

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

The Daily Worker Fights For the Organization of the Unemployed For a Labor Party For the 40-Hour Week

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1927

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THOSE of you who have something to lose through a hole in the pocket should purchase a package of fishhooks. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the first discoverer of the North Pole, will be out of Leavenworth in a few days and as the Dr. is one of our foremost go-getters it is not likely that he will long permit others to gather the cash on which explorers as well as exploiters feed. A lawyer who admires Cook is appointed probation officer and unless the Doc. goes into competition with the Standard Oil Company, Sinclair, Fall and Doheny, his days on earth outside the penitentiary may not be short-lived and he may yet be elected governor of Texas.

FREDERICK MOORE, special Times correspondent in Shanghai, should know a good piece of propaganda when he sees it. Mr. Moore declares it is hard to know what's what in China because of the cloud of propaganda that obstructs the journalistic vision. We are not surprised that Mr. Moore should look for a scapegoat to excuse his lying. He has invented more fairy tales at the expense of the Nationalists than all other imperialist correspondents combined. The smoke-screen that clouds Moore's vision is not due to propaganda but to the dust that is being raised by the revolutionary armies as they sweep on to Shanghai.

COMING events sometimes cast their shadows before. Calvin Coolidge is not yet a lame duck but his right wrist is in a woolen bandage. The limb was not injured shaking hands with visitors on St. Patrick's day since the president did not even wear one of the green-tinted carnations sent to the White House from the greenhouse of the department of agriculture. The president has a better chance of holding the K. K. K. vote than he has of gaining the catholic vote despite the extreme consideration shown by Congressman Gallivan of Massachusetts for the defense of the president against radical attacks because of his Mexican and Nicaraguan policy.

GOVERNOR ALFRED SMITH wore green socks, green handkerchief, green-striped shirt and a green shamrock in his lapel on March 17. No doubt this news will be cabled to Ireland and the Free State officials will urge the Irish voters in America not to forget the democrats on election day. Eamonn DeValera, the fake advocate of Irish independence utters nonsense on St. Patrick's day about the loyalty of the Irish to Rome, while the pope's official organ praises the murderer Mussolini, who has robbed the Italian masses of whatever liberties they had gained through years of struggle. Between those bogus friends of Irish freedom the Irish masses are in a nice pickle. St. Patrick's day is utilized by the capitalist flunkies to bind the Irish workers still closer to the capitalist hitching post. It is about time the radical movement paid more attention to agitation among the foreign elements in this country who

FRANC STABILIZED AT EXPENSE OF FRENCH WORKERS

Revolutionary Unions For Struggle

PARIS.—When the Committee of experts appointed by Briand's government presented in June, 1926, a plan for the recovery of France's finances and the stabilization of the franc, the revolutionary Unitary Confederation of Labour definitely and clearly stated in its appeal to the working class that the whole plan is to be carried out at the expense of the working class. The coming into power of Poincare, in July, 1926, insured the realization of this plan precisely in this way.

From this time the franc has been rapidly rising: in July, 1926, the English pound was quoted at 240 francs on the Paris Bourse, and in January, 1927, at 124. This revaluation immediately lowered the export capacity of that part of French industry which works for the foreign market. Prices on French goods began to approximate to those of the rest of the world prices, and the purchasing power of the population began at the same time to diminish. As a result of this, production began to be cut down in almost all branches of industry, unemployment began to grow all over the country, spreading from the Paris district to all other industrial centres.

(Continued on Page Two)

Italy Prepares For War on Jugoslavs

Rush Troops North; Fascist Press Prepares Ground

ROME, March 20.—The extensive movement of troops to northern Italy and widely-circulated rumors of war are creating a flurry in Rome.

The Italian press, which is carefully supervised by Mussolini, is preparing Italy for a Balkan war with scare headlines about military preparations in Yugoslavia and vicious denunciations of France. The Giornale d'Italia and the Tribuna of Rome, official Fascist organ, accused France and Jugoslavia yesterday of an anti-Italian policy and carried despatches from Belgrade describing extensive military preparations there.

Fascist Troops on Border. That large bodies of Fascist troops are being rushed north was admitted by General Cavallero, Under Secretary of State for War, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. General Cavallero said that fifty-two battalions of infantry, eighty-nine battalions of artillery, five of Alpine troops, twelve squadrons of cavalry and fifteen engineer companies had been transferred from Southern to Northern Italy.

He ascribed the movement of the troops to "purely technical reasons". Manufacturer Munitions. Italian expansion into the Balkans makes war not unlikely. She has been manufacturing munitions and gases on a large scale, and has consistently refused to make public the extent of her military preparations. Her virtual annexation of Albania, her aggression in Dalmatia and her recent ratification of the Bessarabian treaty, by means of which she acquired the support of Roumania, has made her the object of Yugoslav suspicion.

Jugoslavs Deny Preparation.

BELGRADE, March 20.—Making a flat denial of Italian accusations that the Jugoslavs are making warlike preparations on the Albanian frontier, the Belgrade Government addressed a note to the British Foreign Office yesterday.

The note declares that "there are fewer troops on the Albanian frontier now than at any time in the last six years". The British Minister, who called at the Foreign Ministry yesterday, is reported to have supported certain of the Italian contentions, notably that aid has been given to Albanian political emigres.

England With Italy.

Great Britain has allied herself with the Italian government and is reported to have prompted the signing of the Bessarabian treaty by Italy.

Spring Plotting.

VIENNA, March 20.—Intrigue in the Balkans is developing with the coming of spring. Under the guise of social calls and health cures the monarchs of Jugo Slavia and Roumania are making visits of major political importance. In their train as they travel about are practical politicians and skilled diplomats.

King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia has ended a visit to the Roumanian royal court and is on his way home. He expects to stay in Belgrade for a short time and then leave for Paris where he will endeavor to strengthen the bonds of Jugo Slavia to France, the later being Jugo Slavia's principal friend among the large powers. Alexander's visit will coincide with the visit of the French Mediterranean fleet in Constanza, Roumania, where it is due March 20.

Point Guns At Bucharest.

While the fleet is visiting Roumania as a warning that France still feels that Roumania owes something, King Ferdinand will depart for Italy.

Roumania's enthusiasm concerning Italy has increased daily since the Italians ratified the Bessarabian treaty. The Roumanian parliament has voted to erect a statue of Mussolini in Kisheneff, capital of Bessarabia.

According to the Belgrade newspaper, Politika, Italy will shortly sign a secret treaty with Bulgaria as part of her plans for decisive power in the Balkans.

Filipino Cigarmakers Demand Wage Increase

MANILA, March 20.—Demanding an increase in wages, more than a thousand cigar makers have gone out on strike.

The strike originated two days ago when the cigarmakers walked out in protest against the dismissal of 410 workers. The strike is spreading rapidly.

(Continued on Page Two)

BANK ASKS COURT FOR ORDER TO END AFFAIRS OF BLOODY "BESCO"

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 20.—"Besco", the British Empire Steel Corporation, which with the aid of President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, brutally broke a strike of its coal and steel miners a short time ago, is going thru a stock jobbing transformation. Moves To Liquidate.

In a motion before Justice Chisholm in the supreme court the National Trust Company of Toronto, in its capacity as receiver and manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, asks for the winding up of the British Empire Steel Corporation and the Dominion Steel Corporation, largest constituent of the British Empire Steel Corporation and holding company of the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

Find Mine Union Reactionaries Grafting Jewish Issue Alone Now

Ludvinka, Roy, Stole Legal Fund, Says Board Member

BELLAIRE, Ohio, March 20.—William Roy, vice president of the Ohio district organization of the United Mine Workers of America, and Frank Ludvinka, president of the Bellaire sub-district, resigned in the fall of 1925, under fire, charged with graft, and unable to answer the charges, stated James Kunick, former executive board member of Bellaire sub-district, in the sub-district convention here.

Kunick, who is related by marriage to Ludvinka, and was formerly quite friendly to him, told the delegates that while a board member for the sub-district, his suspicions were gradually aroused that Ludvinka and Roy were grafting on the legal department money.

Graft Kept Men In Jail.

He had at that time no tangible proof, but found his position uncomfortable, and wanted to resign. Vague promises that everything would be cleared up kept him in office until his term expired, after which he was appointed organizer in the Panhandle field.

"I found conditions bad", said Kunick. "Many of our men were in jail, and it was in that manner that I learned, that within three months time, the officers in charge of that district besides paying the regular fee to the legal department of this organization had spent more than \$12,000 for other lawyers.

"When I learned that efforts were being made to get rid of McCormick, another organizer, he and myself went to St. Clairsville to follow up

(Continued on Page Two)

Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting at Utica Is Credit to the Party

(Special to The Daily Worker.) Utica, N. Y., March 20.—The Ruthenberg memorial meeting was held here last night at 131 Washington St. It was very well attended. Herbert Benjamin, District organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party spoke on the work of Comrade Ruthenberg in the Workers (Communist) Party and for the workers of this country. At the hall there was a banner in red and black over Ruthenberg's picture.

Benjamin appealed for new members for the Workers (Communist) Party, two new members joining.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN FULL RESPONSE TO THE RUTHENBERG ENROLLMENT CALL

THE districts of the Workers (Communist) Party throughout the country are showing countless signs of energetic activity in the Ruthenberg Recruiting Drive.

District One—the New England District, exclusive of Connecticut—has pledged itself to secure 500 new Party members by this will only be a very small contribution on their part towards making up for the loss suffered by the working class in the death of Comrade Ruthenberg. Boston pledges itself to pay "a proud tribute to our dead leader."

Make Special Efforts. All of the cities in this district are to make special efforts to win to party membership the subscribers of the various Communist papers in the country. Special committees are also

ing company of the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

The British Empire Steel Corporation involves practically all coal mining and steel making plants in Nova Scotia, located in Cape Breton mainly and the eastern mainland of Nova Scotia.

Squeezing Little Fellows.

Rumors of high finance, of mismanagement by some of the managers most responsible for bringing in the troops at the time of the strike, and of a "United States style" raid on the smaller stockholders, to crush them to the wall and take over their property, are not absent from the deal.

Smash Defense Of Shanghai; Cut Road Northern Army Split Many Units Go Over to People

SHANGHAI, March 20.—All defense forces of the north, military units were reported smashed today, and nothing but bad weather was left to hinder the march of the Peoples' army into Shanghai and beyond.

By piercing the lines of the war lords at Surkiang, about thirty miles southeast of Shanghai, the Nationalists cleared the path to Shanghai. Smash Northern Line. The collapse of the northern line defended by about 7,000 troops of General Chang Tsung-chang, the Shantungese war lord, was brought about by an outflanking movement by the Nationalist forces. Without making any attempt to resist, the troops of the war lord evacuated their position.

While one section of the Nationalist troops were storming Surkiang, others were hammering away at Nanking and Soochow. Soochow, a key position on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is probably in the hands of the Nationalists, while the fortress commanding the southern entrance to Nanking is reported as having been captured.

Enter the Marines.

The troops of the foreign imperialists conferred here with municipal councillors regarding "precautionary measures" in view of the imminent capture of the city. Orders were issued for the entire United States marine corps to parade Monday in full kit, with naked bayonets.

To facilitate the entrance of the Nationalist troops thousands of workers are going out on strike. They have succeeded in tying up many key industries, and are even preparing to take over the government of the city as soon as it falls into Nationalist hands. Organizations of workers, students, teachers and merchants are continuing to elect delegates to the People's Assembly.

Sun Loots Town.

General Sun Chun-fang so-called "defender of Shanghai," who was routed by the Nationalists and replaced by Chang Tsung-chang, is reported to be looting towns in the Yishing-Changchow section.

Dead Infants Found.

The bodies of two infants, one four months old and the other but three days, were found by police yesterday in small suitcases in separated parts of the city.

The three-day old child, a boy, had died of exposure. The other child, found in a satchel checked a month ago at a stand near an uptown subway entrance, had been strangled to death with a ribbon tied around its throat.

Five More Ruthenberg Memorials Are Held

Five Ruthenberg memorial meetings were held during the week end. Thousands of workers gathered in Brooklyn, N. Y., Niagara Falls, N. Y. and Jamestown, N. Y. In Warren, Ohio, and Ithaca, N. Y. Tonight a meeting will be held in Washington, D. C. at the Typographical Temple.

The Brooklyn, N. Y. meeting, held at the Royal Palace, was addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of THE DAILY WORKER and L. Pauselka. Ray Ragozin presided. The Lithuanian Chorus sang. The Ruthenberg membership drive was started at the gathering which is the beginning of a move to enroll scores of new members in the Workers (Communist) Party in the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn.

Workers (Communist) Party Membership in Full Response to the Ruthenberg Enrollment Call

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Green in Panic in War on Left Wing

Rushes to New York for Special Meeting of Central Labor Union Tonight as Gold is Freed

WHAT'S BEHIND TONIGHT'S MEETING

- 1. "Ben Gold is in jail tonight, and we hope to keep him there forever."—Matthew Woll at a meeting of the scab Greek local at Bryant Hall last Friday night.
2. "We have the fullest co-operation of the New York police force in our work of cleaning up the Furriers' Union."—Edward F. McGrady, head of the "special reorganization committee" of the A. F. of L., at the same meeting.
3. In denying bail to Ben Gold and nine other fur workers last Friday, Judge Smith at the Mineola Court House declared that his action was prompted by "certain information" in his possession that they were "dangerous characters."
4. "Tonight's meeting is being called to clean out the Communists from the local labor movement."—John Coughlin, secretary of the N. Y. Central Trades and Labor Council, in commenting on Pres. Green's call for the meeting.

Evidently enraged by the letter from Ben Gold of the furriers' Joint Board, charging that the arrest and beating of fur workers was directly due to his "criminal provocations and incitement," President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has ordered a special meeting of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council tonight, at Beethoven Hall, to give further consideration to the job of throwing the "comoonists" out of the unions.

