

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, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1927

Quake Refugees In West Japan Starving

Damaged Railroads Fail to Transport Food Enough

TOKIO, March 9.—Hundreds of refugees in the earthquake districts were facing starvation today, according to advices received here. Handicapped by a partly demoralized railroad system, the task of getting supplies and food to the affected areas is extremely difficult. Motor transportation to the stricken areas is impossible. A gale, accompanied by a drenching rain, was sweeping over the Sanin district today, bringing added suffering. Many of the makeshift shelters have been blown down. Conditions are said to be indescribable in the affected provinces. Rescue parties are digging into the smashed houses to get the bodies of the dead. The bodies are then piled in the streets and burned. Not Doctors Enough. The number of injured is overwhelming. Doctors and nurses are being rushed in from Kobe and Osaka and other centers, but they are not able to cope with the situation. Relief and supplies are being sent from all parts of Japan, but transportation is wholly inadequate. Coolies are being used to pack in food over the devastated highways. They are packing supplies as far as ten miles in this manner. Thousands Killed. Kyoto prefecture police today issued a statement of casualties in their district. The report said that 2,275 persons were killed in the temblor which rocked western Japan, that 4,107 were injured and that 88 were missing. The official report said that 5,934 houses had been destroyed in the district. More than 7,000 houses were destroyed in the four provinces which suffered the heaviest damage. About half of them were shaken to the earth by the force of the shock. The rest were destroyed by fire which raged subsequent to the quake. Thousand Die in One Town. The Province of Yoshu was particularly hard hit. At least 1,643 persons were killed in this territory, including the town of Mineyama, where 1,000 were killed. Thirty-five persons were killed in the Province of Nake. A close check (Continued on Page Two)

Einstein Is Sarcastic About Virginians Who Arrest For Relativity

BERLIN, March 9.—Professor Albert Einstein is a new cause for being prosecuted. The directors of the Virginia High School think so and have preferred charges against Professor James Carter of that school for blasphemy because he taught Einstein's theory of relativity. When informed of the impending trial of Carter, Einstein replied: "If this information is correct I can express only the most profound admiration for the arrogance of those heroes of Virginia because they believe God needs their strength for his defense."

CHURCH BODIES TRY TO CENSOR MUSIC, DRAMA

Bill Recommends State Control Department

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—The reading of the Jenks bill, providing censorship and state control of the stage, before the state legislature drew a large crowd here so that the hearing had to be transferred from the assembly parlor to the senate chamber. The bill, if passed, would choke all free expression on the dramatic and musical stage and would re-inaugurate an era of puritanism and blue laws. It provides for a division of dramatics in the state educational department which would review manuscripts of dramas, musical comedies and other productions. Strong opposition is carried on by producers and the Actors Equity Association. Large crowds of spectators came today to hear Elsie Ferguson speak against the bill. Others who oppose the bill include Arthur Hopkins, Arthur Richman, president of the American Dramatists' Society; Theresa Helburn, director of the Theatre Guild; Sidney Howard, of the Actors' League, and Charles K. Gilbert, of the Social Service Commission. Dr. John R. Straton, the Cotton Mather of the modern era, and other church members were to speak for the bill.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

Thieves' Treaty Rouses Many Anxieties

Recognition Of Bessarabian Steal Exposes England

MOSCOW, March 9.—The newspapers here expose editorially and by special articles the plot of England to create a bloc of Western European states, as most lately indicated in the sudden recognition by the fascist Italian government of the Bessarabian treaty. This treaty with Roumania, granting that country the old Russian province of Bessarabia, was filed with the League of Nations in October, 1920. It was soon after ratified by England and France. It requires the concurrence of Italy, the French Foreign office says of Japan also, in order to be recognized as official by the League. However, the Roumanian army was already occupying Bessarabia when the treaty was made, and has continued to do so, putting down with great severity and with abominable brutalities any workers' or peasants' movement that may be started. English Intrigue. The significance of Italy's ratification is seen by public opinion in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to be a further step of the capitalist imperialist nations in the encirclement of the Soviet Union by a chain of hostile semi-fascist states, bound together under the leadership of England, and supported, at least partially, by France and others. Recent publication of letters exchanged among whiteguard plotters in England and France, showing close relationships between members of the British cabinet and Czarist adventurers planning to break Anglo-Russian relations, and to raise a mercenary army to invade the U. S. S. R., tend to strengthen the feeling that England is back of the Italian recognition. What Did They Get? VIENNA, March 9.—Speculation here and in the Balkans over the recognition by Mussolini of the Bessarabian treaty turned on the probable price paid Italy, by Roumania and by England, and the probable results in international relations. It is felt here that France will not enjoy the hegemony over Roumania, and thru her, over the little entente, which it is felt has been promised Italy by the government of Bloody Marie. Diplomats familiar with the Balkan factors expect also great anxiety in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes as one reaction to the Italian decision. Serbia and Albania are in the line of march of Mussolini's imperial ambition, and with Roumania as a part of his force, located in their rear, Serbia, especially, is looking for closer alliances. She will find one in France, and perhaps will grow more friendly towards the U. S. S. R., according to the best opinion in Vienna.

DEPORTATION OF ITALIANS FLEAYED AS FASCIST HELP

U. S. Imperialistic Says Ex-Congressman

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 9.—Fascism and American imperialism came in for a severe drubbing at the hands of Ernest Lundeen, former congressman from Minneapolis, at an anti-Fascist meeting here. Attacking the practice of deporting anti-Fascists to Italy and leaving them to the tender mercies of Mussolini, Mr. Lundeen said, "A tremendous protest must be raised by the people of this country if the right of a political asylum is to be maintained. Deportation of Italian refugees is already under way, and it seems as if the department of justice is helping Mussolini in the persecution and the murder of his political enemies." Declaring that the occupation of Nicaragua by American marines is a symptom that the United States is going fascist, Mr. Lundeen declared that people should be allowed a referendum before war is declared. Committees were selected to draw up resolutions protesting against the deportation of Italians and against American imperialism.

Farmer-Labor Senator Gives Views on Presence Of British in Caribbean



Senator Henrik Shipstead

U. S. Imperialistic Says Ex-Congressman

WASHINGTON, March 9.—"The obvious effect is to strengthen the state department's position with the American people in such situations as that in Nicaragua. Why this British policy of helplessness toward the state department? Well, the British are playing a very deep game. If this game facilitates the state department's plans in situations which do not concern Great Britain, as in Nicaragua, Great Britain may conceivably expect the state department to favor British plans in other fields which do concern her—shall we say, for instance, in China? "Another consideration, doubtless, is that such United States' methods as those used in Nicaragua antagonize all Latin-America against this country, with damage to our friendly relations, political prestige and trade throughout the entire family of republics to the southward. What ever we lose in this respect is so much gain to Europe, including Great Britain. "Is it not natural for the British to make it as easy as possible for the state department to pursue a policy whereby they gain at our expense? "A Pretext," He Says. "As for Great Britain's claim that her nationals in Nicaragua might need a cruiser as a refuge, that evidently is the best pretext. The trouble in Nicaragua was an old story long before the 'Colombo' dispatch to Corinto was suggested. When the 'Colombo' finally was ordered thither, United States' marines already fully dominated the situation and were giving full protection to all foreign lives and property as well as citizens of the United States there. "Thus, the only genuine occasion for the presence of British forces in Nicaraguan waters would be the deliberate intention to defy the Monroe Doctrine, which is too silly a theory for serious consideration." Department's Answer. While no individual official of the state department would make any comment on Senator Shipstead's assertions, the division of current information (Continued on Page Two)

Senator Avers British Plot U. S. Ruin

Cruiser to Nicaragua Helps Spoil American Trade

WASHINGTON, March 9.—"Is Great Britain's dispatch of the cruiser 'Colombo' to Nicaraguan waters a threat against the Monroe Doctrine?" asks Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota. "Pooh!" he replies. "Great Britain disavows any such intention and undoubtedly disavows it sincerely. Nevertheless, the 'Colombo's' presence off Nicaragua gives the state department an excuse to plead that the United States must intervene in the new world's troubles or other powers will intervene to protect their own nationals, thus violating the Monroe Doctrine. "The obvious effect is to strengthen the state department's position with the American people in such situations as that in Nicaragua. Why this British policy of helplessness toward the state department? Well, the British are playing a very deep game. If this game facilitates the state department's plans in situations which do not concern Great Britain, as in Nicaragua, Great Britain may conceivably expect the state department to favor British plans in other fields which do concern her—shall we say, for instance, in China? "Another consideration, doubtless, is that such United States' methods as those used in Nicaragua antagonize all Latin-America against this country, with damage to our friendly relations, political prestige and trade throughout the entire family of republics to the southward. What ever we lose in this respect is so much gain to Europe, including Great Britain. "Is it not natural for the British to make it as easy as possible for the state department to pursue a policy whereby they gain at our expense? "A Pretext," He Says. "As for Great Britain's claim that her nationals in Nicaragua might need a cruiser as a refuge, that evidently is the best pretext. The trouble in Nicaragua was an old story long before the 'Colombo' dispatch to Corinto was suggested. When the 'Colombo' finally was ordered thither, United States' marines already fully dominated the situation and were giving full protection to all foreign lives and property as well as citizens of the United States there. "Thus, the only genuine occasion for the presence of British forces in Nicaraguan waters would be the deliberate intention to defy the Monroe Doctrine, which is too silly a theory for serious consideration." Department's Answer. While no individual official of the state department would make any comment on Senator Shipstead's assertions, the division of current information (Continued on Page Two)

Polish Workers Riot When Unemployed Are Lured by False "Ad"

WARSAW, March 9.—The unemployment problem in Poland was given an ironic twist recently when a typographical error in an advertisement caused an American firm to be besieged by a host of workers out of jobs. Ulen & Co., who are doing sewer construction work in the city of Czenstochau, advertised for forty workers. Through some error this appeared as 400. A riot broke out when only forty were employed, and the angry workers, who believed themselves to have been cheated by a trick of the bosses, did considerable damage in the office of the company. Police interfered, and the disturbance was quelled, but not before a number of the workers had been hurt.

