.; Bobby Raport, Petaluma, Calif.; Becky Raport, Petaluma, Calif.

More Answers To Puzzle No. 8

Florence Arkin, Chicago, Ill.; Martha Nilmi, Winona, Mich.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 11

This week's puzzle is an addition and subtraction one. If you're good at arithmetic you'll get this answer. Let's see you get this one.

YOU+SONG—SO+COME—E+RAID—I+E=?

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

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(Continued)

Benjamin went home crying, afraid of the dark, holding the little dog, his only friend, tight in his arms. And now something strange happened. When Benjamin, sobbing, started to tell the little dog of this sorrow, the dog began to bark softly. But it was not an ordinary bark, but speech, and Benjamin understood very well the words, "Don't cry, little friend, I will take care of you and guard you. And some day we will go to search for your parents."

Benjamin was so astonished at this, that he stopped crying. "What!" cried he, surprised, "you can speak, like a human being?"

The dog shook his shaggy head. "Yes, when the rich people act like wild beasts against the poor people, we animals must help them. When a human being is very unappy and forsaken, he understands our language and knows that we wish him well. I have not forgotten, little Benjamin, that you saved my life. I want to thank you. Lie down on the straw, I will watch over you."

A little comforted, the little boy obeyed, and the dog sat down near him, guarding him all night, licking Benjamin's hand with his warm tongue occasionally.

Then came hard times for little Benjamin. The stout lady who was his neighbor took him to her hut, but she was not good to him. She forced him to carry water from the river in a heavy bucket, and made him do all kinds of hard work. And the worst was yet to come. One day the rich man passed by the huts of the Negroes and saw Benjamin. "A strong boy," he said. "He can work in the fields already." And from then on the little boy had to work in the fields in the heat of the sun till he thought he would die of weariness.

(To Be Continued).

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

May Day will be celebrated by the Young Pioneers as well as other working class children of New York City with a big concert and many games. The concert will take place on Saturday, April 30, at 525 East 72nd Street at 1.30 sharp. The program will consist of recitations, a play, a dance and musical numbers. After the concert we will all leave the hall and hike to Central Park, where we will have lots of games, acrobatic stunts, etc. All working class children who live in the city should be down if they want to have a wonderful time.

A WORKER'S CHEER

By JOSEPH BOYERS.

Roses are red,
Violets are blue,
If you want to join the Pioneers
You could too.

The New Negro

In this day when Holiday Nigger and Porgy have been succeeded by Nigger Heaven and Black April, and new books by and about Negroes seem to multiply almost with every dawn, it is wise to take inventory of the situation.

While the Negro problem is fundamentally economic, its recent stir has been largely within the sphere of the books. Few problems have absorbed so profoundly the attention of the reading public. Between 1923 and 1924, for instance, thirty books, covering a diversity of themes: fiction, poetry, essays, history, sociology, religion, were written by Negroes, and over eighty books concerned with the Negro and the Negro problem, covering the same diversity of topics, were written by whites. The Negro press itself is an important contributory factor in the cultivation of the Negro writer. In 1863 there were only two newspapers in the United States published by Negroes. Today there are 412 periodicals published by or for colored people; 70 religious, 85 pertaining to education, 7 magazines of general literature, 50 fraternal organs and 220 newspapers. Today there are prize contests that are run every year by two leading Negro magazines, the Crisis and Opportunity, which are an additional inspiration to the young Negro writer. Although the work of the older Negro writers from Dunbar to Chestnut developed without the incentive of prize contests, it can be said without exaggeration that the development of the Negro press, and in particular the encouragement of prize contests, have helped to promote if not stimulate the work of Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes.

The force of these facts is all the more striking when we turn to statements that were part of accepted sociology less than a generation ago. At the time when Booker T. Washington was propagating his philosophy of adaptation based upon submission, and inculcating his ideal of segregated endeavor that was to achieve economic unity, A. H. Keane, the well-known anthropologist, wrote in the Encyclopedia Britannica (9th edition):

"No full blooded Negro has ever been distinguished as a man of science, a poet or an artist; and the fundamental equality claimed for him by ignorant philanthropists is belied by the whole history of the race throughout the historic period."

A few decades earlier Theodore Parker in a letter to Miss Hunt (Letter Nov. 10, 1857) had written: "In Massachusetts, there are no laws to keep the black man from any pursuit, any office that he will; but there has never been a rich Negro in New England. . . . none eminent in anything except the calling of a waiter."

These statements are so grotesquely absurd today. The facts adduced in the preceding paragraphs of this article are sufficient to expose their fallacy. In historical perspective also they reveal a pathetic ignorance of the Negro's past. Since the times of their respective utterances, the Ne-

gro in America has advanced in almost every branch of human activity. His educational advance we have noted. In economic life also he has progressed. Immediately following the Civil war the Negro was engaged in approximately forty different business occupations; today he is engaged in over two hundred kinds of trades and business projects. There are about one hundred Negro banks with resources equivalent to \$20,000,000, a dozen state wide business leagues and a score of local leagues in a number of states.