In the meantime, Ben Gold, who with the nine other fur workers, was released from the Mineola jail on Saturday afternoon, is beginning today an investigation to find out just who was responsible for the so-called "information" which lead Judge Smith to hold them over night, without bail, when they appeared on Friday at the Nassau County Court House to plead "not guilty" to charges of assault.

After these union men had been questioned Friday, and the district attorney had informed the lawyers that they would be released on bail, Judge Smith declared that because of "certain information" he had received he could not fix bail. The men were held prisoners for over 24 hours and then following a second hearing they were released on \$10,000 bail each—which for certain of the cases was a reduction from the \$25,000 amount fixed at the time of arrest.

Woll Caused Jailing. Declaring that officials of the American Federation were directly responsible for the charges against

the ten furriers, Gold said upon his release: "The union smashing attempts of Matthew Woll, Edward F. McGrady and the other A. F. of L. bureaucrats have been clearly proved by the circumstances surrounding the action of Judge Smith in holding us without bail in the Mineola case. Woll boasted, "While we were held in prison on obviously framed up charges, Matthew Woll declared at a meeting of Greek workers in Bryant Hall on Friday evening that he 'hoped we could be kept in jail forever', and Edward F. McGrady, appointed by the president of the A. F. of L. to

(Continued on Page Three)

The Black Company: Labor Officials, Bosses, Detectives and Judges

"Gold is in prison tonight and we hope to keep him there forever." Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and acting president of the Civic Federation.

The officials of the American Federation of Labor—Green, Woll and McGrady—the officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers' and Furriers' unions—Sigman and Schachtman—are now acting openly in the dual role of police stoolpigeons and prosecutors.

The statements of Woll and McGrady at the meeting in Bryant Hall Friday night, the arrest of Ben Gold and other leaders of the Furriers Joint Board on Friday, the campaign of violence and intimidation in the fur and garment districts conducted jointly by detectives and gangsters, the meeting scheduled for Monday night under instructions from President Green (a facsimile of the call for which we publish today) all indicate that the united front between the bosses, the police and right wing officialdom is complete.

For open repudiation of the elementary code of the trade union movement nothing like this has been seen in the United States—not even during the war period.

Some of the things that are being done in the New York labor movement are almost unbelievable. They prove that the right wing officialdom will stop at nothing to disrupt and destroy sections of unions which have for years had a reputation for militancy and to jail trade union leaders and organizers whose only crime is that they have fought and won strikes.

Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. and acting president of the Civic Federation speaking at a meeting Friday night said:

"Gold is in prison tonight and we hope to keep him there forever."

Edward McGrady, organizer for the A. F. of L. at the same meeting made the following statement:

"We have the full cooperation of the police department."

Woll and McGrady therefore admit that they are working with the police and manufacturers to jail trade unionists on charges made by manufacturers against whom the Furriers Union was on strike.

Woll and McGrady are working with the police and bosses to frame up Gold and other strike leaders. It will be remembered that the furriers union won their strike and that President Green

(Continued on Page Two)

MORGAN BANKER SLATED TO TAKE KELLOGG'S JOB

'Nervous Nell' Blunders Too Often, They Say

WASHINGTON, March 20. — Dwight Morrow, partner in Morgan & Co., and college roommate of Calvin Coolidge, now president of the United States, may succeed Frank Kellogg as Secretary of State within a few weeks.

Morrow, for the first time since Henry P. Davison discovered him on a commuters' train in pre-war days and took him into Morgan & Co., has begun to court political limelight. He has tentatively agreed to make a speech of a political character in Washington, late in April. New York papers have printed a report that he is about to resign from Morgan & Co. His confidential talks with President Coolidge are more frequent now than for two years past.

Kellogg Fired?
Secretary Kellogg has been shown his hat. In spite of solemn assurances to the contrary, coming from Coolidge himself, Kellogg is to be dropped. He knows that he is not wanted. His friends are now confidentially urging press correspondents to "lay off" attacks on him, so that he may retire gracefully, and not under fire. They say he is willing and ready to resign.

It now seems fairly well established that Hughes, who quit the State Department two years ago to enrich himself as counsel for Standard Oil and half a dozen other huge interests, is in the good graces of Coolidge, and that he and Morrow are now consulting on changes in the cabinet.

Senate May Buck.
Warren will be placed in the cabinet if Coolidge can get the Senate to confirm him. But the Senate twice rejected Warren when he was appointed Attorney General, and the new Senate will be even more hostile to his being placed in charge of foreign affairs. This brings up the possibility that Coolidge will shift more than one of his cabinet, to make a place for Warren. Hoover might be made Secretary of State, and Warren placed at the head of the Commerce Department. Very important financial interests, working through the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, are promoting Hoover's candidacy. If Morrow is not given the prize, Hoover is probably second choice.

Both have been counted as commercial imperialists, who look upon the government as an agency for extending American trade and American investments abroad.

Minister Finds High Rents of New York Prevent Marriages

Fear that high rents in New York City would materially decrease the number of marriages was expressed yesterday by Rev. Worth M. Tippy of the Federation Churches of Christ in America.

Tippy asserted that this conclusion is drawn from an elaborate study made by the Federation into the causes of fewer marriages in a number of large cities.

"This has shown," he asserted, "that 10 per cent. more young women between the ages of 20 and 44 living in country districts marry than those living in cities, and, again taking into account the population, 5 per cent. fewer children of school age attend school in the cities than in the country."

Weiner Case To Jury.
The case of Robert Weiner, charged with first degree murder in connection with the slaying of Warden Peter Mallon during the attempted escape of three gunmen from the Tombs last November, went to the jury in Judge Mancuso's court yesterday.

Japanese Protest to Ambassador Over Case Of Sacco and Vanzetti

TOKIO, March 20. — Twenty members of The Black League marched in orderly fashion to the American Embassy yesterday and demanded the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The ambassador was absent, but the second secretary, Eugene H. Doorman, had to listen to their protest against the attempted railroad to death of the two Italian workers in Massachusetts. He argued that the communication should come thru the Japanese foreign office.

The Japanese government promptly showed its sympathy with the would-be executioners in America by arresting two of the delegation.

This is the second attempt of the delegation to see Ambassador McVeigh, who is always "out" when they come. The result of last Sunday's visit was to double the guard of police around the American embassy.

BILL UP TO STOP PRESENT RUNNING OF ROTTEN MILK

Claim Impure Fluid Is Smuggled to New York

ALBANY, March 20.—Every person in charge of a milk gathering or distributing plant would have to be licensed by the state if the Kirkland bill, passed by the assembly today is signed by Gov. Smith. The measure has already been approved by the senate.

Smuggle In Bad Milk.
The bill comes as a climax to months of agitation against the sale of "bootleg" milk in and around New York by members of the gang involved in the graft scandals for which Thomas J. Clougher, secretary to former Health Commissioner Frank J. Monaghan, is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing, was revealed by Health Commissioner Harris quite recently.

At that time Harris declared that the lives of thousands of New York workers are being endangered by bootleg shipments of milk and cream made by various concerns.

Find the Mine Union Reactionaries Grafting

(Continued from Page One)

our investigation regarding the racket. "The attorney with whom we conferred in St. Clairsville told us that the 'gentlemen in question' did get some money; adding that 'you, Jimmie, can also get some of it.' Three days later I went to St. Clairsville, got my check and it has never been cashed."

Holds The Evidence.
Kunick reported that he still held this check as evidence. The lawyer he referred to, he afterwards brought out, was W. J. Walker. The graft on legal department money amounted to from twenty to thirty percent, Kunick thought, and others might have got more. It was stolen from the defense funds of men who were in jail for their union activities.

Grafter Reactionary.
After leaving office, Levinia and Roy maintained a personal machine in the mine union, which they used alternately to fight progressive forces and to boost their own fortunes. They were instrumental in campaigning for John L. Lewis in the Ohio district, they succeeded on several occasions in denying halls to Workers Party speakers who wished to address the miners, and they fought for reactionary measures generally.

They issue a general denial to the charges against them, but no evidence.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Organize the Traction Workers

ARTICLE IX.—THE 1905 STRIKE—WHO BROKE IT?

By ROBERT MITCHELL

We have already seen by what steps the Interborough won over the international officers of the B. of L. E. and the Amalgamated and that when this company saw the road thus cleared before it the next step was to break the union.

First of all, it began openly to discriminate against certain of the men, and when no charges could be made against those particularly singled out, some trumped-up excuses were found for discharging them. In this way a number of motormen were fired. The union protested in vain.

Provoked Strike.
At the time there were no automatic signals on the line. For years the men had been agitating for these signals, but the company neglected its obligation even though it was daily endangering the lives of people and subjecting its motormen to an unnecessary strain. Naturally, accidents were more frequent and more unavoidable than at present.

Accordingly, it happened that a motorman crashed into another train at the Worth St. station. The accident was not serious and in ordinary times would have resulted in nothing more than a reprimand from the company for the motorman involved. Inasmuch as the Interborough, however, had decided upon a policy of provoking a strike, this incident was used as a further occasion to discharge the man.

Violated Agreement.
On top of this and numerous such other incidents, the company introduced a new schedule which increased the number of trains and consequently the work of the men without increasing the pay. This step was in direct violation of the existing agreements.

Threaten Strike.
In addition the company was importing strike breakers. The men who saw the union-busting scheme unfolding more clearly before them every day at last carried their complaints to the point of threatening a strike. This was the end which the Interborough had been seeking.

Immediately August Belmont, president of the company, got in touch with the international officers of the unions. The officers came on to New York to "discuss" the situation. In their meetings with Jencks, Pinsky and Pepper, the leaders of the local unions, the full details were explained to them. Instead, however, of taking the side of the men, they advised them to wait until their agreements were up.

Officials Didn't Help.
It became clear that no help would come from that quarter. It also became evident that irrespective of any action on the part of the union officials, the company would continue with its plans already well under way of breaking the union. On Sunday, March 4th, three days before the actual walkout and when it was still believed that a strike would be averted, a trainload of strike breakers came in from Chicago. The 1,000 men in this consignment were immediately argued by an additional 700. The "New York Times" carried the following headline: "ARMY OF MEN ON HAND TO BREAK STRIKE." This army was placed for safe keeping on a steam boat and escorted by a squad of thirty private detectives and gangsters.

Small Pox on The Trains.
Some of the strike breakers, it is reliably reported, came down with small pox. Complaint was made to the city. The captain of the police, sent to investigate, conveniently found the report "doubtful." He did not enter the boat to see for himself! The strikebreakers, however, entered the Interborough—small pox, detectives and all!

Under the conditions which were rapidly developing to break their union, the men saw no other alternative but to declare a strike. The sentiment of the workers was clearly indicated from the fact that the walkout on Tuesday March 7th, was practically 100 per cent.

Stone, Strikebreaker.
Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the B. of L. E. had promised August Belmont that there would be no strike. This promise was not kept, although he and W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated, did everything in their power to do so. Stone wired the local officers that he would not sanction the strike. Also he sent Vice Grand Master Hurley to New York to make a last effort to prevent the tie-up. Hurley threatened Jencks, the local president, with expulsion. But Jencks, like Ed. Lavin of more recent fame, was not to be bulldozed. Then Hurley offered to take the responsibility of calling off the strike under his own order. "Naturally, Jencks would not permit the men to be 'sold out' in this fashion; even though he could thus have saved his position in the union and, as he was beginning to see very clearly, his job and future.

Of such men as Jencks and Lavin will the future American Labor movement be built!

Many Wrecks.
In the meantime the company made a feeble attempt to run trains with strikebreakers. Numerous wrecks followed each other in rapid succession. One of these resulted in

29 injuries and several deaths. But the city administration which at the time was no less completely sold out to the traction interests than at the present time did nothing to protect the people. In no respect are strikes more instructive than in showing us our governments and public officials as the agents of the capitalist class.

Newspapers Slanders.
The press was a unit in heaping abuse on the strikers. The big New York dailies carried the usual propaganda of "improved service": "Every day in every way the trains are running better and better. Even 'The Nation,' a weekly journal supposedly of "critical" opinion carried on the same sort of comment. "The Nation," it must be said is now more "favorable" to labor, except when it conveniently forgets to take any side at all as has been the case during the whole period of attack on the militant needle trades workers; when finally forced to take a stand in the instance of the long sentences imposed on the picketing workers by Judge Rosalsky, the "Nation" likewise came out against the interests of the workers.

Read THE DAILY WORKER.
Accordingly, the traction workers of New York, like the workers of other industries and of other cities will find ample justification for their position in distrusting the press of the country. Of the daily papers published in English there is but one at the present time that speaks for the true interests of the workers: THE DAILY WORKER.

Treachery and Confusion.
It is clear that the strikers of 1905 were surrounded by a sea of enemy opposition, the city officials, a confused and unsympathetic public, the kept labor baiting capitalist press, and worse than all the rest, the open and unashamed opposition of their international officers.

Mahon worked regularly with a "mediation" committee organized by the National Civic Federation which did all in its power to break down the moral of the men and which secretly carried out the instructions of the Interborough. To what extent Mahon was informed of the true activities of this committee is not known but if he was informed he was guilty of a sort of criminal innocence for which no responsible labor leader can be excused.

Stone Sent Scabs.
"Go Back to Work" was the repeated order of Warren Stone. In addition he sent other B. of L. E. men to take the jobs left open by the strikers.

The Interborough sent Frank Hedley in to bat in the pinch. Frank was then the general manager of the company and E. P. Bryan was vice president. The latter was the acting executive officer but Frank Hedley was being groomed to do the dirty work at the time just as at present, Vice President, Mr. George Keegan is breaking in to carry on after Hedley leaves. Frank Hedley understands only one kind of tactics: underhand. Accordingly, he tried to buy up Pepper, the leader of the Amalgamated local to betray the motormen. Pepper like Jencks refused to be bought.