NAVIES INCREASE AS NATIONS TALK OF ARMS PARLEY

Urge New Gas Method In Paris Speech

LONDON, March 9.—The British government will not stop construction of any of its warships already being built, W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, announced in Commons today. Construction on new ships, not yet begun, will be delayed a short time, he said, until the Geneva conference is out of the way. Only "Conversation". The foreign office stated today that no official invitation for a tripartite conference has been received but that there have been informal exchanges of views during the past month. The British would like to make the proposed conference informal and would prefer to refer to it as "conversations." It was pointed out that any such "conversations" must be limited due to the absence of France and Italy. Don't Expect Peace. While the British government, for diplomatic reasons is, willing to enter a tri-partite naval disarmament with the United States and Japan, the British press is skeptical of such a conference meeting with great success. Washington dispatches telling of President Coolidge's hopes for a conformation of the state department (Continued on Page Three)

U. S. Oil Men in Mexico Discuss Obeying Law

Tellez Blames Knights Of Columbus For Friction

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—Reliable sources are quoted here to the effect that new negotiations are going on between the law breaking American oil companies and the government. It is not known at what stage the conversations are at present, but hope is expressed that the Doheay, Sinclair, Mellon interests which still lead a small group of oil men, nearly all Americans, to defy the Mexican constitution and refuse payment of taxes, will finally yield on essential points. Former President Obregon is supposed to be taking part in the discussions, which are very secret. Obregon Snubs King. Obregon today declined to accept a decoration of the Royal Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus from King Victor Emanuel of Italy. He based his refusal on the ground that it would be inconsistent for the head of the Mexican democratic revolution to accept an insignia from a fascist government which is inspired by ideals contrary to the principles of the Mexican revolution. General Obregon said he believed it was because he had occupied the position of revolutionary president which moved Italy's king to present the decoration, and for that reason he must refuse to accept. His refusal was contained in a letter written to the foreign office. Tellez Blames Knights. The ambassador to the United States, Manuel C. Tellez, in a public statement declared he would probably return to the United States, and said that the recent mysterious note of the U. S. department of state to the Mexican government was not of as much importance as the public thought. He said, however, that there were difficulties made for the Mexican embassy by the Knights of Columbus and the Archbishop of Baltimore, and by certain senators in Washington. Discussing these attacks, Tellez said: "I have been charged with many things. Baseless charges have been hurled about that we have been trying to influence Senator Borah with money. Is there anything more absurd? "Another absurd charge that we are trying to buy the influence of the New York World has been made. How much money would the government have to have for such fantastic schemes?"

NEW YORK CITY'S WORKERS GATHER TO HONOR MEMORY OF RUTHENBERG

Thousands of workers filled Carnegie Hall, Central Opera House and overflowed to other halls nearby, to pay their last respects last night to the memory of our beloved comrade, C. E. Ruthenberg, before his ashes are borne across the seas to be laid beside the other revolutionary leaders of our day, in Moscow. Marked with the inscription "Our Leader, Comrade Ruthenberg, Central Executive Committee Workers (Communist) Party, July 9, 1882-March 2, 1927," an urn containing Ruthenberg's ashes lay in a bronze case in the main auditorium of Manhattan Lyceum all day yesterday, guarded continually by a corps of devoted workers who were on duty from the time the funeral procession arrived on Tuesday night until the special guard wearing red shirts, with black arm bands, conducted the ashes to the halls for last night's final ceremonies. In spite of the fact that many of these workers had to go to their shops yesterday morning, they stood all night watching the ashes to which many thousands of their fellow-workers came to bring flowers and a last word of tribute and respect. At certain times during the long vigil, the guard of honor consisted of four members of the Kuomintang; and there was also a Negro worker who shared this watch with them. To many mourners this seemed truly symbolic of Comrade Ruthenberg's life struggle which had been in behalf of all workers of all nationalities. The guard during part of the day yesterday, was formed of members of (Continued on Page Two)

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY. THE United States government is willing to help Nicaragua and no doubt the people of Nicaragua will feel as happy over the prospect of such assistance as a Chinese worker would over the promised aid of one of Chang Tso-Lin's headmen. Imperialist payers have always shown striking consideration for subject peoples. They are willing to protect them from other imperialists and save them—from themselves. They only stop short at getting off their backs.

MR. FREDERICK MOORE, special Times correspondent in China, is out for the lying championship of the world. Not many weeks ago we predicted that the high priced liars would soon be mobilized for the cru-

Increased Prosperity For the Big Business Man Shows in Income

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Swelled by the record prosperity of corporations last year, March income tax payments will total about \$575,000,000, it was estimated today. The treasury conceded today that on official estimates collections would be in excess of \$550,000,000, but declined to fix a definite figure.

Organize the Traction Workers!

ARTICLE II. EXPLOITATION — HOW IT WORKS

By ROBERT MITCHELL. The tragic picture thus far presented illustrating the exploitation of the traction workers is by no means exaggerated. Nor should it be supposed that the examples of the various occupations chosen are unrepresentative of the whole picture. In fact the conditions under which many of the other grades of workers are employed is even worse than that of the workers already mentioned. Exploited Spaniards. The men, for instance, who are employed in the power houses which generate the electricity for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company have even a more fearful lot. They are almost entirely foreign-born, usually Spaniards. Their miserably low wages and long hours afford

them neither the opportunity nor the inclination to learn the language and ways of the country. In many cases they are employed in broken shifts at irregular hours and at least half of them during the night. Partly because of these facts but mostly because of the pressure of economic need, they herd themselves together in one section of the city, usually in one block, often several stories on one floor of an apartment house, overcrowded against all rules of health and in obvious violation of the tenement laws. Floating Dead Bodies. Their occupation is of the most unsanitary character. The power houses are built on the banks of the Hudson and East Rivers. To cool the generating machinery and for other processes, the method is utilized of letting the river waters into

the power houses. The men are often compelled by the peculiar nature of their work, to wade waist-deep in water, laded with refuse and the bodies of dead animals. The fearful heat and suffocation of their disease laden quarters make the tasks of the men quite unbearable, especially during the summer months. Another example may be chosen: the platform men. The task of these workers is to help open and shut train doors, usually during the rush hours. Herd Human Droves. They help to direct, herd off, or herd together, as the case may be, the inevitable human mass surging from east to west, west to east, north to south, south to north—the hopeless, monotonous mass refrain of transit congestion. Transit con-

DELEGATES FROM SUBJECT NATIONS AT BRUSSELS PLANNED FREEDOM

The article printed below is part of a series written by the delegate of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League to the Brussels Congress Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism. The congress was made up of delegates from anti-imperialist organizations, peace societies and labor unions in the European, American and other imperialist nations, from labor bodies and nationalist organizations in the colonial countries, and from subjugated races even in countries with full sovereignty. Important resolutions were passed, for the practical carrying on of the work of freeing conquered peoples from their slavery. A survey of the work of the congress and the personalities attending, which have made it one of the great events of this era, will be found in these articles.

By MANUEL GOMEZ. BRUSSELS, Feb. 11 (By mail, delayed).—The long-hoped-for and long-dreaded coming together of oppressed peoples with workers of the oppressing nations has become a world-wide reality. Upwards of 180 delegates—white, yellow, black and brown—from no less than 40 different countries, make up the first world congress against imperialism, which opened its sessions here last night in the Egmont Palace. The overwhelming majority of the delegates come from colonial and semi-colonial countries. Some have left the field of battle to be present here. Invited Crowds. Altho admission was strictly by invitation, the great hall of the palace was crowded with spectators as S. O. Davies, of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, rose to call the congress to order. In the seats reserved for delegates the yellow race was especially in evidence, the impressive Chinese delegation of 30 being flanked on either side by the delegation from Korea and from French Indo-China. Behind them were the delegates from the Dutch East Indies, Persia, the Riff, Holland, Germany and France. Across the aisle were the representatives from India, Egypt, Senegal, South Africa, Latin America, Great Britain, France and the United States. Barbusse Greets Fighters. After a brief welcome by Dr. Martens of the Belgium Chamber of Deputies, Henry Barbusse took the (Continued on Page Three)

RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL MEETINGS

PHILADELPHIA Friday, March 11, 8 P. M. Labor Institute PITTSBURGH Saturday, March 12, 8:00 P. M. Labor Lyceum, Miller St. YOUNGSTOWN Sunday, March 13, 8 P. M. Workers' Hall, 369 E. Federal St. BUFFALO Sunday, March 13, afternoon Elmwood Music Hall WASHINGTON Monday, March 14 Typographical Union NEW HAVEN, March 12 LOS ANGELES, March 13 ST. PAUL, March 13, Eve. MINNEAPOLIS, March 13, Aft'n. DULUTH, March 14 SUPERIOR, March 15

Mme. Borodin In Chang's Jail Is Report

Soviet Union Protests Act of Seizing Steamer

SHANGHAI, March 9. — General Chang Tsung-chang has wired Chang Tso-lin for instructions as to treatment of Mme. Borodin, wife of Jacob Borodin, adviser to the Nationalist government, according to reports here.

Mme. Borodin is reported to have been captured when Chang Tsung-chang's troops, in gross violation of international law, boarded a steamer flying the flag of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and carrying among general passengers, several persons friendly to the people's government of China.

There is a report that all of these were immediately executed by Chang Tsung-chang's men, with the exception of the woman identified as Mme. Borodin, and that she is held a close prisoner, at Tsinan.

The government of the U. S. S. R., in a note from the embassy at Peking, has filed a protest with the Peking government and with General Chang Tso-lin who dominates it, against the seizure of the steamer, Pamiat Lenina, on which Mme. Borodin is said to have been captured.

Triple Attack.

The militarist defenders of Shanghai fear General Chang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Nationalist forces, will lead an attack on the center of the northern line, making a drive toward Pengpu, via An-ki to cut the Tsingpu railroad. They expect General Ho Ying-ching will lead the Nationalist east wing in an attack toward Soochow, via Hangchow and Yiching, and his objective will be the Shanghai-Nanking railroad. General Yang Sun-tai can lead the west wing of the Cantonese from Hupen towards Anwei, and his objective will be the Lunghai railroad.

General An Kuo-chun, field commander of the northern forces, is calling for reinforcements to rush to all positions by the three railroads. Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Shuan-fang have jointly appointed General Pi Shu-chen, Chang's principal lieutenant, to succeed General Li Pao-chang, whose wholesale executions so aroused the Shanghai inhabitants during the general strike, as defense commissioner of Shanghai. This indicates that Chang is supplanting Sun's subordinates with men of his own choosing.

Use English Ships.