One of the important economic forces behind the development of this new Negro is the vast migration of black people from southern to northern latitudes. In this sweeping heira, economic law has been predominant. The entire migration has been one of economic circumstances. The old belief that it was persecution which hastened the Negroes from their Southern hovels to Northern ghettos was decisively exploded by a recent correlation made between Southern counties in which lynching had occurred during the thirty-year period 1888-1918, and the migration to and from these counties. (See Charles Johnson's article on The Negro Migrations in The Modern Quarter Vol. II, No. 4, page 314, which presents the most valuable study of this migration problem that has been made.) For instance, in Jasper county, Ga., where nine lynchings were effected, the greatest number for any county of the state in thirty years, the Negro population increased between 1890-1920, while the white population during 1900-10 actually decreased. In Harrison county, Texas, which has the largest number of lynchings (16) of any county in the state, the Negro population increased from 15,544 to 15,639. In other words lynching, the most severe and flagrant form of persecution, does not depopulate communities of their Negro inhabitants.

In view of all these changes, we see that the Negro as a social and economic group is passing through a stage of rapid evolution. The possibilities of this change being stemmed, or diverted into futile channels, are enormous. Already the economic philosophy of the Negro is conservative. Already it has accepted a score of American myths. That it has accepted these things as a result of its having been an enslaved group, and is continuing many of them because it is still a submerged class, is obvious to a radical sociologist. Now that the Negro is beginning to grow as a social and economic group, it is important that his philosophy does not become entangled with the webs of American liberalism, and thus be led into a political cul de sac. It is im-

By V. F. CALVERTON

portant too that it does not become infected with the racialisms that too often handicap persecuted peoples in their struggle in an economic world.

The mass of Negroes are proletarian. Their cause is linked up with the cause of the proletariat.

What has this to do with the problem of the new Negro? What has this to do with the poetry of Cullen and Hughes, the stories of Toomer, Chestnut, Matthews, the dramas of Gregory, Fauset and Richardson?

The connection is simple and significant. These poets, story-tellers and dramatists have been described as the New Negro. Their work has been interpreted as the work of the New Negro. Their achievements represent a Negro Renaissance.

It is the argument of this article that the New Negro represents something deeper, more stirring and more signal than that. These Negro artists represent certain artistic fumbblings for form. Jean Toomer, for instance, can write of simple things with subtlety, of little things with skill. His genre is the delicate, the precious prettiness of life, the soft, poetic regrets, the purple nuances of fleeting, futile passions. He is the Lafcadio Hearn of Negro literature. He has beautified the trivial, ensnared the elusive. Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes and many others have made of words a thing of beauty, but none of them has as yet caught the song of the masses. Their work, in most cases, seems to live in a separate world. It appears in the regular magazines, is featured as an attraction, and the word Negro comes to have an enchantment somewhat like the lure of strange drama or the fascination of antique furniture.

The new Negro, we venture to prophesy, is and will be something different. The New Negro will really be new in that he will understand the economic situation of his people. His literature will be of a proletarian people, struggling for revolution and freedom. His songs will be the songs of the worker. The new Negro will labor for a new economic world. He will challenge not race-prejudice only, but class-prejudice, class-rule, and class-oppression. He will link himself with the labor movement. Like Dronke, Freiligrath, Wirth and Pfau in Germany of the last century his poetry will be defiant and revolutionary. Contemporary Negro poets represent achievement, but not newness. Their spirit is different from that of Dunbar, but it is a difference more in degree than in substance. Perhaps they represent a transition. The work of Claude McKay is a hint in the new direction. The work of the new Negro in poetry as in life, however, will abandon hint, evasion, and pure prettiness, and seek reality in radical reconstruction and revolutionary aspiration.

AT THE PITMOUTH

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

And the crowd is surging around the pitmouth,
And a pall of black smoke is hanging over the pitmouth,
And there is weeping of women and wailing of children around the pitmouth,
And grim-faced men are striving to reach the dead and dying far down below the rim of the pitmouth;
And a fat boss stabs at the pitmouth,
Stabs with a two-bit cigar at the pitmouth,
And tired miners come and seal up the pitmouth,
With concrete and brick, wall up the pitmouth,
So the air may not rush down the pitmouth,
May not feed the flame that burns the coal far below the pitmouth;
And frenzied hands beat in vain on the barrier erected at the pitmouth,
Beat in vain at the concrete and brick that prevent them from winning to safety beyond the pitmouth.
O dead, twisted bodies lying with bruised hands behind the Implacable Greed that seals the pitmouth!