And Gompers Added a Blow.
The men however, were completely confused by the attacks of their in-

ternational officers. They suddenly found themselves branded as "out-laws" and "criminals," the parent bodies from which they had every reason to expect support, only added to the viciousness of the accumulating attack. Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of The American Federation of Labor, who was later commended by the Civil Federation for "keeping his word" when August Belmont, likewise helped to break the strike.

Then the true nature of the Interborough plan was revealed in all its naked brutality. An open shop notice signed by Frank Hedley was posted to inform the men that thereafter the company would no longer deal with the union. Many of the strikers were fired, and Chicago "scabs" were substituted in their places. "Paddy" Conolly, the president of the Interborough company union is said to have been one of these imported projects from the windy city.

Belmont Gets.
August Belmont, "friend and associate of labor," reported to a meeting of the National Civic Federation at which many labor officials as usual were present, gave in detail the method of breaking the strike although naturally enough he used other terms: "The company merely entered into an agreement with individual employees when it took into its service," and "when it became possible for the company to take back its old employees it could take only as many as it had vacancies for."

In this manner was the Interborough plan of breaking the union carried out. When the open shop nature of the drive was revealed even to the laymen, a newspaper man asked Warren Stone what in his opinion would come thereafter. "Only defeat can come," replied Stone.

Traitors Stick Together.
Did the labor officials become indignant at their associates in the National Civic Federation? Did they resign from that organization which under a mantle of labor friendship is the most dangerous agency undermining the workers' movement? No, they did not! Samuel Gompers died as its first Vice President. Stone was a life-long member. Mahon is "with-us still."

Woll Leads Many.
The acting executive officer of this organization is none other than Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. Another prominent member is Hugh Frayne, associated closely with Brother Woll in his attacks on the militant trade unions, and receiver of \$10 per session for work with the city which it is reported he never needs to do.

But the workers will be careful not to draw the wrong conclusion from these evidences of betrayal of their interests. The labor movement is to abandon the organized labor movement, but on that account all the more determinedly to enter it. The traction workers will go into the A. F. of L. for the good and sufficient reason that there is where the workers are found and on that plane in co-operation with other workers, will the final battle be waged for true unionism and honest leadership.

(To Be Continued)

FRANC STABILIZED AT EXPENSE OF FRENCH WORKERS

Revolutionary Unions For Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

the numbers of unemployed did not run into four figures. **Forced To Retreat.**
The Government was soon forced to retreat from its ridiculous pretensions that the unemployment was merely an invention of malicious tongues. Poincare was soon told that he apparently had not taken the trouble to read the official bulletin of the Ministry of Labour.

However meagre and false may be the official statistics they nevertheless allow of forming an idea as to the rate of the growth of unemployment in the country.

In the middle of November, 1926, there were only 469 unemployed in receipt of doles; by the 31st of December, there were already 17,078; by the 15th of January of this year, there were 38,300, and by the 22nd of January, 45,222.

In August, 1926, the Labour Exchange had only 7,330 applicants for work on its books and 12,500 places vacant. Things are very different now; between the 17th and 22nd of January, 1927, the exchange had 4,500 places vacant on its books and 36,850 applicants for work.

Not All Workless Registered.
The official figures of unemployed in receipt of doles, 45,222, bear but little relationship to the actual state of unemployment. As a matter of fact the unemployed are regularly registered only in 19 departments out of 90. The Municipal Unemployed Societies only function in 92 towns in France, although France contains about 30,000 Communes. What is going on in the remoter parts of France can only be guessed at from the fragmentary information accidentally cropping up in the daily press. Doubtless, the number of completely unemployed already exceeded 150,000 in the end of January, 1927. Besides these, there is an enormous army of partially unemployed, i. e., unemployed only a few days a week. The latter may at present be counted not in hundreds of thousands, but without any exaggeration in millions (there is no registration of partial unemployment in France).

Growing Unemployment.
The government and the capitalists are apparently beginning to understand that a very dangerous situation may be brought about by the growing unemployment. Fallieres, the Minister of Labour, is endeavouring through his agents, the labour inspectors, to get into the heads of the industrialists the undesirability of discharging workers when production is being cut down and the necessity for dividing up unemployment among all the workers. The working class has probably nothing to lose from this with regard to its revolutionary cohesion. The task of the Unitary Confederation in its serious struggle with unemployment will only be made easier. The G. C. L. broadcasting the slogan of unemployment carried on the tactics of the united front for all workers, both employed and unemployed. The idea of calling a General Labour Congress of factory representatives and unemployed representatives is becoming more popular every day.

Questions and slogans capable of holding the attention of the broad masses arise spontaneously. The U. G. C. L. has formulated the slogans clearly and definitely: the 8 hour day, the struggle against the lowering of real wages, workers' control over the engagement and discharging of workers in enterprises. State aid for unemployed—French and alien; immunity of unemployed from taxation and payment of rent; organization of municipal work under control of trade unions. These are the principal demands, giving rise to series of others associated with them.

There Must Be Unity.
A severe and obstinate struggle is impending. The working class will have to make the fullest use of its economic and political organs in this struggle. All the hitherto dispersed forces of the working class must be drawn into the struggle and this can only be done through the creation of a united labour front.

The realization of the united front for the struggle can and should be made by a true revival of the unity of the trade union movement in France, that unity which has been until lately kept back by the right elements in the trade union movement, the leaders of the reformist General Confederation of Labour.

Majority of Farms In Iowa Mortgaged

The Herald-Tribune man says that depression out in Iowa way is largely psychological. Maybe so, but 66 per cent of all Iowa farms are mortgaged, the mortgages are for one half the value of the farm and the total mortgage debt is a mere psychological trifle of \$625,000,000. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska are also big in the mortgage list.

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To avoid confusion and unnecessary delay all mail for The DAILY WORKER must be addressed as follows: News, notices, correspondence and letters to editors intended for publication must be marked plainly EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. Letters to members of the editorial staff not intended for publication must be marked the same way.

Letters dealing with subscriptions, financial matters, circulation, complaints, etc., must be marked plainly BUSINESS OFFICE.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Ask for CITY EDITOR when telephoning all news and notices for New York City and vicinity.

For other editorial business simply ask for EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER.

The switchboard operator is instructed to make no connection until the party calling has stated his or her business.

These rules are necessary in order that the small editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER does not waste time answering unnecessary telephone calls and to ensure its proper functioning.

BRITISH STRIKE IS VELVET FOR 'CZECH' OWNERS

Reformists Opposed Struggle to Help Miners

Due to the British miners' strike, the situation in the Czechoslovakian mining industry considerably improved. But this improvement, of course, expressed itself exclusively in the increasing profits of the coal barons. The Czechoslovakian mine owners utilized the situation to the fullest extent. This is clear from the following figures on the Ostrava coal district:

Hundred weights	
In October, 1926, output per man per day was	10.78
According to contract, output should have been	7.57

Excess output of 1 cwt. of coal costs	20 Cz-S.
crowns x 3.16	Cz-S. 63.80
Additional wage received by miner for increased production	Cz-S. 9.42
Overhead expenses on 3.16 cwt.	7.38 16.80

Each worker's shift of 24 hours leaves a net profit of Cz-S. 47. Therefore considering that in October 38,449 miners worked, the surplus value per day due this increased productivity amounted to 1,807,103 Cz-S.

With 22 shifts per month, this gives 39,76,266 Cz-S. Such was the position when the British miners' strike was at its height. Nevertheless, the International General Trade Union and Communist Party of Czechoslovakia conducted a stubborn struggle against increasing productivity of labor in the mining industry, struggled against exporting blackleg coal to England, demanded wage increases for the miners, etc. Claiming that the Czech miners had suffered long from unemployment and that they would now at least receive a breathing spell, the reformists intentionally disrupted this campaign.

Signal For Mine Owners. In vain the Communists warned the workers that a victory of the British mine owners would be a signal for mine owners in other countries to attack the miners, and that this applied no less to Czechoslovakia.

When the British miners' strike ended, the situation changed. The insolence of the mine owners increased. Their incredible provocation, coupled with a drive on the part of the miners to create a united front, forced the reformists at last to agree to a meeting of representatives of all miners' trade unions, which included also the Miners' Section of "One Big Union."

Question of Increased Wages. This meeting was held on the 6th of December, 1926. The reformists recommended that a demand be put before the government that they should take up the question with the mine owners of increasing wages. The reformists limited themselves just to this resolution. The Miners' Section of One Big Union did not agree with such a policy and insisted that a single fighting front of all workers' organizations should be set up, and that a 20 per cent wage increase should be demanded.

This suggestion was turned down by the reformists. They passed a resolution asking the government to appoint arbitration commission. The representatives of the "One Big Union" were firmly against any compromise and insisted that on no account whatever should the workers reject the demand for a 20 per cent wage increase. All the motions put forward by the One Big Union were rejected by the meeting. The O. B. U. agreed to submit to the decisions of the meeting in order to preserve unity among the miners in face of the onslaught of their class enemy.

All the fears of the Communists were realized. The participation of the government in the settlement of the dispute only encouraged the mine owners in their attack upon the workers. The negotiations were carried out at an official meeting of trade union representatives, and mine owners, held in the Ministry of Public Work on the 7th of January. The mine owners firmly rejected not only the idea of increasing wages by 20 per cent, but even to demand of the reformists for a single-bonus to the workers to the amount of one week's wages. The representative of the Ostrava mine owners even threatened to discharge all miners who are dissatisfied with the existing conditions. This insolent and impudent attitude of the mine owners was due to the fact that they reckoned on a split inside the miners' organization.

Discussed Owners' Answer. A new meeting was held on the 14th of January where representatives of all miners' trade unions were present. This meeting discussed the answer of the mine owners. The representatives of the reformist Miners' Federation reported on the meeting with the mine owners and recommended that the meeting should decide to put off the struggle for the demands of the miners.

Clashes Riot at Minsk. MINSK, Latvia, March 20.—The militia was called out today to quell a religious riot here between the adherents of the old Orthodox church and members of the new "Living Church."

Hundreds participated in the fighting and many were badly battered and bruised.

Speech by Manuel Gomez TO THE BRUSSELS ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONGRESS

Manuel Gomez represented the United States Section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League at the Brussels Congress of Oppressed Colonial Peoples and Anti-Imperialists. His speech is an analysis of the present financial imperialism of Wall Street, and shows its roots in the exploitation of American and foreign workers.

PART II. Exploitation of Americans

To the shame of the American working class it must be confessed that the American Federation of Labor has neglected to take a clear-cut stand in the face of the brutal aggression of the United States government in Nicaragua. Nowhere does the A. F. of L. come out definitely for immediate, complete and absolute independence of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. It supports the Monroe Doctrine in Latin America, just as it furthered the discrimination against Negroes and other oppressed groups in the United States itself.

It is necessary for us to take note of these things and to understand the sinister economic relationship which underlies them, if we are to proceed realistically in the struggle against American imperialism; and against imperialism in general. To that struggle, I take it, everyone present at this congress is irrevocably committed.

You may think I have painted a discouraging picture—a picture which shows American imperialism to be resting upon an unshakably secure base at home. But the truth is that, notwithstanding the claims of apologists for imperialism in labor's ranks the term "class collaboration" must still be put in quotation marks. Properly speaking there is no such thing as class collaboration under capitalism. Privileged sections of the workers may have temporarily deserted to the enemy but the class struggle still goes on.

Every day we are confronted with the spectacle of company unions breaking down before a critical situation and institutions which were created for one purpose being converted into their very opposites. Only at great expense can the flames of discontent be kept down. We are seeing in Great Britain what happens when imperialism can no longer afford to share its loot in sufficient quantities.

Moreover, and this is something which our comrades do not sufficiently realize, there are great bodies of workers in the United States—miners, steel workers, textile workers, the majority of the workers in machine industry, who are not in the privileged position of the American labor aristocracy. You hear that workers in certain sheltered trades receive as high as \$75 and \$80 a week but you do not know that the unskilled worker, even in the prosperous industries, does not earn more than \$20 or \$25 a week. In the textile mills of the South women receive from \$8 to \$15 a week, and the average wage for so-called male common labor is about 30 cents an hour, or \$1.20 for a week of 54 hours. The figures I cite are from the summary of the report of industrial conditions in the United States which is soon to be published by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

Millions of workers in the United States do not participate in the "American standard of living." On the One Big Union read out a long declaration containing the following proposals:

(1) To immediately organize a fighting section (cartel) of all miners' organizations.

(2) This section to immediately take measures to organize a struggle for a 20 per cent wage increase.

(3) Unity meetings must be held in the coal districts to organize a combined movement of all miners' organizations.

(4) To charge the fighting section (cartel) of the miners' organizations immediately after its formation to convene a united conference of all trade union centers. This conference must discuss measures to be undertaken by the whole working class of Czechoslovakia to help the miners.

Reformists Oppose Struggle. After much discussion, the meeting, on the insistence of the reformists, rejected the motion of the O. B. U. and a resolution was passed, stating that the demands of the miners were just, etc.—a struggle for them should be put off for the time being.

This marks the end of the first stage in the struggle of the Czechoslovakian miners. Judging from the fine fighting spirit of the miners observed in many mining districts a further development of the struggle is to be expected.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Suit for annulment of the marriage of Miss Van Reneselaer, society girl, to Gustavi De Medina, attaché at the Spanish embassy, was filed today. The case married March 5.

the contrary they are exploited as unmercifully as workers in some colonial countries. The home structure of American imperialist capitalism is therefore torn across by a great contradiction. Not only have the workers referred to no interest in the imperialist ventures of Wall Street and Washington—fraught, incidentally, with the constant menace of wars—but they are themselves obliged to engage in desperate encounters with the ruling class. Examples are the various great struggles in the coal industry and the present long-drawn-out strike of the Passaic textile workers.