Shantung soldiers wearing mufti boarded a steam launch belonging to the China Merchant Company which was moored in the vicinity of the Garden Bridge in the international settlement, intimidated the crew with pistols and took the launch to the Kiangnan arsenal.

Another batch of northern soldiery boarded and commandeered the British steamer Wusung near Hankow, but a British destroyer intercepted the vessel, bluejackets boarded it and took it to Hankow.

Chang's police last night raided the Commercial Press, China's most important printing plant in the Chapel district.

Quake Refugees In Japan Are Starving

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of the injured in this province has not yet been made.

Approximately 3,000 were killed and injured in the Province of Takano. Most of the casualties in this province, reports said, came under the heading of "injured."

Six persons were killed in the Province of Kumano; few were injured.

Property damage will reach a staggering total.

No official estimate is available, but it will reach into the millions.

Meanwhile all of Japan is concentrating on aiding refugees, many of whom are in a sorry plight.

Quake Knows No Rank.

PARIS, March 9.—Colonel Van Bense-laer V. King, well known in New York and Paris society, was killed at Kobe, Japan, Tuesday in the earthquake, according to a private dispatch reaching Paris tonight.

King, who was in charge of the American rail traffic in France during the war, and was a member of the Armistice Commission, was traveling in Japan.

Scientists of the Soviet Union Express Solidarity with White Russian Masses

(Continued from Page One)

MOSCOW, February 14th. (By Mail)—The scientists' congress of the Soviet Union adopted the following appeal to the scientists of the whole world, in its concluding session:

The second scientists congress of the Soviet Union which represents 14,000 scientists, academy members, professors, college teachers, members of scientific investigation institutes, etc. of Moscow, Leningrad, Kov, Kiev, Odessa, Tashkent etc., raises its indignant protest against the national suppression by the Polish government.

The congress expresses its confidence, that the development and the enthusiasm of the White Russian toiling masses cannot be crushed by any repressions, and appeals to the scientists of the whole world to join in this protest against the persecution of that section of the White Russian Soviet Republic, which freely develops and strengthens its fraternal alliance with the Socialist Soviet Republics.

Republicans Fight 48-Hour Bill For Women

The New York State Women's Republican Club is warring against the 48-hour bill for women now pending at Albany.

At a meeting held at the Hotel Plaza Tuesday, the club adopted a resolution opposing the bill.

Woman Brutally Murdered

Police today were investigating the death of a young woman whose body was found under the crib work of a Harlem River bridge, with a deep knife wound in the back of the neck.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Old prospectors are in variance concerning the strike, but all agree that it is the richest gold rock ever uncovered in Nevada.

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

sade to save China from the Chinese. It looked for a while as if the lads were falling down on the job, but we advised patience. The hour has struck. Mr. Moore is busy telling us that red is yellow and vice versa. Every time a militarist general joins the Nationalists we are informed that the northern war lords are strengthened as a result. The Nationalists are suffering daily defeats and their ultimate annihilation is predicted with monotonous regularity. If the Nationalists did not persist in forging ahead Mr. Moore might be a good prophet.

Hear! Hear! Movie folks must be as pure as a thousand dollar bill or they must quit the movies. So saith Cecil de Mille, moving picture magnate. (or is it magrot). Incidentally Cecil got his bald head on the front page. No wonder. Florenz Ziegfeld monopolized the front page of Chicago papers last year when he announced that his chorus girls would wear reasonably large fish leaves in the future. Of course they continued to appear on the stage in normal dress, but the novelty of the announcement was real news and Florenz got his publicity.

UNCLE SAM is a thrifty proposition. Gen. H. M. Lords of the budget is out with a pruning hook. The flunkey who brushes the general's coat or rather the fellow who waves a brush in the immediate vicinity of the general will never again consign his nose to the nearest cuspidor and articulate an obsequious "thank you" because there is no provision in the general's budget for tipping. Methings (as John L. Lewis would say) that Uncle Sam's two little speers in Nicaragua and China would keep an army of bootblacks and porters busy for many moons.

BY "YELLOW DOG" COURT TO STATE CONTRACT BOONE CO. LOWERS PAY

BLAIN, W. Va.—The Boone Coal Corporation makes its men sign a "yellow dog contract" before they can work in its Spruce Fork mine for the wage of 47 to 53 cents per ton—well below the union scale, but all this outfit pays. The contract states that the employee applies for work on the following terms:

I hereby apply to Boone County Coal Corporation for employment at its mines situated on the Spruce Fork of Coal River in Logan and Boone Counties, West Virginia, upon the following terms:

Strictly Non-Union.

(1) I understand that the company is operating "non-union" and that it is to continue to operate non-union while I am in its employ.

(2) I am not now a member of the United Mine Workers of America, the I. W. W., or any other organization of mine workers, and will not, while I am in the employ of this company, join or affiliate with any such mine labor organization.

(3) If at any time while in the employ of the company I want to become a member of or affiliated with any such organization, I agree to withdraw from its employment, after giving it three days' notice thereof, and to leave the company house which I may be occupying or using.

(4) I will not make any effort while in the employ of the company or upon its property to unionize its employes or interfere in any way with their working for the company.

(5) I agree to accept the scale of wages which the company is paying at this time for similar work, which is satisfactory to me.

Worker Must Swear Not To Join Union

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome, and central figure in a series of oil scandals that involve high officials of the Government suffered a serious blow today in his trial for contempt.

Justice H. Hitz, of the District Supreme Court, ruled today that the question of pertinency in the questions which Sinclair refused to answer before the Senate Oil Committee, was a question of law for the court and not a point of fact for the jury.

Day of Argument.

The entire day had been given to argument on the point, the defense contending that the jury should decide the materiality of the questions.

The jury has now only to deliberate upon the facts of the case which are admitted by both sides.

The defense had centered its whole effort upon an attempt to place the issue of relevancy before the jurors.

Would Save Fall.

Sinclair is on trial for refusal to answer seven questions propounded by the Senate Oil Investigating Committee in March 1924, relating to the leasing negotiations with former secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall in 1922.

In concluding the prosecution's case, District Attorney Peyton Gordon was blocked in his fourth attempt to place before the jury the story behind the questions of the senate investigators.

The government's trial record included only the admitted facts in the case, namely that Sinclair declined to answer certain questions.

Defense Fights Hard to Leave It To Jury

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New York Workers Honor the Memory of C. E. Ruthenberg

(Continued from Page One)

the Young Pioneers, in their uniforms of red and white.

The masses of beautiful flowers, most of them red roses and carnations, were taken with the funeral urn to Carnegie Hall and Central Opera House where once again they surrounded the ashes as they rested on a crimson velvet bier.

These floral tributes had been sent by Hungarian Workmen's Sick and Benevolent Association, UJ Elore; Daily Worker and UJ Elore technical staff; Functionaries of the Workers Party; Arbeiter Bund from Manhattan and Bronx; Cap and Millinery section of the Trade Union Educational League; Joint Board of the Furriers' Union; Society for Technical Aid to U. S. S. R.; Furriers Shop Chairmen's Committee; Jewish Workers University; Workers (Communist) Party District No. 2; Downtown Jewish Workers' Club; Workmen's Circle, Branch 637; Hungarian Workers' Home Society; two from Kuo Ming Tang; Progressive Group of Carpenters; Novy Mir and Russian Party Members; Ukrainian Daily News; Freiheit Gesang Verein; United Council of Working Class Housewives; Young Workers' League, District 2; Window Cleaners' Union; Hungarian section Workers Party; the Communist Party of Italy, and the Italian section of the Workers Party; Ukrainian Labor Club; Workmen's Circle, German section; Polish branch of the I. L. D.; International Labor Defense; International Labor Aid; Ukrainian Labor Home; Jewish Daily Freiheit; Jewish Fraction of the Workers Party; Jewish Workers Musical Alliance; United Workers' Co-operative Association; The Daily Worker and the Kuomintang.

Both Memorial Meetings began last night with the singing of the Russian revolutionary funeral march, while thousands stood silently and sorrowfully at attention.

The speakers at these meetings included William Z. Foster, Jay Lovestone, Max Bedacht, William F. Dunne, William W. Weinstein, M. J. Olgin, Ben Gitlow, B. Lifshitz, Sam Don, J. J. Ballam, J. Louis Engdahl, A. Wagenknecht, J. Stachel, Alexander Trachtenberg and Bertram D. Wolfe.

Meetings in Connecticut.

In Connecticut, meetings will be held in:

New Haven, Saturday, March 12. Speaker H. M. Wicks.

Hartford, Sunday, March 13. Speaker M. Markoff.

Bridgeport, Sunday afternoon, March 13. Speaker M. Markoff.

Stamford, Sunday evening, March 13. Speaker M. Markoff.

The Young Workers League speakers at these meetings will be P. Horwitz at New Haven, Bridgeport and Hartford; and Jack Rosen at Stamford.

Meetings in Buffalo District.

The following Ruthenberg Memorial meetings have been arranged in District Four, the Buffalo, N. Y. district.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13th, 8 P. M., at the Elmwood Music Hall. Max Bedacht and Herbert Benjamin will speak, also a very good musical program.

Rochester, N. Y., Friday, March 11. Utica, N. Y., March 14th. Schenectady, N. Y., March 15th. Albany, N. Y., March 16th. Troy, N. Y., March 17th. Binghamton, N. Y., March 18th. Jamestown, N. Y., March 19th. Ithaca, N. Y., March 19th. Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 20th. Comrade Herbert Benjamin, District Organizer of District Four, will speak at all of the above meetings.

Meetings in New Jersey.

Paterson, Thursday, March 10, 7:30 p. m. Carpenters' Hall, Van Houten St. John J. Ballam and others.

Passaic, Sunday, March 13, Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Bertram D. Wolfe and others. Musical program.

Newark, Friday, March 18, A. Markoff. Montgomery Hall.

Many More Meetings

The memorial meeting in Boston is arranged for Thursday, March 10, at 8 p. m., at Seaside Auditorium.

On Friday, March 11, at 8 p. m. in the Labor Institute, the workers of Philadelphia will assemble.

In Youngstown, Ohio, the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a memorial meeting for Comrade Ruthenberg on Sunday, March 13th at 8 p. m. at 369 East Federal St., Workers Hall. A memorial meeting will be held in Washington, D. C. on Monday, March 14, 8 P. M., in Typographical Temple, 423 G Street, N. W. Pittsburgh Arranging

The meeting in Pittsburgh will be on March 12 at Labor Lyceum, at 8 o'clock. In Los Angeles the memorial meeting will be on the afternoon of the thirteenth, and St. Paul's in the evening of the same day. In Duluth there will be a memorial meeting on March 14, and in Superior on March 15.