Even the masses of heavily exploited workers whom we have been considering are of course without real consciousness of their objectives. Most of them are unorganized, while the organized sections—notably the miners—are preyed upon by an officialdom which is rotten to the core. Nevertheless a militant left wing has sprung up and is spreading throughout the American labor movement. The conscious left wing is still small but it is growing steadily and already it has a number of important successes to its credit.

We of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, have received our chief support in the United States from the small left wing of the workers' political and trade union movement. It has been a reliable support because it is based upon interests which are identical with those of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples oppressed by American imperialism. It does not limit itself to side-issues. It does not hesitate before consideration of loyalty to American capitalism. The nationalist and national-revolutionary movements in Latin America and the Far East can reckon upon it and depend upon it, for it will not fail them.

We in the United States have no such achievements to record as those described by our comrade of the powerful Minority Movement of Great Britain. The degree of development of the American working class has not made that possible. But I want to remind you that it is not so long since the British workers were even more imperialistic than the privileged sections of the American working class are today. The crisis of British capitalism has revolutionized formerly imperialistic workers and has made them realize that their interests are with the oppressed nations of the British Empire. Attacked from the outside and from the inside, the whole structure of British imperialism is crumbling. Today millions of British workers extend their hands to the revolutionary Chinese nationalist movement and tell the Imperial War Office at London to go to hell.

Such is the historical line of development. It will be the same in the United States too. Once the oppressed peoples realize that modern imperialism is but a stage—the final stage—of capitalism, they will know that although their sweat, most trustworthy allies in the United States today are limited to the relatively small left wing of the American labor movement, they will one day include the great body of the labor movement, and the American working class as a whole.

(To Be Continued.)

WHITE TERROR IS STILL RAGING IN BLACK BULGARIA

Employers Annul the Working Agreements

By N. BORIC. SOFIA—Bulgaria is a country of severest White Terror. This terror, which has now been raging for almost four years has had countless victims from among the Bulgarian workers.

All the political and economic gains won by the Bulgarian workers in several decades have been swept away. The workers are given up wholesale to the violence of the employers. All collective agreements regulating labour conditions have been, thanks to the White Terror, annulled by the employers. Labour conditions are simply dictated by the employers.

Social legislation has been reduced to nil. There is no sort of supervision of the observation of the most elementary rules of hygiene, in the shops, factories, and works. No sort of medical aid for workers and their families exists. Female and child labour is exploited unlimitedly. The eight hour day established by law on June 24th, 1919, is not observed.

Work Long Hours. The textile workers in Slivna and Gabrovo, the sugar-refinery workers in Gorna Orehovitza, Plovdiva, Russa and Cayala, the leather workers in Gabrovo and Sofia, the miners in Pernik, Plakalnitza and other state and private mines, work 9, 10 and more hours. Bakers, waiters and other workers work 14 and 15 hours. Printers, 9 and 10 hours.

The employers are also striving to prolong the Saturday 7 hour day in industrial and other enterprises, to 8 hours. The handicraft workers, sewing machinists and shoemakers work 12 and 14 hours, woodworkers and metal workers, 10 and 12 hours. Agricultural and forest-workers, 14, 16 and more. Sunday and holidays are often not observed as days of rest. Unemployment continues to increase, the number of unemployed exceeding 120,000, almost one-third of all the workers in Bulgaria.

Appealing Condition. The condition of the unemployed is appalling. The government affords no help whatever to the unemployed and is taking no resolute measures to prevent unemployment. The daily press frequently reports instances of suicide among unemployed. Wages are incredibly low and seldom come up to 40-50 per cent of pre-war.

Workers actively struggling for the raising of wages in correspondence with the cost of living, the revival of the 8 hour day and the observation of labour legislation, are hounded by the police authorities. The strike of the workers in the Drenovo coach-building works last year was suppressed by the police. The same fate overtook the strike of tobacco workers in Vratza and Sofia. The leather workers who went on strike in Sofia last year were also driven off and beaten by the police. The workers in the court printeries, striking for the conditions in which they worked up to the 6th of January of this year were twice arrested by the police.

The revolutionary trade unions, embracing before the Terror, began 9th of June, 1923) more than 34,000 members, were dispersed and every attempt to revive them was severely suppressed by the police.

The reformist trade union movement, whose leaders have gone over wholesale to the government of White Terror have lost all influence over the workers. Instead of the dispersed revolutionary trade unions, independent unions have been organized by the workers themselves. These are increasing and getting stronger both in the struggle against the White Terror and against its flunkies, the reformist leaders.

Lithuanian Dictators Kill 16 Trade Unions

BERLIN—(FP)—After suppressing the Communists, the fascist terror in Lithuania has now turned on the Socialists and the trade unions. Practically all the Socialist leaders have been sent to concentration camps. Sixteen trade unions have been closed down and all trade union newspapers have been suppressed. Only one Socialist newspaper is allowed to appear, but it consists mainly of white space owing to the censorship.

Di Rivera Also Censors Press Advertisements

BARCELONA, March 20.—Censorship today was extended to include even newspaper advertising. By an order of the civil governor all advertising must be submitted to the authorities before publication, and if printed in a foreign language must be accompanied by a translation. The measure is designed to cover the possibility of advertising containing political or social allusions.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTAND

Hurry Up Call in War on the Left Wing

Below is a reproduction of the rush letter sent out by officials of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City to rally the reaction in the new attack to be launched against the left wing tonight.

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To the Membership of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity IMPORTANT SPECIAL MEETING NOTICE

GREETINGS: As per the instructions of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, at its February meeting where it was voted by unanimous vote that all support be given to the American Federation of Labor in its fight on the communist movement in this city, we are hereby summoning each active member and officer of the Central Trades and Labor Council and officer and officers of the trade union movement to a called meeting, on MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1927, at 8:00 P. M., Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth street, New York City.

President Green has requested that this notice be sent out and urges each delegate and representative of the trade union movement of this city to be present in order that we may form our lines and prepare our forces for the challenge that has been laid down by the Communists who are attacking our movement not only from within but from without.

It is unnecessary to urge you to be present as we feel that you will respond to this rapid call, and this means every loyal member of the trade union movement. Fraternal yours, JOSEPH P. RYAN, President.

JOHN P. COUGHLIN, Secretary.

Green Rushes to New York for Meeting

(Continued from Page One) direct the breaking up of the furriers' union, intimating that he held the police department in the palm of his hand and has its full support in anything he cared to do. "These bureaucrats do not attempt to hide their union-busting activities, but even boast of them in public meetings. Our reply is that even should Woll and McGrath be able to control the police department as they boast, the Joint Board of the Furriers will take definite steps to see to it that the police department, joined with the A. F. of L., shall not break the union.

That "Information" "The hand of these same bureaucrats may be seen also in Judge Smith's denial of bail. Although the district attorney had stated to our lawyers that bail would be granted, Judge Smith declared that because of "certain information" which he had received, bail could not be fixed. What this "certain information" was or who furnished it to him, Judge Smith refused to reveal.

Suspect Right Wing. "Since, upon our second hearing, Judge Smith not only fixed bail but even reduced it from the former bail in two cases, it seems evident that the "information" was false and was doubtless furnished by those same bureaucrats who boast of their control of the police and courts, and who recently attempted to poison the atmosphere against us with framed up charges that we bribed the police during the last strike.

"The Needle Trades Unity Committee, formed by the Joint Boards of Furriers and Cloak and Dressmakers for the defense of the unions against the union-wreckers, has decided to begin an investigation at once to ascertain what the "certain information" was and who furnished it to Judge Smith, so that their underhanded methods used by the officials of the American Federation of Labor will not be able to smash the Furriers' Union."

The obvious plot of the American Federation of Labor reactionaries in attempting to frame up these fur workers by drawing them into a case

in Nassau county is quite in line with their former anti-Semitic attacks. Nassau county is a Ku Klux Klan stronghold. Yesterday's papers carry a story of the burning of a fiery cross in New Hyde Park—a town near Mineola—where the Klan in this way indicated its part in a school row.

Nassau county is filled with the country estates of millionaires, it is the playground of New York City's capitalists, and it is thoroughly dominated politically by the Klan. Judge Smith, who sat in court when the fur workers came for hearing last Friday, was formerly attorney for the Long Island Railroad and after he became Judge he continued to serve in that capacity until, at the time of a terrible accident on the road, the supreme court was forced to censure him for representing the Long Island and he had to give up the job.

Green Enraged. Gold's letter of March 17th, which must have reached Green on Friday morning, and probably induced the calling of the special Central Trades meeting tonight, was written to condemn the vicious campaign "of false propaganda and intrigues" being carried on against the fur workers. It warned Green that no amount of such terrorization would succeed in "breaking down the courage of the fur workers, or their resistance to his efforts to destroy the furriers' union and undermine the welfare of the workers."

Green To Talk. Green himself will be the principal speaker at tonight's meeting which is to be held at 8 p. m. at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street.

According to Coughlin, the meeting will be the beginning of the war by the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy "to eliminate the Communists from the local labor movement."

"President Green will speak," asserted Coughlin, "on the latest developments in the Furriers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and what is being planned about dealing with the Communists in those unions."

"The meeting is being called on very short notice, Friday afternoon,

at 3:30 p. m. I received a telegram from President Green instructing me to call the meeting and see to it that all the delegates are present, also that all local union officials and international presidents who have offices in New York are at the meeting. His telegram also suggested that I get in touch with all the hotels and have the international officers who are visiting New York at the present time, at the meeting."

Tonight's meeting is the second move on the part of the Central Trades leaders in cooperation with President Green to exterminate the militant section of the local movement. At the February 17th meeting of the council a letter was read from President Green, demanding the expulsion of the delegates of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Furriers' Union, which was done without giving the 23 ousted delegates a chance to state their case.

This was followed with a red baiting speech by Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the A. F. of L. who made a violent tirade against Communism and the left wing, among other things referring to THE DAILY WORKER, as "this smudge sheet in which Foster, Ruthenberg and Gold carry on their fight." The hall at that meeting was crowded with guerrillas and gangsters brot there by the Central Trades Union officials.

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Comrades and Fellow Workers:

After a year's heroic struggle of the Passaic textile workers, the mill barons were forced to submit to a union in the textile industry of Passaic. They are however putting obstacles in the way of maintaining such an organization. Although the strike is almost over, they are taking the workers back very slowly, with the result that thousands of families are without means of existence. Their children are hungry.

There are many families whose sole supporters were sent to jail for long periods because of their activities in the strike. You must come to their rescue. Relief must go on with full speed!

The General Relief Committee, who is maintaining a few food stores in Passaic, appeals to all those who have taken milk coupons to send in their money as soon as possible, no matter how much you have collected. Send the money immediately to the General Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, Room 225, also ask for more coupons to sell.

The office is open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily.
GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

COFFEYVILLE MOB NEARLY LYNCHES NEGRO NOW RELEASED AS INNOCENT

COFFEYVILLE, Kansas, March 20.—This town is under martial law, the chief streets in the Negro section lined with pickets from the state militia, and the troops are searching all Negroes "for arms." Negro citizens have filed a strong protest with E. T. Patterson, Major of Cavalry, Kansas National Guard, against the "tin hat" perpetual molestation of the Negro population.

The military occupation follows a race riot last night in which a white mob attempted to storm a city hall, with the avowed purpose of lynching William Curtis, a Negro, arrested on the charge of shooting a white girl who

they were assaulted. The girls have since positively stated that the man under arrest is not their assailant, also that two others later arrested are innocent, and all three are released according to a statement issued by Sheriff McGrath.

Had the mob been able to lay hold of them last night they would undoubtedly have been lynched.

When the mob found that the city hall was barred to them, and that Sheriff's deputies would repel them with tear gas, they showered it with stones, and broke all the windows. They then attacked and beat several Negroes they found near the scene.

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'Newer Defenses of Capitalism in America'—The League for Industrial Democracy

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE League For Industrial Democracy held a conference in June of last year at Camp Tamiment on "Newer Defenses of Capitalism in the United States."

Mina Weisenberg, secretary of the New York chapter, the largest in the league, writing in Current History for March, shows that the League For Industrial Democracy should have included itself in the list of organizations coming under the head of "newer defenses of capitalism in the United States."

Under the caption of "Labor's Defense Against Employer's Welfare Tactics" Weisenberg attempts to show that worker-employer cooperation is a weapon of the labor movement. No proof is offered to sustain this contention other than the bare fact of its adoption by the trade union leadership and the establishment of this system of relations in various sections of industry.

WEISENBERG looks upon such brazen examples of surrender to the bosses as the B. and O. plan and calls them good. Listen to this lyrical description of the worker-employer cooperation paradise:

"Numerous instances of these united efforts in behalf industry may be found. Joint councils of representatives of unions and of employers' associations have been organized. These joint councils work on the excellent general principles of the undesirability of strikes, the possibility of the conciliation or arbitration of all disputes, cooperation for better craftsmanship, better local union leadership, better working conditions and enlarged production." Emphasis mine.

It will strike an impartial observer at once that the employers benefit from this scheme at the rate of about five to one and that euphemistic phrases fail to get rid of the hard truth that worker-employer cooperation, or "union-employer" cooperation is a howling success only in getting more work out of "the boys."

It dangles before the eyes of the workers such will-o-the-wisps as steadier employment, "share in any gain or accrued prosperity that results from their cooperation," as Weisenberg puts it, but no one has proved yet nor will anyone be able to prove that it strengthens the trade union movement or the working class as a whole.

A REPORT made by the officers of the railway employes department to the Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor shows concretely how the worker-employer cooperation policy works the workers.