Milwaukee Memorial Sunday.

MILWAUKEE.—The Workers (Communist) Party of Milwaukee and its environs has arranged its Ruthenberg Memorial meeting for Sunday, March 13, in the Miller Hall, 802 State St.

Well-Attended Memorial in Grand Rapids, Mich.—The

AGITATION for freedom is sweeping through Asia. I suppose you know who is responsible! None other than the government of the Soviet Union. Before the Soviet Union was dreamed of there were revolts and murmurings among oppressed peoples and in those distant days the imperialists found some convenient scape goat. The imperialists favor simple reasons, reasons that don't impose a serious strain on the interior of the human cranium. At the rate rebellion is progressing in Asia it looks as if the imperialists might have more excuses than subjects in a few more decades.

BY "YELLOW DOG" COURT TO STATE CONTRACT BOONE CO. LOWERS PAY

BLAIN, W. Va.—The Boone Coal Corporation makes its men sign a "yellow dog contract" before they can work in its Spruce Fork mine for the wage of 47 to 53 cents per ton—well below the union scale, but all this outfit pays. The contract states that the employee applies for work on the following terms:

I hereby apply to Boone County Coal Corporation for employment at its mines situated on the Spruce Fork of Coal River in Logan and Boone Counties, West Virginia, upon the following terms:

Strictly Non-Union.

(1) I understand that the company is operating "non-union" and that it is to continue to operate non-union while I am in its employ.

(2) I am not now a member of the United Mine Workers of America, the I. W. W., or any other organization of mine workers, and will not, while I am in the employ of this company, join or affiliate with any such mine labor organization.

(3) If at any time while in the employ of the company I want to become a member of or affiliated with any such organization, I agree to withdraw from its employment, after giving it three days' notice thereof, and to leave the company house which I may be occupying or using.

(4) I will not make any effort while in the employ of the company or upon its property to unionize its employes or interfere in any way with their working for the company.

(5) I agree to accept the scale of wages which the company is paying at this time for similar work, which is satisfactory to me.

Defense Fights Hard to Leave It To Jury

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Harry F. Sinclair, lessee of Teapot Dome, and central figure in a series of oil scandals that involve high officials of the Government suffered a serious blow today in his trial for contempt.

Justice H. Hitz, of the District Supreme Court, ruled today that the question of pertinency in the questions which Sinclair refused to answer before the Senate Oil Committee, was a question of law for the court and not a point of fact for the jury.

Day of Argument.

The entire day had been given to argument on the point, the defense contending that the jury should decide the materiality of the questions.

The jury has now only to deliberate upon the facts of the case which are admitted by both sides.

The defense had centered its whole effort upon an attempt to place the issue of relevancy before the jurors.

Would Save Fall.

Sinclair is on trial for refusal to answer seven questions propounded by the Senate Oil Investigating Committee in March 1924, relating to the leasing negotiations with former secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall in 1922.

In concluding the prosecution's case, District Attorney Peyton Gordon was blocked in his fourth attempt to place before the jury the story behind the questions of the senate investigators.

The government's trial record included only the admitted facts in the case, namely that Sinclair declined to answer certain questions.

Republicans Fight 48-Hour Bill For Women

The New York State Women's Republican Club is warring against the 48-hour bill for women now pending at Albany.

At a meeting held at the Hotel Plaza Tuesday, the club adopted a resolution opposing the bill.

Woman Brutally Murdered

Police today were investigating the death of a young woman whose body was found under the crib work of a Harlem River bridge, with a deep knife wound in the back of the neck.

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(Continued from Page One)

The Executive Committee of the International Red Aid, headquarters in Moscow, has just cabled the Central Committee of the International Labor Defense, Chicago, and conveys its grief on the loss of Ruthenberg. "His work in behalf of the victims of capitalist terrorism, and for class justice will be remembered as an example to all loyal members of the working class," says the cablegram.

well attended Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting held in this city demonstrated conclusively that the class-conscious workers of Grand Rapids loved and appreciated Comrade Ruthenberg as a great leader of the working class.

The main speaker was R. Baker, the district organizer of the Workers Party, NYC. A Harken of the Young Pioneers and Arnold Ziegler of the Young Workers' League, both of this city, spoke in behalf of their respective organizations. Members of three Young Pioneer groups led in the singing of songs.

The spirit of the evening indicated a determination on the part of everyone to carry on in the struggle with more energy and devotion than ever before. New members were taken in.

La Follette Man Writes.

ROBERT J. HOFFMAN, Secretary of Buffalo La Follette Committee in 1924 campaign states: "Death erases all differences of opinion and makes possible a true estimate of our contemporaries. Since the passing of Eugene V. Debs, C. E. Ruthenberg was the outstanding militant leader of the forces of America working for the dawn of a better day. Regardless of differences over tactics it is a matter of record that nobody could question the ability or sincerity of the late Communist leader. Just as Americans of today honor and remember the outstanding abolitionists of yesterday—Phillips, Garrison, Lovejoy, John Brown and Lincoln; so in a day that is yet to dawn Americans will pay homage to the memory of such militants of our day as Debs, John Reed and C. E. Ruthenberg. Individuals die but movements survive and ideas of human betterment eventually triumph."

Hat Workers Feel Blow.

MILLINERY WORKERS. Sewell Hat Shop, resolve: "The death of Charles E. Ruthenberg is a severe blow to the labor movement. Ruthenberg was a wise and courageous leader, who never wavered in his fight against the exploiters of labor. Ruthenberg's death grieves us, but it will not check us in our fight for the emancipation of the working class. We will close our ranks and continue the struggle."

Letts Invited.

The Letts Educational Society of New York, in regular meeting, invites all the Letts of New York to come to the memorial meeting and promises a speaker in Letts for them. It also sends, through O. Preen, chairman, the following message: "The membership meeting of Letts Educational Society of New York assembled at March 5th expressed great grief and condolence on the death of C. E. Ruthenberg. Together with all members of Workers (Communist) Party of America and all the workers in revolutionary movement we mourn the loss of this fighter in the ranks of our forces. "Memories of C. E. Ruthenberg must be honored by the widest consolidation of workers in every line of their class struggle as advised and directed by Communist International."

Workers' School Holiday.

The Workers' School, New York, of which Ruthenberg was a former instructor, declares a holiday on Wednesday, March 9th, the date of the memorial meeting. The Students Council of this school expresses its grief, and has dedicated an issue of The Student Worker, its official

Sen. Shipted Says British Plot Ruin of U. S. Capitalism

(Continued from Page One)

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"At the outset the British government left the Nicaraguan situation exclusively to the United States, presumably because it considered the latter protecting everybody and British nationals then were not particularly insistent. Later, British residents began demanding protection under their own flag, with increasing urgency. On Feb. 15, the British charge d'affaires at Managua asked President Diaz of Nicaragua for guarantees. The United States gave assurances of protection, but avoided the word 'guarantees' as implying indemnification in event of losses.

Ambassador's Statement.

"Subsequently, Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador to the United States, informed the state department the British contemplated sending a cruiser. Then, that they had reluctantly decided to send it. He emphasized that no landing was intended, but that the cruiser was intended simply for rescue purposes in the event of danger."

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DELEGATES FROM SUBJECT NATIONS AT BRUSSELS PLANNED FREEDOM

(Continued from Page One)

floor amid a tremendous outburst of applause.

"In extending a fraternal salute," began the famous French author, "to all those who have come here from the far corners of the earth, representing uncounted multitudes of human beings, I say to you: you are not men who come here only to fraternize with each other, to clasp hands; you are also fighters who come to organize for struggle. You are going to carry forward in the world the old cry of freedom, the cry of emancipation of all races, peoples and classes of the oppressed."

Fight Imperialism.

Barbasse, who left his sick-bed to attend this congress, was applauded tumultuously through his long speech. He dwelt with particular emphasis upon the heroic struggle of the Chinese people against imperialism. The Chinese situation, indeed, sets the keynote for the entire congress. Telegrams of greeting were read from Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, from the central committee of the Kuo Min Tang party and from the Chinese revolutionary armies. Liao, the delegate of the Kuo Min Tang, then rose to speak.

Till Victory Comes.

Liao affirmed the determination of the Chinese people to fight until complete victory is won.

"The overthrow of imperialism," he declared, "is a task to which all oppressed groups must set themselves. The significance of this congress is that it brings us together, enables us to pave the way for fruitful collaboration against our common enemy. I am especially glad to see represented here organizations of workers in the imperialist countries. If the workers are content to serve the aims of imperialism they will unconsciously play into the hands of their own oppressors, for it is not the workers who rule in the imperialist countries but the enemies of the workers."

Protest Helps Chinese.

"I want to thank the European working class," he went on, "for their magnificent campaigns of protest on behalf of the Chinese people. I thank especially the workers of England and of Australia, and also the nationalist movement of India for its stand against the use of Indian troops in China. Lastly, I want to pay homage to the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia, which has shown itself the true friend of oppressed peoples throughout the world."

Oppressed Asia Speaks.

Other speakers included Jawahar Lal Nehru, representing the Indian National Congress; Sen Katayama, the famous Japanese revolutionist; Kin Fa Lin, of Korea; Carlos Quijano, representing the Revolutionary Nationalist Party of Venezuela, South America; and A. Fenner Brockway, secretary of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain.

Brockway Promises New Policy.

Brockway, who spoke last, expressed discontent with the colonial policy of Great Britain during the

Progressive Bills Killed By New York State Legislature

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—The Sidney bill, which would have permitted physicians to impart birth control information to married persons, was killed today by the codes committee of the assembly. This is the fourth year that this bill is suffering defeat in the legislature.

The Hackenbush bill, which would have prevented injunctions in labor disputes, without a hearing, was also defeated by the committee.

The same happened to the Hofstadter bill designed to permit women to serve on juries. Other bills pertaining to the same nature were also killed by the Assembly Judiciary Committee earlier during the day.

Navies Increase As Nations Talk "Peace"

(Continued on Page Three)

ference with Japan and Great Britain did not attract a great deal of attention in the newspapers today.

Lay Blame on France.