Out of 1,057 cases handled by the "cooperative council" under the B. and O. plan 304 dealt with shortage of material or tools, 204 with repairs or improvement to equipment, 129 with new equipment, 89 with new methods and devices, 27 better shop layout, 19 better tools or material, 30 with poor grade or wrong kind of materials and 207 with better working conditions.

Assuming that the 207 cases listed actually did deal with better working conditions (in this connection we should remember that the advocates of the plan are trying to convince workers that it is of service to them and would naturally be somewhat liberal in establishing the number of these cases) we still have the following proportion:

856 cases for the employers against 207 for the workers.

THE system which produces such grotesque contrasts is described by the secretary of the New York chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy as follows:

"As a final example of union-employer cooperation there is the splendid work of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (note that Weisenberg, inadvertently probably, correctly calls the plan the 'work of the Baltimore

Workers Respond to The Ruthenberg Enrollment Call

(Continued from Page One)

The Italian, Russian and Ukrainian Fraction Bureaus are similarly at work on plans to mobilize this district's full forces by the recruiting drive. All trade union fractions in the district are being mobilized to bring into the party sympathetic workers from the unions.

Perhaps the most successful Ruthenberg Recruiting Drive has been made in New York. The Ruthenberg Enrollment was the first order of business in the Section Conference that began a few days ago. The Agritrop Department of the district has issued various bulletins dealing with the contributions and achievements of Comrade Ruthenberg for the development of a glorious working class in the United States.

A special bulletin for Ruthenberg Memorial speakers and the Ruthenberg Membership Drive has been prepared by the New York District.

At the New York Ruthenberg Memorial Meetings, the non-party workers responded in a most impressive way to the call of the Communist organizers for building the party. A large number of applications were taken in on examination as to their qualifications to become members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Similar steps above outlined are being taken by other districts in the different sections of the country. The National Office is giving orders for Ruthenberg Memorial buttons from sections of the country where the Workers (Communist) Party previously did not even have the slightest connections or contacts.

The entire party is responding to the slogans: "Every member get a member!" "Ruthenberg died building the workers' cause—Communism; Build the Workers (Communist) Party in America!"

If any working men or women desire any information as to the Workers Party or its activities, this can be secured by applying to the National Office of the party at 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Recognize Fight Made by Ruthenberg For Chinese Liberation. The following letter was received from Kuo Ming-tang of Boston: "The Boston Branch of the Redempting extended their sympathy to members of the Workers Party in the loss of General Secretary, C. H. Ruthenberg, always an aggressive fighter and a staunch friend of the Chinese Liberation movement."

Charles Y. Lee, Secretary.

Clark Pays Tribute to Ruthenberg. DENVER, Colo.—Ruthenberg memorial meeting was held here under the auspices of the Workers Party at Waiters' Hall. A group of Russians sang the Russian funeral song, Minnie Tuchman, a young Pioneer, read a paper in regard to the death and work of Ruthenberg.

Comrade William Dietrich, secretary, acted as chairman and gave a short historical sketch of Ruthenberg's work in the Socialist and Communist Party of the U. S.

Stanley Clark, veteran of the Socialist and Communist movement and a personal friend of Ruthenberg, paid his tribute of respect by telling of incidents in which Ruthenberg showed himself to be entitled to the leadership of the Communist movement in the United States.

He said: "Let us not mourn the death of Ruthenberg, let it be an inspiration for us to make ourselves active in the work that Comrade Ruthenberg had laid down and do as he advised just before passing on and that is to 'Fight On!'"

At the conclusion of the meeting the audience sang "The International."

Workers Circle of Buffalo to Help Carry On Ruthenberg's Work

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A regular meeting of Branch 192, Workers Circle, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, death has taken from the midst of the working class movement, not only here in the United States, but also all over the world, in the person of Charles Emil Ruthenberg;

WHEREAS, Comrade Ruthenberg was the head and heart of the Workers (Communist) Party, who has worked all his life with the utmost devotion and sacrifice for the good of the working class movement all over the world.

RESOLVED, That we express our grief and resolve to continue the good work for which Comrade Ruthenberg has sacrificed his life in the capitalist prisons, and with bowed heads we rise from our seats in honor of the great leader, always remembering that he did not sacrifice in vain. That the principles will be realized in the not very distant future.

(Signed) J. Stoklos, Secretary.

Freiheit Branch, W. C. Pittsburgh, Pa.—"The Freiheit Branch, W. C. No. 332 expresses grief and sorrow over the loss of Comrade Charles Ruthenberg."—M. J. Shaffer, secretary.

DRAMA

"DREAM PLAY" HOKUM

Acting of Joseph Bulow Redeeming Feature of Yiddish Art Theatre Production.

Reviewed by A. B. MAGILL.

The dream play is an ancient, well-worn device. Its long frock coat is shiny and rather frayed at the elbows. I suggest it's about time the dream play be thrown into the ash can. Under its fragile, delicately palpitating wings an author can shelter his most precious hokum. If a playwright wants to be shamelessly maudlin, all he has to do is to say, "Once upon a time," and the audience immediately surrenders up its brains.

I am moved to these dark thoughts by contemplation of a piece entitled "Yoshke Musikant" and tearfully subtitled "The Singer of Sorrow," which the Yiddish Art Theatre is producing.

Ossyp Dymow, the author, has something of a reputation in Yiddish literature, based on a number of plays and short stories. "Yoshke Musikant" was written in 1912 and performed many times throughout Europe. Its first American production was by a cast which included Jacob Ben-Ami and Rudolph Schildkraut. Schildkraut revived it last year under the direction of the author. The present production, which is in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dymow's literary activity, was directed by Joseph Bulow, who also plays the leading role.

"Yoshke Musikant" has for its underlying theme an old Yiddish folk song and concerns a shy little village musician who loves a stalwart, handsome servant girl. She is indifferent to his affection, being involved in a liaison with the son of her mistress, who trifles with her and then forsakes her. Yoshke, being the village letter-writer as well, is impressed into service to write to her faithless lover and beg him to return. Yoshke's varying fortunes, the pathos of his love, his guilelessness and ultimate disaster form the substance of the play. In him is meant to be embodied something of the poetry and the frail, imperishable wistfulness of humankind.

But it is all emasculated and sentimentalized. The writing is shipshod and the author never seems to be certain of what he wants to say. At critical moments the play, like Stephen Leacock's young man, simply rides off madly in all directions. Joseph Bulow, who creates the title role, is the only one of the actors who seems to understand something of the theme's inner harmony that the author dimly and fumblingly tried to convey. His acting is delicate and achieves a shy, forlorn beauty that is as intangible as it is profound.

In his direction too Bulow seems to know just what effects should be striven for. But he is handicapped by the fact that nearly all Jewish actors become lumbering tyros of the pie-throwing school when they are called upon to do anything in the spirit of fantasy. The Yiddish stage in the past has concerned itself too rigidly with naturalistic drama and naturalistic technique (frequently in debased, melodramatic form) that its actors have grown up in an inflexible tradition which would require many years of schooling to uproot. Put a Yiddish actor in realistic three or four-act drama and he is incomparably versatile. But in fantasy he is a burlesque comedian. Bulow did about all he could with the materials that he had. And in his own role he did much more.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

Lajos Egri's play "Heckuba-Hackuba," which the Provincetown Playhouse is producing in association with Horace Liverwright has undergone a change of title. It will be known hereafter as "Rapid Transit."

Eleanor Painter in "The Nightingale."

Harry Fox & Co.; Chas. Whitters & Co.; Petite Revue; Paul Decker & Co.; Jean Granese & Co.; Allen and Canfield; Bryson and Jones; Arena Brothers.

RIVERSIDE. Harry Fox & Co.; Chas. Whitters & Co.; Petite Revue; Paul Decker & Co.; Jean Granese & Co.; Allen and Canfield; Bryson and Jones; Arena Brothers.

HIPPODROME. Albertina Rasch's "Pompador Ballet"; Harry Holmes; Norberto Ardel; tenor; Mabel Ford and Ben Goldie's Symphonic Syncopators; Whitey and El Ford; Joe Reilly's Entertainers.

AMUSEMENTS. CIVIC REPERTORY. Cor. 6 A. & 14 St. Tel. Watkins 7527. EVA LE GALLIENNE. Tonight: "THE TRIPLE SONNET." Cast: JOHN GABRIEL, BOLESLAW.

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THE LADDER. Now in its 5th Month. WALDORF, 50th St., East of Bway. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

THEATRE Guild Acting Company in PYGMALION. Week Mar. 28—Brothers Karamazov. GUILD THEATRE, W. 52 St., Eves. 8-10. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2-5.

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER. Week Mar. 28—The Silver Cord. John Golden. Thurs. & Sat. 2-5.

BROADWAY. BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149th Street, Pop. Prices, Mat. Wed. & Sat. "RESTLESS WOMEN" A Powerful New Play of Today.

MADELINE GREY



In "Restless Women", a new play opening at the Bronx Opera House.

Earl Carroll is preparing a new musical comedy and has already begun casting for it. Rehearsals are scheduled to begin in a week.

East Siders will have an opportunity of seeing the late Jewish actor, Jacob P. Adler in the motion picture, "Michael Strogoff," by Jules Verne, next Saturday, March 26, in the auditorium of the Church of All Nations, First Street and Second Avenue. The picture is being revived for one day. There will be five consecutive performances, commencing at 1.30.

Roscoe (Patty) Arbuckle is going back to pictures. He has been signed up for five years by Abe Carlos to star in films to be made in Germany. He is due in Berlin October 1, with his wife, Doris Deane, who will appear in his pictures.

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse is reviewing this week "Tolable David," with Richard Barthelmess. As additional attraction includes: "The Lost Tribe," a camera record of an expedition into New Guinea, made by Captain Hurley. "The Epic of Mount Everest," is being shown each day at noon.

From London comes a report that Harry Lauder, who is now touring in America, has signed to appear in moving pictures. He will make his debut as a star in a picture entitled "Huntingtower."

Taylor Holmes, last starred here in "No, No, Nanette," has deserted musical comedy and vaudeville to enter the films. He has signed a contract to be featured in a series of two-reel comedies which will be produced by Gaitty Pictures, Inc., a new organization recently formed.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRES

PALACE. Elsie Janis, Raymond Hitchcock; Jack Norworth and Dorothy Adelphi; The Dodge Twins; Ray and Dot; Harriet Hector and William Holbrook; Cardini; The Mongadori; Vivian and Walters.

HIPPODROME. Albertina Rasch's "Pompador Ballet"; Harry Holmes; Norberto Ardel; tenor; Mabel Ford and Ben Goldie's Symphonic Syncopators; Whitey and El Ford; Joe Reilly's Entertainers.

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CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

that it was lunacy for Britain to disarm as long as other countries did not do so and blamed peace propaganda on the Soviet Union. Which proves that there is no more dangerous enemy of the working class than the renegade who has sold out his heritage to the capitalist mess of portage. Serton is of proletarian origin. Ponsonby is not.

OF course this is an exception that does not prove the rule. While a few of the bourgeoisie will come over to the side of the working class through conviction, the emancipation of the workers must be their own task. After all, only the workers have a material interest in waging the class war. To them it means more bread, more clothing, more shelter and more of the good things of life. To those who come from the other side to help them, it means more psychological satisfaction. For every renegade like Serton who goes over to the enemy one hundred thousand workers will go to the front against capitalism and for every Ponsonby, one thousand of his class will fight on capitalism's side of the barricades.

WHEN Arthur Ponsonby, Labor Party member moved in the house of commons to abolish the British air force on ethical grounds he was viciously attacked by James Sexton, Labor Party member and head of the National Union of Dock Laborers. Ponsonby charged that after straining every nerve for four years to beat Germany England has been busy ever since trying to restore the vanquished nation. Sexton said

The Crisis in the United Mine Workers of America

There will be no national strike of the coal miners on the expiration of the Jacksonville contract on April 31.

Instructions to this effect have been sent to all districts outside of the central competitive field and the membership is instructed by the Lewis administration to stay at work while negotiations for a new contract are in progress.

This is another step in the direction taken by the Lewis administration since the last convention—that of abandonment of the strike weapon and co-operation with the coal operators. It means that in spite of the slogan of "no backward step" with which the Indianapolis convention was beguiled, the Lewis machine is prepared to accept a wage cut for the membership rather than call a strike and organize and pull out decisive sections of the non-union fields. Even if no actual wage cut is made there will be instituted a series of changes in working conditions and payment for work that will amount to the same thing.

The negotiations in the central competitive field will drag on until summer is here and the demand for fuel is at its lowest point, the storage of coal will continue and when an agreement is made by Lewis agreeing to big concessions to the operators the union will have lost its most favorable period for a strike.

No preparations for an organization drive in West Virginia and Kentucky have been made and this indicates that Lewis has no serious intentions of waging a real struggle to save the union and extend its influence.

The Lewis policy is one of surrender and this is the way it has been characterized by the "Save the Union" bloc. The drive against the militant elements in the union, the failure to launch organization campaigns, the encouragement given to coal operators to violate the agreement, the continual loss of membership and finally the decision to stake everything on the outcome of the negotiations with operators in the central competitive field who are already running some of their mines on an open shop basis is a confession of bankruptcy on the part of the Lewis machine and an admission of the truth of the statements made for the past three years by us.

The United Mine Workers' Union is in grave danger. It faces a section of the capitalist class which is determined to destroy it and it is officered by individuals whose sole efforts to solve the crisis have been to make war on the rank and file and raise their own salaries.

The UMWA will come thru the present crisis without a disastrous defeat only by organizing the non-union fields, democratizing the union itself, accepting no wage cut or change for the worse in working conditions and bringing the whole strength of the American labor movement to its aid.

When Hasbeens Meet.

Two hasbeens whom history has passed by, telling one another how good they are and were is a pathetic sight providing these persons are not Bainbridge Colby, the gentlemanly vicious secretary of state under Wilson, and Alexander Kerensky, onetime premier of Russia whom the Russian masses have forgotten.

Colby in 1920 wrote a note to the Soviet government which said in part that— "the government of the United States does express the hope that they (the Russian people) will soon find a way to set up a government representing their free will and purpose."

Seven years have passed and the government of the United States and all other imperialist governments know by this time that the "free will and purpose" of the Russian masses finds expression in the Soviet government.

Said Kerensky to Colby: "Your note is an historical document of unsurpassed international value, and its meaning for the Russian people is so great that I consider it a privilege to be able to thank you personally in the name of those who struggle for and believe in the regeneration of Russia under democratic institutions."

Said Colby to Kerensky: "You will be an enduring figure in history. You are one of the foremost actors in the great drama of Russian freedom and our rational and statesmanlike proposals will receive from history the credit which is its due. Russia's hopes of recovering the punishment and respect of civilized opinion lies in the adoption of the ideas which you represent and I regard your visit to this country as singularly well-timed and fortunate."

The Russian workers and peasants, led by the Russian Communist Party, sure of the friendship and support of the toiling masses of the world, seeing 300,000,000 of their class enlisting in the same struggle they are waging, as in China, ruling and developing a country from which they have driven all invaders, care little for the "civilized" opinion Colby mentions. They are building socialism in their country and aiding the struggle for it throughout the world. Kerensky's cowardice and Colby's notes have not been able to stop the progress of the Russian masses. They are making history with sickle and the hammer as they made it with the bayonet when necessary.

Ten years have passed since Kerensky heard the gun-butts of the Red Guard rattle on the floor of the Duma chamber. Events since that time have proved that history today is being written by the working class in such bold letters that the Colbys and Kerenskys cannot blot it out.

Vicious but futile they symbolize the position of their class-hangers-on of the imperialists who despise them but try to use them.

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CONN. GOVERNOR AND O. D. YOUNG CALL FOR "UNITY"

Urge "Group Action" In Power Schemes

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., March 20.—Owen D. Young, vice-president of the General Electric Company, and repeatedly recommended to be chairman of the New York Power Authority was the principal speaker at the conference of Electrical Manufacturers being held here now.

Speaking at the banquet held for the delegates, Young, who was practically the author of the Dawes Plan, advised "group action in the electrical industry as the logical method of coping with the complexity of the industry efficiently."

Another speaker at the dinner was Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, who is also president of the Trumbull Electric Company. He gave a brief "analysis" of the differences between private and public operation of affairs as he has studied them from his seat in the capitol of Connecticut and as head of his electrical corporation.

Machinists Needed to Unionize Aluminum Co. Edgewater, N. J., Plant

(By Worker Correspondent.)
EDGEWATER, N. J., March 20.—The U. S. Aluminum Company of this city, which employs at least 5,000 workers when working at full capacity, has begun to take on additional help. This is a huge machine plant. Machinists are being paid from 72 cents per hour and upwards.

Laborers are paid 50 cents per hour to start. All kinds of machinist help is being hired. All footloose members of the machinists' union are urged to get hired in this plant as it is badly in need of unionization. The local union is conducting a drive to increase its membership and to establish shop control.

Russian "Prince" Arrested.
A young man who proudly described himself as "Prince Michel Otolensky, an aristocrat of old Russia," was arraigned in court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct after he had been rescued from an infuriated mob by the police. The prisoner was charged with creating a disturbance by making a speech on the east side in which he attacked the Jewish race.

PHILLY COMMENTS

Philadelphia.—When the wily T. E. Mitten relinquished the reins of active management to his son, Dr. Mitten, he insured the sway of the Mitten dynasty over Philadelphia transportation.

"The wheels of justice" lacking the lubrication of funds will cease to revolve soon, unless four Federal Courts in Philadelphia can scrape up the necessary kale somewhere. The Senate filibuster is held directly responsible for the closing up of the shops of justice, because the usual appropriations were not forthcoming. Strikers of the Tapestry Carpet Workers Union will not shed tears of sorrow, having already tasted of the justice meted out to workers on strike.

Real estate and sub-division men are angling with Tex Rickard for the site of the sports arena he intends to build here. The boys are willing to go one better and give him city ground. The workers of Philly would do well to keep a weather eye peeled on shady deals that might be pulled off.

A Philadelphia medic, returned from China, consoles the American bourgeoisie by telling them that "Moscow's influence will fade out of the Chinese picture when the Nationalists have finished using the Soviet inflammatories as cats' paws to win over the working class." Whatever consolation the capitalists can derive from the present situation in China they are welcome to.

Darrow Urges Negroes To Fight for Freedom Of Speech; Education

WASHINGTON, March 20. (FP)—Clarence Darrow spoke to two audiences and an overflow meeting—8,000 persons in all—when he came to the capitol on Mar. 14 to tell the Negroes to stand together for the rights of free people. He was given ovations by the crowds when he began and closed his appeal. It signaled the beginning of a drive to finance the defense activities of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Education and property must be acquired by Negroes, Darrow told them, in order that they may move forward toward freedom. White courts and white mobs alike lynch them, he said, not because of racial hatred but because the whites want the Negroes to do the hard work and stay in a position of servitude. "Education is a misfortune to everyone, especially a Negro," he remarked, "but it is a necessary misfortune in the process of racial development. If you don't know what's going on, like a fundamentalist, you're saved. If you know what's going on you're unfortunate. Education teaches that all there is to race and color is scientific selection and adjustment of people to climate. Black people survived in hot climates, and white people in cold climates. The morons who run the affairs of this part of the world never heard of that theory. They have been too busy parading in sheets and making fool laws."

Darrow gave a blistering indictment of Negro politicians, and appealed to the race to stand together for independent political action.

Minimum of \$1,100 For Family of Five People A Montreal Suggestion

MONTREAL, March 20 (FP).—A minimum budget for a family of 5 is \$1,101.76 per year, according to the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. This it describes as the "Most conservative calculation possible. The plan was not to draw up an ideal budget but to arrive at the lowest possible figure at which a family of five might maintain health and activity."

A committee of the council recommends an old age pension plan in the form of insurance contributed to by employee, employer and the state. The pension plan of the Canadian government is criticized on the ground that pensions should begin at 65, instead of 70, and that the minimum monthly payment should be larger than the \$20 proposed by the government.

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SPLIT SEEN BY MANY MOVES ON DISARMAMENT

Morgan Uses Pressure; London Counteracts

GENEVA, March 20.—Twenty-one nations will participate in the disarmament preparatory conference which resumes here on Monday and continues for three weeks, under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The secretariat of the league today published a lengthy summary of the work already accomplished by the league in preparation for an international disarmament conference. The summary outlines the findings of the experts committees and upon these findings the preparatory conference opening Monday is expected to base its work of drawing an agenda for a final disarmament conference.

France Hesitates.
PARIS, March 20.—The French cabinet, meeting today under the chairmanship of President Doumergue, postponed definite action regarding the invitation to send an observer to the proposed tri-party naval disarmament conference at Geneva.

The cabinet a week ago tentatively agreed to accept this invitation, while registering a protest against a three-power conference. Since that time, however, there has been considerable debate within the cabinet and some pressure has been brought to bring a decision from France to participate in the parley.

The cabinet will consider the question again on Tuesday.

Action Not Likely.
The proposed limitation of armaments sponsored by Coolidge some time ago, is now taking various perspectives. While each nation praises the idea of cutting armaments to the lowest minimum, yet not one of them is willing to take active steps to accomplish this fact.

There are now two moves on foot to get action started. The one is the three power conference between the United States, England and Japan. France and Italy, who were originally invited to participate, refused to do so under the pretense that they could not afford to cut their armaments as they need their full present force for their protection. England, which at first declined active participation and is even today opposed to any reduction of its navy, nevertheless agreed to be present, but is maneuvering in the meantime to take the force out of the conference by instituting a disarmament conference within the League of Nations.

Genera To Sabotage.
A memorandum on disarmament is to be introduced today in the League of Nations by the British delegates, the text of which is very similar to that submitted by America, and just as negative to all that has been proposed up to date. In the meantime, however, American finance capital has brought pressure on France and Italy to reconsider their negative action on Coolidge's invitation for a Washington disarmament conference and it is possible that, due to the strong influence which the house of Morgan has in these countries, that they will be virtually compelled to participate, under the form of sending "observers."

Atheists Ask Child Preacher Obey Labor Laws; Is Exploited

Protesting against the tentative religious revival this summer by Uldine Utley, 14-year-old evangelist of the American Association For the Advancement of Atheism, has written a letter to the Evangelistic Committee of N. Y. under whose auspices she is scheduled to speak, giving their objections.

Develops Paranoia.
Their letter signed by Freeman Hopwood, general secretary, in part is as follows:
"It cannot be denied that from a psychological viewpoint the youngster is in danger. Interviewers who have come to see us after visiting the girl are agreed that she is highly emotionalized and on the verge of paranoia. At one time she left a motion picture theatre where a harmless dog story was being shown on the screen under the delusion that 'devils were jumping all around her.' She is not living a life which is the birthright of normal childhood.

An Exploited Girl.
"Not only is this child being exploited, mentally and physically, but her emotional exhortations to her auditors can have only a detrimental effect.
"We hope you will not be a party to the selfish utilization of this young girl in the name of religion. However, if you insist on sponsoring her, we insist that you comply with the law. If you do not, we shall have our attorneys take the necessary steps to compel you to cease illegal activities.

1 Dead, 1 Injured in Auto Mishap.
Struck by an automobile as they were boarding a trolley car at Main and Amity Streets, Flushing, Queens, two Queens women yesterday sustained injuries from which one died and the other was recovering today in the Flushing Hospital.

Second Issue of Paper of Boston Pioneers Is Endured by Principal

BOSTON, March 20.—About four weeks ago, the Boston Pioneer nuclei in the Phillips Brooks and Pliver Wendell Holmes Schools issued the first number of their school papers. The papers were distributed without much ado. In about two weeks all the Boston press came out with glaring front page headlines: "REDS SPREADING PROPAGANDA IN SCHOOLS," "NEW RED PROPAGANDA IN HUB SCHOOLS PLANNED," "SCHOOL COMMITTEE CALLS A SPECIAL SESSION TO ADOPT MEANS TO STOP SCHOOL PROPAGANDA," "CITY COUNCIL APPOINTS A COMMITTEE TO FIND WAYS AND MEANS OF STOPPING SCHOOL PROPAGANDA," etc.

This continued for about three days. Reporters besieged the home of the pioneer leader, detectives were sent to find the meeting places. On Sunday, three days after the publicity began, police Superintendent Crowley sorrowfully admitted that "the bulletins were not unlawful and nothing could be done to stop them."

The boy scouts, stirred up by the bulletins which told the truth about them, began to combat the pioneers. They issued a statement as follows (in the words of the Boston Traveler):

"Why, we never heard of any boy scouts receiving money from millionaires, etc."

At this same time the boy scouts announced the publication of a paper in opposition to the Pioneer school papers called: "The Torch" which would be "financed by . . . The Cambridge Business Man's Association," which of course contradicted the first part of their statement.

The various children radio clubs began propaganda against the Pioneers.

And yet, in the words of the Boston American, "a mother took her child out of the boy scouts because of the publicity they receive in the press."

Many boy scouts joined the pioneers. The nuclei in the schools which issued the papers gained 11 and 6 members respectively. At least half of whom were boy scouts.

Yesterday the second number of the "Spark," the organ of the Oliver Wendell Holmes school, was issued. It was enthusiastically received by the students of the school. All the Pioneers aided actively in the work of publication and distribution. So far the only reaction in the press is as follows: "Second Copy of Red Sheet Will be Ignored, Declares School Principal." This statement was issued before the principal saw the papers.

Radio Czars Propose "Ether Police" Force To Guard Wave Length

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Radio broadcasting stations which fail to adhere closely to the wave length designated by the Federal Radio Commission will face the danger of losing their licenses, it was learned today.

Requirement for "constant frequencies" would improve reception fifty per cent without the elimination of a single station, experts said.

While no steps will be taken against stations covering an unnecessarily wide frequency band until the new licenses are granted, technical experts declared that subsequent deviation from wave lengths will signal drastic action by the government.

Mobilization of an "ether police force," which will scientifically patrol all broadcasting bands, checking with delicate instruments to detect any wave length jumping, is anticipated soon.

Britain Not to Enter War Debt Controversy Of Mellon and Hibben

LONDON, March 20.—The British government will not be drawn into the controversy over war debts, now in progress between Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and President Hibben of Princeton. No official comment was forthcoming on Secretary Mellon's letter.

In Whitehall, however, there was no lack of private comment and there was a general denial of Secretary Mellon's statement that Great Britain will receive enough from Germany to pay her debt to the United States. It was declared that while Great Britain pays the United States \$33,000,000 this year she can't hope to receive more than \$12,000,000 from Germany, and France and Italy are not expected to contribute more than \$5,000,000 each on their debts to Great Britain.

Boston Courts Broke.
BOSTON, March 20.—Jurors, witnesses and attaches of the federal courts in this city may go without fees and salaries during the coming months it was disclosed this afternoon.

Following receipt of a communication from Attorney General Sargent advising that needed funds included in the deficiency bill are not available because of failure of to act on the bill, U. S. Marshall Keville made a checkup of funds on hand.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ARBITRATION OF CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN WAGES

Watson-Rarker Court Controlled by Boss

CHICAGO, March 20.—Ending three weeks of negotiations for a wage increase, officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and Railway Trainmen have signed an agreement with representatives of western railroads to submit their dispute to arbitration under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

The unions seek a 15 per cent increase, about a dollar a day.

Withdraw Demand.
It was agreed that both interests would withdraw their demands for changes in rules and working conditions and submit the dispute to the arbitration board.