The Chronicle, liberal organ, was the only newspaper to comment editorially. This paper points out that France and Italy did not accept the five power conference proposal and adds that "it is evident that an agreement tying down Great Britain to naval restrictions which are not accepted by her nearest neighbors will not be possible." The Chronicle suggests that the way out of the difficulty would be for Great Britain to agree to limitation on condition that the restrictions would not be binding if any European power took advantage of the agreement to build in competition with Great Britain.

Only In Pacific.

In official circles it was stated that the British government might suggest that tri-partite conference be held to apply only to the Pacific, in view of the United States, Japan, and British interests there. In such an agreement, however, there would probably be some difficulty as Japan might be expected to ask that her ratio of Pacific ships be greater than that of Great Britain and the United States because her interests are almost entirely in the Pacific.

Gas Technique Improves.

Paris, March 9.—Andre Michelin, great manufacturer, in a lecture to the union of commerce and industry yesterday, detailed the possibilities of poison gas in the coming war. He proposed a league for the annihilation of any country which attempts to destroy Paris. Said Michelin: "Chemical warfare research has made vast strides since the armistice, and the technique in the next conflict will make possible the asphyxiation of a city the size of Paris. Therefore, we must prepare and prepare with all our force, to combat the terrible prospect."

To Spread Death.

"I strongly urge the government to enter into immediate negotiations with as many nations as can be interested to the end that all may be brought into an ironbound treaty to act together should a frightful attack be made on one of our cities in the next war."

"I suggest that in the event a nation makes an asphyxiating gas attack upon Paris or some other city, the nations party to the agreement assemble all available bombing planes at a given point the next day and spread ruin over the territory of the country making the attack."

Will Elevate Guns.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Although the state department has unofficially announced that it is inciting England and Japan to discuss the limitation of naval armaments, the navy department goes ahead with its plans to increase the range of the heavy batteries on thirteen of the United States' eighteen first line battleships.

Defy Baldwin.

In order to do this, the failure of the senate to pass the naval deficiency bill, setting aside \$920,000 specifically for the raising of the muzzles of guns on American battleships will have to be overcome by taking the money from other sources.

The navy department is also aware that Ambassador Houghton is instructed to negotiate with the British government over Premier Baldwin's note of protest against the increasing of the range of American naval guns. This note was sent several months ago, but was only made public today.

\$100,000 Worth Of Opium Is Seized

BALTIMORE, Md., March 9.—Opium worth \$100,000 at bootleg prices was seized by agents of the federal narcotic squad today when they arrested Edward Paria and George Howson, officers of the American ship Coastal at Camden, and captured opium on the vessel.

The opium was in bags and weighed 10 pounds.

Union Men to Patronize Union Barber Shops

BUTTE, Mont., (FP).—Union men patronizing non-union barber shops in Butte will have their names published, according to the plan of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council.

UNCLE SAM--THE PIRATE OF 1927



Read! Ruthenberg's Books



RUTHENBERG

A COMMUNIST TRIAL. Extracts from the testimony of C. E. Ruthenberg at his trial for violation of the Syndicalist Law in 1919. This book contains the speech delivered by C. E. Ruthenberg and is considered the most revolutionary challenge made in a court in the United States. The facts in the case and the record of the speech. Price 25 cents.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION. Resolutions—Theses Declaration—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party. Adopted at the 4th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 to 30, 1925. \$.50

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY. A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 1, 1924. Theses—resolutions—program. Introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg. \$.50

FROM THE 3RD THROUGH THE 4TH CONVENTION. C. E. Ruthenberg. A review of the developments of the Workers (Communist) Party, the different stages it went through, a brief history of the controversies within the party on the labor party policy; Trotskyism, Leninism, cable from the Comintern to the National Convention, etc. etc. \$.10

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY. What it stands for. Why workers should join. A brief but complete and attractive explanation of the principles of the American section of the world Communist movement—its principles, immediate program and reason why every worker should join. Illustrated with choice work of the best American artists. 5 Cents.

ORGANIZE THE TRACTION WORKERS!

(Continued from Page One)

gestion, unbelievably inhuman and brutal, an actual battering ram of momentarily frenzied animals beating themselves together under a sort of hypnotic compulsion to rush daily to occupations which they must inevitably pursue but the purpose and meaning of which they must never question.

Here indeed, is visible, in its most extreme form the characteristic fruit of a disordered and planless system: the blind stagger of a metropolitan city, drunk with super growth, the magnetic center of an unhealthy development, profit plundering, imperialism, foredoomed ever to outgrow the confines of its existence, but destined inevitably to continue its "growth."

Terrific Strain.

The strain of working under these conditions can be appreciated only by those employed in the harrowing task of directing the underground traffic. Now, it might be supposed that the least compensation for such effort should be a decent wage. But the platform guards are perhaps the most underpaid group of the Interborough. Their average wage probably does not exceed \$24 per week. In addition, their work, especially of those still learning, is of the most unceremonious kind. Often men do not average over two or three days per week. They are kept for many months on the beginner's list waiting for their turn. They are seldom informed as to the exact time of their hours to begin work, but like the miners must be always on hand to await what may turn up. These men begin with a wage of about 31 cents an hour and it is by no means uncommon to find a daily average extending over weeks and even months of \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. Also, they must pay for their own uniforms.

And what is the condition among the motormen, the most highly paid group of all? These workers are supposed to have an eight hour day. But in reality, only a small number, those who have waited long years for seniority rights, share in the real benefits of the shorter day.

Many of the others work what is termed "swing runs," that is, they have "run" which may require four or five hours followed by an interlude of three or four hours after which they complete their day's work with another "run" of three or four hours. Another prevalent practice, especially emphasized since the recent Interborough strike, is the one of compelling the men to begin their "run" at points far removed from their homes. For instance, a motorman who lives in the Bronx is scheduled to begin his "run" perhaps at South Ferry (Lower Manhattan) or even at some distant point in Brooklyn.

It may safely be said that two or three hours daily are thus added to the working time of many motormen for which, of course, they receive no pay. Those who have "swing runs" often find it impossible to go home between "tricks" and the interven-

ing time is lost in waiting. In this way fourteen or sixteen hours are frequently piled into a day's work. It requires years of training to become a motorman. These workers form a class of highly skilled labor. Yet their pay varies between \$25 and \$45 weekly. Only in rare instances does it rise higher. Very likely \$40 would be a good average. This makes them perhaps the most underpaid employees of their class in the country.

Plenty of Danger.

The work of the motorman has its peculiar hazards quite unknown to the public. The constant vibration of the speeding trains has the uniform effect of causing a number of occupational diseases, notably an aggravated form of stomach trouble. The air in the subways is always filled with steel dust, the constant intake of which into the lungs wreaks its certain havoc in good time. No opportunity is provided during a six or even an eight hour run for the men to take their meals or carry out other needs. They must eat "on the fly," usually a hastily swallowed sandwich. The vibration of the train prevents proper digestion and practically all motormen complain of stomach ailments. As for the other needs of nature, the impossibility of exercising these functions leads to numerous varieties of kidney and intestine troubles. These are the conditions under which the traction workers pass their lives—and this is not all, for there is still the Company Union!

Adopted Son Charges Plot.

The trial of the suit of Angelo M. Ellison, one-time elevator boy, for a huge slice of the \$15,000,000 estate left by Edward F. Searles, Methuen, Mass., recluse, entered its second week yesterday. Ellison is suing Arthur T. Walker, who had been the aged man's secretary, charging influences were brought to bear upon Searles so that he should leave his millions to Walker. Ellison, who had been virtually adopted by the millionaire, felt he should have more than the \$10,000 he received.

Politicians In First Fight

HARRISON, N. Y., Mar. 9.—A meeting of the township voters here last night ended in a first fight between former Police Judge Lorenzo C. Landolf and Fire Commissioner Herbert C. Bennett.

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LEAGUE ADMITS POVERTY MAKES PROSTITUTION

Organized Traffic Gets Women of Poor Lands

GENEVA, March 9.—The appalling number of about ten thousand women are annually bought and sold like so many chattels in the various international white slave traffic. That's the conclusion drawn in a voluminous detailed report to the council by the League of Nations white slave committee, headed by Colonel Freeman Snow, of New York.

Poverty Forces Them.

Economic conditions, much more than the innate badness of the women or their desire for such a life, is the chief factor in the supply. Countries with depreciated currencies and a surplus of women and where the outlook is the most gloomy are the sources where slavers operate with the greatest results. The prices are said to range all the way from one hundred dollars to two thousand dollars, depending on the woman's youth and beauty and the demand.

Prove Commercialization.

The investigation of the committee extended over thirty countries. One of the most important features of the report is that it ends the controversy of whether there is or not such a thing as an international traffic in women for immoral purposes. The committee answers strongly in the affirmative. The information gleaned indicates that not a few white slavers have made comfortable fortunes.

Tacoma Bosses Oppose Five Day Work Week

TACOMA, Wash., March 9. (FP).—General contractors at Tacoma object to the 5-day week, charging that it increases the scarcity of craftsmen.

Arrest Counterfeiters.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Federal secret service agents swooped down upon seven places in Chicago today and arrested eight members of what is said to be a \$1,000,000 counterfeiting ring.

According to Capt. Thomas J. Callaghan, chief of the secret service here, the gang is known to have placed at least \$100,000 in counterfeit \$20 gold notes in circulation in Chicago.

Fifth Freiheit Jubilee
SATURDAY EVENING
APRIL 2nd, 1927
in
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
19th Street & 8th Avenue
Freiheit Gesangs Verein
accompanied by
New York Symphony Orchestra
will present the poem of the Russian Revolution

TWELVE
written by Alexander Blok.
Music and Conducted by JACOB SCHAFER.
JACOMO RIMINI and SERGEI RODOMSKY in a special program.
The well-known soprano ROSA RAISA in a special program. This will be her first recital in New York within the last 2 years.
ALL SEATS RESERVED.
Tickets: \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 at Freiheit, 30 Union Square.

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AND A BOOKLET TO BE READ BY EVERY WORKER

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The Story of the great Irish Revolutionist and the IRISH RISING IN 1916
No. 11 in the Little Red Library
10 CENTS
Twelve copies for \$1.00
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38 First St. New York.

BRITISH ARMY MECHANIZING ITS CAVALRY

LONDON, March 9.—The army estimates introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Laming W. Evans, minister of war, reached a total of \$208,525,000 for the ensuing year. The report emphasized the necessity of mechanizing every branch of the army.

Though forced to still employ horses in the cavalry, the army council is doing its utmost to find some mechanical means more suitable for its purposes. Continuous research and experimentation are going on in that direction and \$7,000,000 have been appropriated for the purpose for the coming year.

Describing the advantage of mechanical steeds over cavalry, the minister said that where cavalry can only move twenty miles ahead of an army in search of an enemy, armored cars would be capable of a hundred miles in advance of an army.

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Italy Lines Up With England Against the Soviet Union

Indisputable evidence of the efforts of the British foreign office to increase the tension in its relations with the Soviet Union and its further progress in doing what it denies most vehemently—organizing a Baltic-Balkan bloc against the Soviet Union—has been furnished in the last two days.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, in an interview in Geneva, has characterized the relations between the two countries as "very bad" and intimated that only concern for other nations which might be involved prevented a break with the Soviet Union.

In plain English—Chamberlain was speaking the language of diplomacy—this means that Great Britain has not as yet lined up a sufficient number of countries to back whatever plan she has in mind to follow the severance of diplomatic relations.

The second incident, in which the hand of Great Britain is quite apparent, is the ratification of the Bessarabian treaty by which Italy acknowledges the right of Rumania to this Russian province. The Italian government has avoided endorsement of this pact since 1920 and its acceptance of it now coinciding with the remarks of Chamberlain and the known fact of agreement between Italy and Great Britain means the former country will back Rumania against the Soviet Union as part of the general scheme of the British foreign office. Italy has been drawn into the anti-Soviet Union bloc.

There is a second consequence of the agreement with Rumania and that is that the breach between Italy and France, the creator of the Little Entente—Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia—will become wider. Nor will Yugoslavia look with anything but enmity at the agreement between Rumania and Italy which she knows means no good to her ambitions to dominate the Little Entente.

The new agreement therefore, altho it strengthens the British conducted anti-Soviet Union bloc, creates a whole new series of contradictions in western Europe and the Balkans, only a few of which we have mentioned above.

The anti-Soviet Union front has grown in size by this latest maneuver but it is doubtful if it has gained in real strength by reason of the new antagonisms, or the revival of old ones, which it has brought about.

One thing is certain—it is that Italy's imperialist policy of driving toward the east, backed by Great Britain, is a policy which can end only in war unless stopped by revolution.

The Balkans and the Far East, and there is a direct connection between British policy in China and in eastern and southeastern Europe, are the spots where a world conflagration can begin. United action of the working class and the colonial peoples of the world alone can prevent its breaking out or extinguish when it begins.

Peace Talk and War Preparations.

The U. S. naval department is to begin to elevate the guns of the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada at once.

The British government has protested, claiming that this is in violation of the Washington arms pact but the protest has been disregarded. In the meantime work on the new cruisers authorized by the last congress will be started.

The above news gives us the proper estimate of the sincerity of the Coolidge disarmament proposals. No one but the ever hopeful liberals could see in the proposed conference anything but a grand gesture intended to pacify the sections of the population upon which the burden of militarism falls heaviest.

The invitation to the arms parley was declined by France and Italy but Great Britain and Japan will be present. We thus will be afforded the spectacle of the representatives of the three great imperialist rivals meeting in solemn conclave and discussing disarmament while in the shipyards of each nation, as in the United States, the work of building new battleships and making old ones more efficient proceeds right merrily.

The imperialists talk peace but peace to them means simply that there is no open war in progress between imperialist nations. Little wars like the invasion of Nicaragua, preparations for imperialist aggression in China, slaughter of revolting tribesmen in Syria, these do not count.

But it is for aggression against colonial peoples as well as war against one another that naval guns are elevated and new warships built while hypocritical parleys are held to fool the masses.

War, not peace, is the outstanding characteristic of imperialism and to this the American government offers no exception.

Michigan Students Are Attacked With Tear Gas Bombs by Police

ANN HARBOR, Mich., March 9.—Three persons injured was the toll today of a free-for-all battle between police and 500 University of Michigan students.

The outbreak followed the Michigan-Iowa basketball game which Michigan won, thereby giving it the undisputed claim to the big ten conference championship.

The student first surged up the street to the Arcade theatre. Singing, yelling, hooting, they rushed toward the entrance but were turned back, as the management had a cordon of police waiting for the attack.

The majestic theatre then was selected as the next objective. There the students were met by a force of policemen armed with tear gas.

The students hurled bricks, eggs, and all available objects but the tear bombs proved too effective and another retreat took place.

Senate Authorizes Bonds.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—The senate judiciary committee today reported favorably the resolution providing for a Constitutional Amendment to authorize New York City to issue \$300,000,000 in bonds for new subway construction. It is scheduled for speedy adoption in the legislature and will be submitted to the voters at the elections this fall.

Pleads Guilty of Kidnapping.

THOMPSON, Ga., March 9.—Warren T. Sprague of Staten Island, N. Y., pleaded guilty in Superior Court today to the charge of kidnapping Georgia Lowe, 15-year-old school girl, with whom he made a sensational love junket to Florida.

Daddy Will Sue.

Edward W. (Daddy) Browning announced today he is going to sue Frances Heenan (Peaches) Browning for annulment of their marriage.

Browning admitted that his attorneys are gathering evidence for the annulment suit and that it will be filed within short time.

Forming the Imperialist Front Against China

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
The imperialist front against China is being formed. The tremendous sweep of the Chinese national liberation movement, its broad mass base, its continued victories, its remarkable ability to consolidate and organize itself, the rapid rise of the labor movement and the extension of organization among the peasants, and finally, its uncompromising anti-imperialist character, is tending to force a united front of the imperialist powers for armed intervention in China.

Rivalries still exist and will continue to exist and their importance must not be underestimated but the general interests of imperialism, faced by the probability of being swept completely out of China, are becoming paramount.

THE preparations for actual armed invasion of China by a combination of powers with Great Britain the most aggressive at the moment are becoming more brazen because of the inability of the Chinese militarists (Sun Chuang Fang, Chang Tso Lin, Wu Pei Fu, Chang Tsung Chang) to stop the advance of the Kuomintang forces. No day passes without news of an increase in and new activities of the imperialist forces in China.

The troops commanded by these imperialist tools are, it is now clear, unable to offer any serious resistance to the people's armies. It perhaps would be more correct to say that these troops are unwilling to fight against their own people bearing the standard of Sun Yat Sen.

Britain and Japan especially have depended upon the militarists to do the fighting for them. For a certain period this method worked well but the collapse of Sun Chuang Fang, the demoralization of the forces of Wu Pei Fu, the dissatisfaction even among the Shanghai troops of Chang Tsung Chang (hitherto regarded as impervious to Kuomintang propaganda) is evidence that little can be expected from these former allies of imperialism. They have taken the Kuomintang cure.

NOTHING has been more disgusting than the inspired stories emanating from Shanghai and penned by the various correspondents of the imperialist press. These individuals have lauded Chinese militarists like Chang Tsung Chang, they have praised his savagery and eulogized his swordsmen as they struck the heads from "agitators." They predicted the collapse of the trade union and nationalist movement in Shanghai after the mass murders but lo and behold, as we learn from other dispatches, there were 300,000 workers on strike instead of the 100,000 which they "estimated" and the beheadings simply gave the movement a new impetus.

Far from being paralyzed by terror the sturdy Chinese workers and students have forced the chief of police who was responsible for the executions to flee Shanghai and start in the general direction of Mukden. Nor will he be safe if he gets there. Undoubtedly a little squad of "Dare to Die" have been instructed to drop all other work until this bloody tyrant has been sent to join his ancestors.

SIMILARLY, the foremen and superintendents in the Shanghai factories who made the mistake of being loyal to the imperialists and militarists instead of to the people, who co-operated with the murderers, are now, according to dispatches, being given a taste of their own medicine which, because they are cowards and mercenaries, will have the effect of further weakening the support they can give to their masters.

The imperialist press correspondents are of course enraged by these unexpected developments. Their fine humanitarian instincts which could tolerate the mass murder of students and workers fighting for national liberation by degenerate assassins turn to revengeful frenzy when the masses strike back.

But the anti-Chinese propaganda coming from Shanghai and other cities can be explained only by the vagaries of newspapermen.

Some of the recent dispatches, notably those to the British press, bear all the marks of a deliberate attempt to incite and justify war on the Chinese nation by an imperialist combination. The London Spectator publishes an article from its correspond-

ent which advocates aggression openly. After reciting a number of alleged beatings of missionaries, etc. (he makes no charge that a single person has been killed and lists the injured as Americans) he says:

AT the risk of prophecy, one would venture to say that nothing but a stern, sharp lesson will restore order in China and make it an abode fit not only for foreigners but for the Chinese.

The correspondent characterizes the national liberation movement as "Boxerism" and says that it is "complicated by Russian assistance and direction."

The implications of the above statements are clear. The imperialist powers will raise the slogan of "law and order for foreigners and Chinese" as an excuse for war.

It is well to examine carefully the charges of violence against civilian foreigners made at this time. The record shows that right from the time of the Hongkong strike in 1922 up to the present that civilian foreigners as a rule have been perfectly safe in even in the most remote sections of China. The exceptions to this have occurred when the banditry of the militarist leaders, now crushed out in the provinces which the Kuomintang governs, was rampant.

THE hundreds of missionaries, commercial representatives, etc., who with their families are now in Shanghai, have travelled there from the interior of China without serious mishap although they may have suffered some personal discomfort. But whatever their discomforts have been they are negligible compared with such outrages as the bombardment of Wahsin where some 2,000 Chinese were killed by British cannon, the unprovoked shooting of strikers and students in Shanghai by British police and the recent unexampled public executions of workers and students in the same city.

The Chinese know that the imperialists of all nations are involved in these affairs. If they were to take life for life they would be more than justified.

The most amazing thing in connection with the Chinese national liberation movement, and a result of its consciousness and discipline, is the tolerance with which the Chinese have treated nationals whose governments have massacred them by the thousands.

IMPERIALISM, be it British, American, Japanese or French, has no case against the Chinese on this ground.

But the publicity campaign against China will continue for the reason that imperialism must get out of China in the very near future or, in desperation, launch an offensive against Kuomintang and the masses which it leads.