The board must take up the question within a month under the law.

This arbitration machinery is set up by the Watson-Rarker railway law, and is practically compulsory. It has in the cases already tried by it, invariably given the railroad men a few minor demands, as a sop, but denied them the bulk of what they wanted.

Draft Women for Next War, Is Jingoes Plan

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Women as well as men will be drafted in the next war if the American Legion and the war department have their way.

The general staff of the war department is making a study of the ways in which women can be used for war. When this study is completed it is possible that the United States jingoes will follow the example of France and pass a law making women over 21 liable to conscription.

The department's plan contemplates the registration of all women over 21, with the possible exception of a home woman with several children.

Recovering From Own Wounds.
SPRING LAKE, N. J., March 20.—Ernest Ricker, who is in Ann May Hospital here recovering from self-inflicted bullet wounds, is a "greatly improved" condition, physicians at the institution declared today.

It will be three weeks, however, before he can be released, it was said.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

The Manager's Corner

SNAP JUDGMENTS.

Two scientists recently mistook an elephant's knee bone for the skull of a primitive human being and made the sensational announcement that they had found a second and perfect skull of the Java man, according to Dr. A. Hrdlicka of the National Museum at Washington. Such exaggerations are mild in comparison with the usual run of so-called "news" in the capitalist press. One excellent example lies before me. "Mexican Spirit of Revolt Grows; Millions Alienated by Clerical and Red Laws," proclaims the New York Times in heavy black letters across its front page. This is characteristic of capitalist news reports whether it be a strike, or a story from Nicaragua, China or Soviet Russia.

When the policy of sensationalism is used merely to arouse curiosity it may not be so harmful socially. But when this policy is used to willfully misrepresent facts, and distort the truth in a situation involving the lives of thousands and sometimes millions of workers, then it becomes a menace of the most insidious character.

It is for the purpose of building up and expanding The DAILY WORKER which is fighting against insidious propaganda of this sort, that the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund has been established. Comrade Ruthenberg was a foremost consistent fighter against the dangerous propaganda spread by the capitalist class. During the World War he was imprisoned for his part in fighting this poison. Why not enlist in the struggle which Comrade Ruthenberg so nobly led, to establish our paper on a broader and firmer basis, by enrolling and contributing toward the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund.—BERT MILLER.

JERSEY TRANSIT CORPORATION PLEADS POVERTY IN WAGE ACCORD; MAKES \$15,000,000 PROFITS

(By Worker Correspondent.)
NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—The Public Service Corporation, one of the most powerful industrial companies in the state, announced recently a profit of over \$15,000,000 with a surplus profit of \$1,500,000 over its profits for the previous year. This corporation employs lobbyists to protect its interests and profits in Trenton. Politically it controls the state and can accomplish almost anything with the state legislature.

At present it has introduced a bill into the state legislature to eliminate paving costs. This would save the corporation at least \$2,000,000 yearly. The company has conducted a systematic campaign of sabotage and not kept the repairs up to date for years in spite of protests of municipalities. But in vain. The Public Service has a monopoly on street car and electric, gas and bus service throughout the state. When the street car men and bus drivers' agreement expired they made a plea of poverty. Subsequently, the men renewed their agreement for three years at the old rate of pay.

Poor and down and out Public Service Corporation. Poverty was the plea to introduce one-man operation of street cars. Poverty was the cry in an attempt to cut their employees' wages and poverty is the cry to force \$2,000,000 on the backs of the people of New Jersey. Poverty must be the answer to the report of \$15,000,000 profits.

Paris Commune Meet In Chicago Listens To Young Workers

CHICAGO, March 20. (FP).—The significance of the Paris Commune, the French proletarian uprising of 1871, was emphasized at a memorial meeting in Temple hall, March 13, under auspices of International Labor Defense. Ralph Chaplin, John Williamson, Pat Toohy and others characterized it as the pioneer armed revolt of labor against political oppression by modern capitalism. They showed why it failed and why the Russian worker revolution 10 years later had succeeded and why the Chinese revolution is proceeding to victory.

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New York Daily Beating the Tom Toms for Coolidge Can't Drown Farmers' Woes

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TWO publications arrive with conflicting viewpoints of the problems on the land. The New York Herald-Tribune is self-satisfied with conditions as they are and works energetically for the re-election of Cal Coolidge as "the best president big business ever had." But The Progressive Farmer, "Printed in the Interest of the Greatest Farm Organization of All Times, the Progressive Farmers of America," breathes the discontent of the farming masses and gives the lie to the smug organ of the moneyed interests in the eastern metropolis.

The Herald-Tribune is one of the nation's powerful capitalist dailies, and it has a thousand allies, some greater and some smaller than itself. The Progressive Farmer is small, only four pages of six short columns each. It is published in far off Glendale, Arizona. But it is born to fight and speaks for an organization that has grown out of the farmers' struggle and it will continue to win influence. The United States government itself tells why the victory rests ultimately on its side, in literature just issued by its department of agriculture.

After writing five different articles about farming conditions in the middle west, Edwin S. McIntosh, the staff correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune wanders into Fort Dodge, Iowa, and turns loose his sixth barrage of printers' ink.

The eastern journalist, following out instructions from his editor, found that capital, both local and foreign, is investing in Iowa. He says, "Take public utilities for example."

"The Central Iowa Power and Light Company, I am informed, has spent \$2,000,000 in improvements in the last 18 months.

"The Iowa Power and Light Company, thru the Des Moines Electric Company, has spent \$8,000,000 on improvements in Des Moines in the last 18 months.

"The Sioux City Gas and Electric Company has spent \$4,000,000 in improvements recently.

The writer's conclusion is that, "Business men here argue that such figures as these indicate capital has confidence in Iowa."

But the interests of the mortgaged and tenant farmers and of the farm workers clash with the interests of capital. If big business is happy over the conditions in Iowa, that means an unhappy condition for labor. Capital invades districts where it is possible to take high profits, where the plundering is good and the haul rich. Capital does not go where the return is small, if it can possibly help it. The investment therefore of more capital in Iowa indicates that profiteering on a good scale is rampant. This means that somebody is being robbed. The victims are to be found both on the land and in the industries of the cities.

The boast is made that Iowa leads the state of the union in agricultural products with an annual total of \$1,500,000,000.

But this great wealth is being produced by an increasing number of landless farmers, the percentage in 1920 being 41.7 percent, and in 1925, 44.7 percent, an increase of three percent for the five-year period. This condition, of growing tenantry, is peculiar to the Mississippi Valley. The following table prepared by the United States government shows the percentage of farms operated by tenants in 1920 and 1925 in 15 states in which tenantry has been rapidly increasing:

Percentage of farms operated by tenants	1925	1920
Arkansas	56.7%	51.3%
Colorado	30.9	23.0
Idaho	24.4	15.9
Iowa	44.7	41.7
Kansas	42.2	40.4
Louisiana	60.1	57.1
Missouri	32.6	28.8
Minnesota	27.1	24.7
Montana	21.9	11.3
Nebraska	46.4	42.9
North Dakota	34.4	25.6
Oklahoma	58.6	51.0
South Dakota	41.5	34.9
Texas	60.4	53.3
Wyoming	17.9	12.5

Thus the black plague of peasantry lays waste the hopes of toiling farmers thruout the richest section of the land. Thruout vast areas of Montana, the Dakotas, Arkansas and Texas the five-year increase, 1920-25, in the proportion of tenant farmers to owner farmers is more than 10 per cent. In other great areas the increase has been more than ten per cent.

Leland Olds, of the Federated Press, in reviewing the government's statistics, points out that, "The increase in tenant farming is very large in some of these states, particularly those where, prior to 1920 there was relatively little tenant farming. In Montana the proportion of tenants to all farmers increased 94 per cent between 1920 and 1925, in Idaho the increase was 53.5 per cent, in Colorado 34.3 per cent, in North Dakota 34.2 per cent and in South Dakota 30 per cent. In all these states (enumerated above) except Kansas, Louisiana and Minnesota, the increase was over 10 per cent.

Even so, the figures are bolstered up, on the side of the profit system by the fact that large numbers of wage workers have been forced into the suburbs of the great cities to become small farmers, to work during their spare time and thus supplement their meager earnings in industry. In the mine areas, especially, an increasing number of coal miners are being forced to take up farming as a side line in the struggle for existence.

The New York Herald-Tribune writer contradicts himself when, in the closing sentence of his article, he confesses:

"There is considerable third party talk among politicians, but no popular response has appeared."

The New York journalist, of course, came west too late to attend the gathering at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in December, that organized the Progressive Farmers of America in response to the popular demand of large numbers of discontented farmers. This gathering revealed:

"That this convention of the Progressive Farmers of America go on record recommending the building of a Farmer-Labor Party, state and national, which stands for independent political action, of the farmers and workers, who now have to fight the oppressors not only outside but also inside their own ranks.

"That we urge the continued co-operation of farmers and workers of Minnesota politically."

It may be taken for granted that the harder the capitalist daily organs of the East yell for Coolidge, the more they feel the growing strength of the drive of labor for independent political action. On that basis the screams of the New York Herald-Tribune should be sweet music indeed to the victims of greed in the Mississippi Valley. The third party must be the Labor Party.

The Role of Women in the British Miners' Strike

By CATHERINE B. H. CANT.
THE most important event, for the whole labor movement, of the year that has passed since last women's day has been the seven months' lockout of the British miners. But when we are marshalling the lessons of the past year to teach us what must be our tasks in the future we should consider how women have entered not only into the recent strike, but into the coal industry everywhere.

In its early days the industry employed thousands of women underground. In some pits it was necessary for them to work almost naked—crawling in 24-inch passages, drawing the heavy trucks of coal by a chain fastened to a belt round their waists.

Work Underground in Bengal.

These conditions have been abolished by the struggles of the workers from British pits. Nowadays, the only women actually employed in the industry are the 10,000 or so "pit head girls" who sort and "trim" the coal. Women must never forget, and international women's day is the day for remembering, that the efforts of the organized workers have abolished such work in the mines of Great Britain, women and little children are still slaving under, even work for the same capitalists, in the pits of India and China. For instance, of over 250,000 miners of Bengal who tried to organize a strike in aid of the British miners, over 60,000 were women working underground in the pits.

The mine owners make them work sometimes 30 hours at a stretch to save the cost of bringing them up and sending them down the shaft. These women out of their wages of something like 16 cents per day contributed more than \$3,750 to the relief of the miners in the strike.

In 1921 a long strike resulted in the bringing down of the standard of the miners to a bare subsistence level. Since then the conditions under which the miners and their wives have had to live have been a disgrace to civilization. Their average wage in the best districts was \$12.15 per week—in the worst which were the largest, \$7.27. Out of this the wife had to do everything—feed, clothe, and house her family. The houses which generally belong to the colliery company were left unrepaired, often nearly ruined. In most cases they were overcrowded and very often condemned as unfit for human habitation but still inhabited because of the lack of others. The rent was usually \$2.43 to \$3.65 per week.

Infant Mortality High.

In such conditions, living on such food as can be bought for such wages, after all deductions for rent, coal, hospital, etc., are made, it is no wonder that the infant mortality and the mortality of women in childbed was higher by far in the coal fields than in any other area,—that the rate of deaths from tuberculosis in these areas was so great. Such were the conditions in the coal fields before the strike of 1926. When it came, the women of the mining areas threw themselves into it with the energy of despair. They were threatened with the loss of from 20% to 33% of those starvation wages on which they were already existing and they simply could not face this prospect.

The role which they played in the conduct of the strike could hardly be overestimated in importance. Last women's day was remarkable for the holding in the centre of the Midland coal field at Mansfield of a big delegate meeting—one of the most important recent developments of Communist work among women.

Three hundred women delegates from various organizations attended and after the position was discussed were given the task of preparing for the strike. When the strike actually

began in this and in all the other areas, led by the women of the labor party and the Communist Party, women took charge of certain defined and important tasks.

The raising of money for the chief activity in the non-mining areas, was not of such importance in the coal fields. The feeding of the striking men and the children in kitchens and centres—while for the most part were supported by the money spent by the Russian workers—was one of the chief women's activities.

Holding the men together by means of concerts and amusements was another. The most important activities, however, were the demonstrations and propaganda connected with all questions of relief.

In this matter the women of the Communist Party worked without ceasing to get all that was possible out of the authorities as relief. Cases were known in Fife and Nottinghamshire where women with tiny children walked as much as 20 miles over the hills to protest against the pitiful sums given out as relief. Such demonstrations were general in all districts. The organization of mass pickets where these were necessary was another important task of women. For this many women were arrested including about 10 Communist of whom one, Mrs. Cartwright, was forced to go to prison with her baby of a few months old in her arms.

Meetings For Women Held.

Meetings for women—for wives of strikers, were held regularly throughout the coal areas. In some cases these regular meetings held to explain the situation of the strike and to see that all the difficulties concerning relief, feeding, etc., were cleared up as far as possible, have crystallized into permanent forms, of Guilds of the miners' wives, to bring them into closer contact with the affairs of the trade union. All these activities grew out of and were sustained by the indomitable spirit of the great mass of the miners' wives. It was admitted by capitalist newspapers that without this spirit and determination which animated the women that the solidarity of the men would have been broken long before it was finally defeated.

The miners' wives of Great Britain in spite of their heroic fight are now suffering more intensely than ever before. The lessened wages of their men in many cases do not furnish enough for food alone. Their men in working the extra hour have to have food and bath prepared for them at hours which mean a 16 or 17 hour day for a woman who has one or more miners in her home and has also children at school. Unemployment is prevalent in every coal area. Yet the women are not showing that discouragement which has followed most strikes. They have not fallen into despair—and at this Women's Day the Communist Party which at the 8th of March, 1926, numbered barely 600 women is now 3,000 strong in female members—at least 80 per cent of whom are miners' wives.