As the Communist International says in its recent appeal to the workers of the world to stop war on China:

"Workers, do not persuade yourselves that the conflicting interests of the imperialists can prevent a joint attack upon China; the international robbers are coming to an agreement concerning the division of the spoils. In preparation for the bloody attack upon the Chinese people, the capitalist provocateurs are trying to destroy the feeling of solidarity amongst the toilers with the heroic struggle of the Chinese people."

THIS is the reason for the deluge of fake atrocity stories and the increase of general propaganda against the Chinese masses and the people's government. Murderous militarists who execute students and workers by the hundreds are praised but the masses led by the Kuomintang who are smashing the militarists are described as the most fitting targets for the fire of imperialism.

If there is a joint invasion of China, and if it meets with some success, it will be followed by an attack on the Soviet Union and the rise of a reaction still blacker than that which now holds the workers and colonial peoples in its grip.

The slogan of "Hands Off China" must be made a reality by forcing the withdrawal of all armed forces from the land where the flag of freedom, snapping in "the sweet wind that blows from the south," as the Chinese say, is driving imperialism to frenzy.

RELIEF IS STILL NEEDED IN PASSAIC REGION; MOST OF THE WORKERS NOT YET RETURNED

PASSAIC, March 9.—Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the General Relief Committee, Passaic Strikers, issued an appeal today to organized labor and all sympathizers with the Passaic strikers in their long and arduous struggle for a union to continue contributions for relief until such time as most of the workers are back in the mills.

It was pointed out by the relief chairman that of six thousand Botany strikers only 1,200 have been taken back so far. "This leaves 4,800 who are still waiting to be called back. Some of these have temporary jobs, and are therefore able to look out for their families and selves, but most of them are not able to secure outside employment and must depend upon relief until such time as they return to the mills. This is also true of the workers from other mills. It is not that the employers are not willing to take back their old and experienced workers, but rather because of the very effectiveness of the big strike the mills were crippled and resump-

More Chain Papers.

LYNN, Mass., March 9.—Frederick M. Enwright, publisher of the Lynn-Telegram News, announced today that he was starting a chain of papers in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Conn., and New York City. All will be afternoon publications. The Boston paper will be started first, within six weeks, Enwright stated.

Planning Aero Flight.

LONDON, March 9.—The British government is planning a non-stop aeroplane flight from London to Karachi it was announced today.

HERETIC BISHOP CONTINUES ON HIS SUCCESSFUL TOUR

Labor Defense Speaker Fills the Halls
CHICAGO, March 9.—Beginning a tour of the important cities of the West, Bishop William Montgomery Brown has just concluded a number of highly successful and enthusiastic meetings in Salt Lake City, Denver, and Los Angeles. In the latter two cities, Bishop Brown held a number of meetings which were very well attended by workers anxious to hear his famous talk on "The Power of the Workers," according to information received here today.

Leader of International Labor Defense Bishop Brown, who is a member of the national committee of International Labor Defense, under the auspices of which the tour is being made, is known throughout the world as the "Heretic Bishop." His booklet "Communism and Christianity," a radical interpretation of religion and the labor movement, was the immediate cause for his expulsion from the church, and has been translated into a dozen languages and distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies.

Wherever Bishop Brown has held a meeting, the halls have been packed with workers eager to hear him speak on the labor movement. His meetings for the I. L. D. for which he has spoken many times in the East and Midwest have aroused great interest in the West and there is every indication to assure the continued success of the tour.

His coming meetings for the I. L. D. on the present tour are as follows: SAN FRANCISCO: March 11, meeting at California Hall, Turk and Polk streets.

March 12, banquet at California Hall.

OAKLAND, CALIF.: March 13, meeting at Ahmee's Hall, 13th and Harrison Streets.

PORTLAND, ORE.: March 16, TACOMA, WASH.: March 17, Masonic Hall, 712 St. Helens Ave.

SEATTLE, WASH.: March 20, Moose Temple, 8 p. m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.: March 21, Wesley Church.

SPOKANE, WASH.: March 23, ST. PAUL, MINN.: March 26, Labor Temple.

MINNEAPOLIS: March 27.

Women's Party Fakes Delegation to Fight Maximum Hour Statute

NEW YORK (FP).—Women advertised as Unorganized workers in the candy stores and restaurants of New York City were taken to the legislature in Albany by the National Woman's Party to oppose a shorter work week law. The same group of women was brought to testify to the state industrial survey commission which formulated the compromise law under consideration.

Organized labor, represented by the state federation of labor and the Women's Trade Union League and welfare organizations like the Consumers' League, have tried to get a straight 4-hour law for women passed to replace the 54-hour statute now in effect.

Labor's argument against the Women's Party position on restrictive legislation is chiefly that the organization aims to sweep away women's standards instead of seeking similar protective legislative aid for men workers in their zeal to make both sexes equal—as far as the law goes—on the job.

Small Wages of Chicago Workers Exposed In Report Just Issued

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Social Service Review, soon to be published here by the University of Chicago will have figures on the smallest amount a family can live on.

The statistics were obtained by the late Dr. Leila Houghteling in a study of "the income and standard of living of unskilled laborers in Chicago." In full reports from 423 of the 467 families studied she learned that:

Seventeen family heads in 1924 earned less than \$1,000, or less than \$18 a week; twenty between \$1,000 and \$1,199; 202 between \$1,200 and \$1,499; eighty-nine between \$1,500 and \$1,799; thirteen between \$1,800 and \$1,999, and seven between \$2,000 and \$2,399.

Entire College Put On Bonds Not to Riot

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 9.—The entire student body of Amherst college, a major of President Coolidge and present resident of his son John, was put on good behavior for a year today by Judge John D. O'Donnell of district court.

At the same time the judge suspended fines of \$5 each imposed on George F. Richards and Rolfe A. Barnes, members of the freshmen class, charged with disturbing the peace. They were arrested during a riot.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

DRAMA

BROADWAY BRIEFS
"The New Yorkers," an intimate revue recently produced at the Intimate Playhouse in the Bronx, under the title of "1928," will open tonight at the Edyth Totten Theatre. The book is by Jo Swerling, lyrics by Henry Myers, and music by Messrs. Schwartz, Fairchild and Schwab. The cast includes Jean Sothorn, Milt Collins, Charles Bender, Roberta Gale.

"Machiavelli," an historical drama of the Italian Renaissance, has been selected by Professor George Pierce Baker as the next production for the Yale University Theatre. The play, based on the life of Nicolo Machiavelli, is by Lemist Esler.

Sacha Guitry and his wife recently seen here in French repertoire, will return here next season, according to the Woods office, for a more extensive engagement.

"Roses," a new musical comedy featuring Karyl Norman, ("the Creole Fashion Plate"), has been placed in rehearsal by Frank L. Teller. Albert Cowles and Jack McClellan supplied the book, while the lyrics and music are the work of Sam Lewis, Joe Young and Abel Baer. Nancy Welford and Lew Hearn are prominent in the cast.

"Menace," a play of the Orient, by Arthur M. Brillant, is scheduled for the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, Monday, March 14. In the cast are Jack Rosanoff, Pauline McLean, Eva Casanova and Wryley Birch.

The Heckscher Theatre Guild, a children's organization, will present Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Little Princess," a dramatization of "Sara Crewe," on Saturday afternoon, March 26, at the Heckscher Theatre, Fifth avenue and 104th street. The cast is composed entirely of children.

On the Screen

Joseph von Strenberg will direct "Underworld," the photoplay of gangster life written by Ben Hecht, George Bancroft and Evelyn Brent have been cast for important roles.

The Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, a new film art theatre, is planning to show, as its first picture, "The Marriage of the Bear," the latest release of the Sovkino, which produced "Potemkin."

AMUSEMENTS

new PLAYWRIGHTS theatre
522 St. Thos., 306 W. 52d, Columbus 7293
"EARTH" A New Play
By Edm. J. Baskie
"LOUDSPEAKER" Resumes March 14.
PLYMOUTH West 45 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evelyn Eve. (Exc. Thurs.) & Sat. Mats.
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ZANCE
Thurs. Mats. & Evgs. "Iolanthe"

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street
Mats. Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat.

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama
ELTINGER A. H. Woods presents
Theat. W. 42 St.
Evel. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
Wed. & Sat. 2:30
with James Henne & Chester Morris

Civic Repertory Cor. 6 Av. & 14 St.
Tel. WATKINS 3-30
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight "WASHINGTON WILLIAMS"
Sues. Mat. Tomorrow "CRADLE SONG"
Friday Evgs. "CRADLE SONG"

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

Bronx Opera House 104th Street
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
Roselle Stewart presents
"DAISY MAYME"

Read The Daily Worker Every Day
Dissolve Injunction.
SCRANTON, Pa. (FP).—A Lackawanna county court injunction against Local 119, printing pressmen, was dissolved when the union reached an agreement with the Scranton Printing Co., which took out the restraining order. Three non-union men whose discharge the union had demanded, were taken into the organization and the shop is again 100%.

More for Stationary Engineers.
NEW YORK (FP).—Engineers in office and apartment house buildings gain 50 cents a day, with a new scale of \$8 in a new agreement made public by Tom Bagley, business agent of the union and operating engineers' union.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER

Picture Postcard
In memory of Comrade
C. E. Ruthenberg

Printed on good buff stock, contains a fine photograph of C. E. Ruthenberg set off with wide border. The slide used for address gives a brief outline of the history of his life.

10 CENTS EACH.
Order in lots sufficient to cover your meetings—to send to your friends.

We suggest you do this at once as only a limited number were printed for special memorial occasions.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Beckerman Asks Cops to Break Kulok Strike

Amalgamated Reactionaries Can't Keep Shop Working

A one hundred percent strike was affected again yesterday in the shop of M. Kulok at 39 Eldridge Street, where picketing has been going on for several days following the attempt of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to fill the places of those who struck last week.

Part of the latest set of workers in this shop had already come out before yesterday, but at two o'clock in the afternoon the balance of the workers walked out and went to Manhattan Lyceum for a shop meeting.

Call Out Police.

When the news spread to the office of the Amalgamated, they rushed to the city's industrial squad for help, and these officers came down to Manhattan Lyceum to try to send the workers back.

"Who wants to go to work? Anyone who wants to go back to the shop can go on now," they said.

Cops Phone Joint Board.

But no one answered this call, and finally the squad phoned the Joint Board for help and A. Moscow the well-known business agent, and his famous friend "Frenchy" the gangster, came and took the shop to a meeting at the Joint Board office.