Must Develop Solidarity.

Though the strike is over, the women of every country in the world should remember the wives of the British miners with messages of solidarity and encouragement in the hour of defeat. They have come through this great struggle with almost incredible courage and spirit. They have been defeated but only for a time—and they will fight again. The women of all lands must write not only to send messages of solidarity but whenever occasion offers to act in solidarity with their suffering sisters everywhere—not only in Britain, but in the mines of India, in the textile factories of China, in every land where the workers are ground down under capitalist imperialist oppression.

N. Y. TIMES—ORGAN OF BIG BUSINESS

Editor, Daily Worker:—May we ask you to settle a friendly controversy about the merits of the New York Times?

What is your opinion of the New York Times as a source of information for the general public? What also—is its capitalist and imperialist trend if any?—Matthew R. Rothberger, Los Angeles.

The New York Times is the best capitalist newspaper in the country. It carries good varied news, which it presents from a capitalist point of view. Its bias, too often veiled in sober and dispassionate-looking phrases, is implicit in every line.

Anti-Russian Slanders. There are innumerable illustrations of the Times's capitalist-imperialist bias. News from Russia, until the last two or three years ago when business men became interested in Russian trade and concessions, came as a rule from Riga, and expressed the most vile and ridiculous slanders against the Soviet Republic.

Chinese Sympathizer Fired.

A more timely illustration, perhaps, is the appointment of Frederick Moore, a rabid anti-Nationalist as China correspondent. T. F. Millard, who formerly held the job, and who was fairly sympathetic to a united bourgeois China was dropped for some mysterious reason as soon as the Nationalist movement assumed impressive proportions.

In the fight between the militant

workers and the labor fakers in the New York needle trades, the New York Times has consistently received its information from the reactionary labor fakers who are out to wreck the cloakmakers' and furriers' unions.

News Biased

These illustrations could be multiplied ad infinitum. The New York Times relentlessly injects its bias into every piece of news which goes into the paper—sometimes consciously, more often unconsciously. It does so because it is the organ of big business and intentionally or unintentionally expresses the big business point of view.

Check Up With Labor Paper

It is valuable, however, because of its wide-spread sources and its facilities for news-gathering. The reader who wants to know what's going on in the world should be careful to check up Times statements with the reports that appear in a working-class paper like the DAILY WORKER.—H. F.)

Robt. Weiner Must Die.

For his part in the Tombs escape plot last fall, in which a fatal battle was staged in the jail yard between convicts and guards, Robert Weiner, 25, must die in the electric chair.

After deliberating six hours a jury in Judge Mancuso's part of General Sessions yesterday found Weiner guilty of murder in the first degree. He will be sentenced next Thursday.

MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE

By NAT KAPLAN.
Wall Street's Confession of Faith

It was to be expected that Bruce Barton's discovery of Jesus as the prophet of profit would be followed by an extensive advertising campaign to sell the idea. And, as ever, the Wall Street wolves who adopt the garb of the gentle lamb of God have had difficulty in gathering within their fold a group of ecclesiastical press agents—as many as amasculated Augustan priests, as honest as Judas and as Christless as Mary Magdalene's pimp.

Thru the church advertising department of the International Advertising Association comes an expression of the substance of religious faith held in common by 100 reverend gentlemen, representing all the 57 or more garden varieties of christian doctrine, so notably travestied thruout the world—an expression that will please their masters because of the bland assurance with which it attempts to salve human suffering and questioning. An excerpt follows:

"Religion breaks down the wall or partition between class and peoples and fosters good will, because it lifts one hand to God and reaches the other to man. It makes the spirit of human brotherhood man's dominant social passion. It gives men a true standard of values. It shows that 'a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.'"

Metropolitan Note.

Significant is the nickname given the N. Y. Police Industrial Squad by one of the rank and file—"Picket-sluggers."

Religious Humility.

Take a glance at the controversy between the very Reverend Monsignor Father Belford, of Brooklyn, and the gentleman from Alabama, Senator Neff, duly recorded by the Brooklyn Tablet.

Said Neff, from the Senate floor: "I could squeeze his brains out between my thumb and forefinger."

Part of the reverend father's answer included this: "Why, we have bigger hogs right here on Long Island."

Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here

Even Josephine Josephus Daniels, ex-secretary of the navy, has joined the foes of imperialism with limitations. In his Raleigh News and Observer, Daniels says: "The purchase of an oil well in Mexico, not carry the right to a warship from Uncle Sam to control the government of that country. They (the imperialists) are determined that American investors in Latin-American countries shall dictate the policies of the United States with reference to those governments. They put their dollars above the lives of young Americans."

And the Detroit News asks and answers a pertinent question:

"Why complain if the canal our marines are guarding in Nicaragua is not yet built? The blue prints must be protected."

While the San Diego Union joins our party with this sage observation:

"Secretary Kellogg asks the colleges to do all they can to promote Latin-American friendship for America. But so few of the colleges are equipped with marines."

A Bourgeois Art.

The "movies"—what is their lure? A sign on Ocean avenue (near H), Brooklyn, announces as its bill:

Shameful Behavior.
An Hour Of Love.
The First Night.

Page Will Hays!

Labor Hath Its Rewards.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has joined the ranks of the working class. He is now employed as a feature writer by the Hearst papers. The doubts were concerning the authenticity of his authorship were dispelled when he recently invested in a Daily Mirror. Not even a tabloid reporter could do worse. The hard-working author receives \$700 a week for his column called "Now," vaguely similar to Arthur Brisbane's "Today."

Literary Note.

Denounce the tabloids as you will, yet this observation bears the weight of an axiom—none of them can hold a scandal to theatrical gossip sheets.

The Daily Symposium

Conducted by EGDAMELA

THE QUESTION.

Should the American people demand the withdrawal of our troops from China?

THE PLACE.

Mott and Pell streets, Chinatown.

THE ANSWERS.

Richard Hong, 1506 Broadway, restaurant employe: "Yes. American interests are well protected by the Nationalists. There is no reason why Americans should interfere in Chinese affairs. I have faith in the Kuomintang movement and believe that the Chinese people can take care of their country themselves."

Anthony Isoldi, 104 Bayard street, printer: "No. Why should we? We have Americans living there and they should be protected."

A Chinese student (who refused to reveal his name): "Yes. America should withdraw its troops. The people of China are in sympathy with the Nationalist movement. The only ones opposing it are the foreign business interests."

Mrs. Chu, 12 Catham Square, storekeeper: "The United States should leave China alone. Let the Chinese fight it out themselves. It is a civil war and should not concern other countries."

L. Chong, 51 Mott street, laundry worker: "Yes. The presence of American troops might provoke trouble. Nothing has occurred in China yet to warrant America's interference."

Letters From Our Readers

Times Change.

Editor, Daily Worker:—Times have only changed, it seems only like yesterday when speakers for the socialist party were jeered and booed on street corners where meetings were held—especially in some of the western cities and towns, where the large corporations control the municipal governments entirely.

In those days spies, police, gangsters, etc., were employed by those in power in breaking up meetings, arresting the speakers and persecuting radicals in general, but lo and behold the work done by these lackeys of the capitalists is now efficiently performed by adherents of the Second International, who have turned their backs against the class struggle and the co-operative commonwealth its final goal, and are showing their true colors by joining hands with the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L. and Wall Street in attempting to retard the work of the only true party of emancipation, the Workers (Communist) Party.—J. J. M., Brooklyn.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

American Economic Life

By WALLPROL.
COAL AND COTTON BULK OF PROFITS
WEAK PROPS FOR IMPERILLING BOSS
PROSPERITY BLAH ECONOMY IN U. S.

Iron, Steel and Autos Don't Know What to Do
Still Below Normal With Surplus Billions

The business prophets are kidding either themselves or the public. In view of the apparent chronic nature of professional American optimism, they may be doing both.

Right now they're pointing to the index of business activity as a sure sign that things are humming in America. They fail however to analyze the factors making for the return of business activity. Otherwise they would pipe down a bit on some of their more blatant blah. Let's take a look at the figures ourselves. The average of activity since 1919 is 100. Here's the table:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1926.	1927.	1927.
Pig iron prod.	96.4	94.6	96.5
Steel ingot prod.	96.9	94.0	98.2
Freight car load.	102.4	97.9	101.1
Elec. power prod.	103.7	102.8	
Bitum. coal prod.	123.3	114.4	*125.0
Automobile prod.	65.9	79.2	135.0
Cotton consumption	117.8	110.3	115.3
Wool consumption	94.0	88.1	
Boot and shoe prod.	100.0	95.7	
Zinc production	108.0	101.3	97.9
Combined index	103.0	100.2	*103.9

The first thing that's proved by this index is that business is picking up after the bad slump of December and January. The combined index shows 103.9, or 3.9 per cent better than the average for the post-war years.

But look at coal production, 25 per cent above normal. Look at cotton consumption, nearly 16 per cent above normal, representing in effect the misery of over-production which is pauperizing the southern cotton growers. And look at freight car loadings, slightly above normal because of the enormous coal tonnage being carried in anticipation of the strike.

Coal Production To Drop.

Does anybody imagine that either coal production or car loadings will be above normal after April 1, strike or no strike? Wallprol has pointed out before that whether there is a strike or not in April, the coal industry will be in a bad way with surplus stocks estimated at 80,000,000 tons flooding the market. In fact so far as coal production is concerned, things will be a good bit worse if there is no strike.

Look again at the chart. Notice pig iron, steel ingots, automobile production. In addition, steel trust bookings are still only 65 per cent of capacity, compared with 90 per cent last fall and shipments 83 per cent.

Wallprol is not predicting any decided slump in industrial activity this year. While there are plenty of factors which make a decline seem very probable, production may hold up, what with the stimulus of billions of dollars in surplus values crying for investment and thus stimulating activity. On the other hand, predictions of a continuance of 1928 conditions are plain bosh. The only thing that's certain is that sooner or later, and probably not many moons away, we're due for a frightful crash.

Gary Fighting Back At Steel Cartel by Threatening Wages

The American Steel Trust is genuinely frightened at the inroads on the domestic market made by the Steel Cartel of continental Europe. The French and German trust is now laying down steel at Atlantic and Gulf ports at quotations lower than Gary's cutoff had bid.

Worse than that, European competition is cutting in badly on the steel trust's export trade profits. It netted 2.32 a ton less last year than the year before although business increased 25 per cent to a total of \$100,000,000. Gary blames it all on the "relatively high cost of labor" although this will all be news in and around Pittsburgh to the low-paid steel workers. If the miners' union is broken in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, the steel workers' wages will follow the miners' to even lower depths.

Nearly 50,000 Auto Workers Are Jobless

The slump in Detroit can be seen at a glance here. In February, there were 223,000 reported on the payroll against 270,000 in February, 1926. Some 45,000 more workers looking for jobs in one city alone! A majority of the decline is in the Ford plants.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Wallprol has been pointing out without cease or letup that the burden of surplus values is lying heavily upon American economic life. Workers have been producing billions in recent years, and getting only a part of it in return. The owners of industry have found it impossible to consume their profits made by exploiting labor. What to do with the huge surplus, how to invest it, where to invest it? That's been the problem. Part of the solution has been in imperialism in Latin America and Asia.

Automobiles and building, it has been pointed out in this department, have taken up a good part of the slack since 1923. Repeated predictions of a saturation point in both industries have so far been disproved in fact and Annalist, the New York Times' sage financial weekly, says that there will be even more expansion in building.

Why? Because of these surplus values pressing for investment, in any thing at all, whether needed or not, just so there's some hope of a return on the investment. Continuing on the general theme of "easy money", i. e. the billions of uninvested funds, Annalist says:

"There appears to be no present sign of any early and forced balancing of the accounts which have been created in the last three or four years by the phenomenal abundance and cheapness of money—otherwise bank credit. It is possible to do much to patch up specific unsound situations. Yet there is perhaps some not easily specified foundation for thinking it probable that a considerable readjustment of this immense credit situation will be forced upon us in the not distant future."

Declining Prices Giving Cat Fits to Economic Wizards

Low prices, you would think, would be a boon to a country. But not under capitalism.

The portent that is making economists' tongues wag nowadays is the continuing decline in the price level, coupled with firmness in the volume of industrial activity. Last week for example, the index of commodity prices sank again. Wheat, cotton, textile, fuels, metals and building materials contributed to the reduction.

To the economists, the continued drop means over-production. It means that competition is depressing prices, like puffy breezes that run before the summer storm.

Normally it is considered that industrial activity is accompanied by an increase in the price level. The manufacturer estimates his goods will cost him so much to produce, but by the time they're ready for the market, prices have gone up, representing a clear margin of extra profit to him. He keeps on expanding, in the hope that the increasing prices will agreeably put more in his pocket than he had planned. And then when the whole machine is finally going top speed, there comes the crash. But the process in the last two years has been quite different, and the wise guys at Columbia and Harvard have not quit scratching their heads about it yet.

Small Farm Banks Forced to Wall by Continued Slump

This darned prosperity of ours has some funny quirks to it. Just glance if you want at the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board, which you can get by addressing the board at Washington, D. C. You will find that bank failures last year involved depositors of \$285,000,000, or an increase of \$110,000,000 over 1925. 956 banks went bust, against 612 the year previous.

The farm belt accounts for most of them. The board says that 12 states, all of them in the middle west and south, accounted for 80 per cent of the failures. Nearly two thirds of the failures were of banks with a capital of \$25,000 or less. More than half of them were located in towns of less than 1,000 population. The average bank that failed had a capital of 35,000 and deposits of \$300,000 against the average for all banks of \$116,000 and \$1,900,000 respectively. Two obvious morals can be drawn. It's the farmer who's getting it in the neck and it's the small bank that's being squeezed out by the big ones.