The strike in the Kulok shop was called two weeks ago after M. Littman had been taken off his job and fined \$50 by the Joint Board because he attended a left wing meeting.

Always Strike.

Several others who came out on strike with him were also fined, and for the past two weeks the Joint Board of the union has been sending up one set of workers after another only to have them come out on strike when they learn what had happened there.

Picketing of this shop will continue every day, and members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are urged to help in this fight to protect their fellow-workers.

CALIFORNIA BUYS \$7,000 BONDS OF GARMENT UNION

As a result of the visit to coast cities of Julius Portnoy, secretary of the "Save the Union" bond issue, California just forwarded subscriptions for bonds to the amount of \$7,000, according to a message received by telegraph from Max Levine, who is working for the bond issue in the west.

Despite International.

In announcing this latest contribution from California, A. Weiss, who is in charge of the bond issue, said that it had been subscribed by "friends of the cloakmakers in spite of the repeated efforts of the International to hinder the campaign.

California has contributed a total of \$18,000 for bonds since the issue of \$250,000 was announced. Of the present sum, \$5,000 was sent from San Diego, and \$2,000 from Los Angeles, Weiss said.

The bond issue is guaranteed by the Joint Board and by the powerful locals of the operators, finishers, pressers, and dressmakers in the union. The bonds may be purchased in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$500; bear interest at six per cent, and will mature in two years. Some organizations and shops have bought bonds which they have presented to The DAILY WORKER, thus aiding both cloakmakers and the newspaper.

Giant Liner Aground

The Hamburg American Liner Deutschland inbound with 1,060 passengers on board, went aground in the lower bay today in a thick misty fog which hung over the harbor and city. Aided by two tugs and her own power the giant liner was refloated and proceeded to her pier undamaged.

Train Kills Two

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—After passing the Antin bill increasing the salaries of six children's court judges in New York City from \$12,000 to \$17,500 a year, the senate today reconsidered its vote and restored the bill to the calendar for action next Monday night.

SHINGLE WEAVERS SIGN ONE OWNER; OTHERS TIED UP

Chairman of Committee Calls for Relief

HOQUIAM, Wash., March 9.—The Pacific Northwest is on the map of the labor world again with a strike of native born American workers in the basic industry of this district. It may be the beginning of the organization of the thousands of unorganized mill and logging workers of the whole nation. God knows they need it.

The sixth week of the strike of the 1,000 shingle weavers in the Gray's Harbor district finds the ranks of the workers solid and the owners increasingly worried over the accumulation of unfilled orders and the flight of business to manufacturers in other districts. The mills are shut down tight and there are no scabs to take the jobs of the strikers.

As an indication of the wish of the bosses to resume operations the signing up of the Robert Gray Shingle Co., involving men on two shifts, on the old wage scale is of great value to the morale of the strikers.

The strike began on February 1st when the operators, after a shut-down of from six weeks to three months announced the opening of the mills with a wage cut ranging from 50 cents to \$1.00 per day per man. They figured that the effect on the "starvation cure" of weeks of unemployment would make the men glad to accept any sort of wages. But they underestimated the spirit of the workers.

"For the first time in my life, and I have followed the game for many years, I am proud of the shingle weavers," said O. P. Allison, chairman of the strike committee. "I had seen them beaten and dragged around so many times that I was unprepared for the wholesale reaction of the workers in opposition to the cut. The spirit of the men is fine and we are out to win. What we need now is financial help from the labor movement of the state. We ask the unions to vote monthly contributions during the period of the strike. Send checks to International Shingle Weavers Union, Local 1, 305 8th St., Hoquiam, Wash.

B. & O. Plan Satisfies Railroad Owners, Who Increase Profits 25%

BALTIMORE, (AP), March 9.—Following the celebration of its centenary, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. announces that its net profit for the year 1926—"net income for the year available for dividends and other corporate purposes, after the payment of interest, rentals, taxes, and other fixed charges"—was \$28,494,294, an increase of \$7,700,786 over the year 1925. This is a gain in profit of 25% in a single year.

"This is the largest net income earned in any year in the history of your company," the management tells the stockholders, "and reflects in part the improvement in operations resulting from the efficient cooperation of the officers and employees, and from the large expenditure for better facilities and more modern equipment that have been made during the last 15 years."

After paying 4 percent on preferred stock, the B. & O. had left of this profit \$17.20 per share on the common capital stock.

Breaking Chains Will Be Shown In Indiana Cities in Near Future

CHICAGO.—The remarkable Russian photo-drama, "Breaking Chains," which has drawn tremendous crowds in its showings throughout the country is showing in three cities in Lake County, Indiana.

On Wednesday, March 9, the picture was shown at the Columbia Theatre, 1124 Columbia Ave. On Friday, March 11, the residents of Gary will have the opportunity of seeing "Breaking Chains" at the Plaza Theatre, 1132 Broadway.

On Saturday, March 12, the picture will be shown at the Sunnyside Theatre, 3906 Alder St., Indiana Harbor, Ind.

There will be three showings of the picture in each case. The matinees in East Hammond and Indiana Harbor will begin at 2 p. m., and in Gary at 12 noon. In the evenings there will be a showing at each theatre at 7, and another at 9.

Prices of admission for the matinees are: adults 25 cents; children, 15 cents; evening showings: adults, 40 cents; children, 25 cents. This picture should not be missed by workers who are interested in the historical events that took place in Russia, within recent years. It is one of the best pictures that has ever combined events of historical interest and drama.

BOSTON CENTRAL UNION CONDEMNS ITS LEGISLATORS

Labor Laws Stabbed by Supposed Friends

By PHYLLIS FENIGSTON.
BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—The near future holds startling revelations of questionable practices on the part of labor's legislative agents in the Massachusetts Legislature on Workmen's Compensation, judging from insinuations made by delegates on the floor at the last meeting of Central Labor Union.

The labor politicians are fighting over the spoils and honest men get their due—for the thieves have apparently fallen out. Personal attacks, and hints of charges and counter-charges to be made at the next Central Labor Union meeting flow thick and fast yesterday, from the most unexpected quarters.

Delegates Aroused.

This matter has occupied four meetings of the Central Body almost to the exclusion of all other business. "The Workmen's Compensation Laws have been a football in the hands of our representatives long enough," cried one delegate bitterly, "and it is time that we rescued them for the benefit of the million and a half injured workers in industry who still have to pay their own doctor bills and expenses when they are hurt. Every delegate who spoke on the matter promised an exposure in the near future.

Discover Treachery.

P. H. Jennings, business agent of the Central Labor Union, reported that he had appeared at the State House to speak for Labor's Compensation Bill endorsed by the last state federation convention, when he discovered that the labor legislative agents had split their forces and introduced three separate bills, and he had no way of knowing on which to speak.

No answer for the reasons for this treacherous action was forthcoming.

Flynn's Joker.

John Kearney in an impassioned speech, spoke of the malevolent influence of Michael J. Flynn, high in the legislative councils of the American Federation of Labor, whose evil hand he said had reached into the Massachusetts Compensation Law and put a joker clause permitting employers to assume their own insurance risks—thus voiding the benefits of the so-called Ohio Plan of Workmen's Compensation.

Delegate Casey rose to present Kearney's report on compensation in his "Labor Herald," in which the item was given a misleading headline about the Ohio Plan.

Lobbyists Use Labor.

Another delegate made a violent attack upon the politics being played by the American Federation of Labor in Washington. "The labor movement is made simply a plaything, by these lobbyists," he said. "All is not well with the old guard, once a united body. There are distinct signs of ferment, antagonisms and cleavage. The next meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union promises to be a scene of bitter conflict between the plum-gatherers."

Workers Starve Amid Plenty; Victims of Long Unemployment

Scarcely able to whisper his name, due to weakness caused by undernourishment, Daniel Collins, thirty-eight, was found at the foot of Whitehall Street yesterday by a patrolman. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. After recovering he stated that he was a longshoreman, out of work, and that he had eaten little for several weeks.

Later in the evening two more men, also longshoremen, were brought to the same hospital. One, Daniel Gorringe, fifty-two, had collapsed in the municipal lodging house and had to be given medical attention. The other, Harry White, twenty-five, stated that he was homeless and that he had not eaten for two days.

Scandal Deepens 'Round Syracuse Suicide

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 9.—Grand Jury investigations of conditions alleged to be connected with the suicide of 17 year old Clifford Vinney get under way today under the personal direction of District Attorney Unklesch.

There have been arrests of rich men charged with leading Vinney into unmentionable vice.

Pen-Men Take Notice.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Writing a fraudulent check would be made a misdemeanor under a bill passed by the assembly. Under the present law the issuance of a fraudulent check with intent to defraud is deemed a misdemeanor.

Policies and Programs The Trade Union Press Strikes—Injunctions Labor and Imperialism

Right Wing In Court Fight for Gunman

Sigman's Lawyer Tries To Stop Fine On Guerilla

Max Richter, alias Max Rich, member of "Frenchy's" gang, who is out on bail on two separate charges of assaulting workers, including the shooting of Samuel Cohen, appeared in Jefferson Market Court on Tuesday to answer to the charges of attacking Max Shames and cutting him with a knife as he was picketing on February 25.

At the request of attorneys for the international, this notorious gangster, who is said to have two previous convictions for felonies, was allowed to change his plea to guilty of disorderly conduct, although he had been charged with felonious assault. He was released upon payment of a fine of ten dollars, although his victim is still suffering from the effects of his attack. Richter is under bail of \$3,000 for the shooting of Cohen, who was attacked as he was coming away from the picket line of Reisman, Rothman and Bieber, and shot in one foot.

Lawyer Eloquent.

In spite of the record of this notorious gangster, his lawyer, Mr. Hyman Bushell who represented the International Ladies' Garment Workers' in court, grew very eloquent in behalf of his client, and very wrathful when Richter was fined \$10.

He protested to the judge that the gangster should not be penalized for attacking a left wing worker. The lefts are just a bunch of foreigners, said Bushell. They have no respect for this country or its laws. Foreigners are all indecent. They lie, and they only call strikes in order to overthrow the government. This bunch of foreigners do not deserve consideration. They are enemies of "our" institutions and our government.

So speaks the legal representative of the right wing officials.

Picket demonstrations were quiet on Tuesday since few gangsters appeared at the shops. More than two hundred workers picketed at the Millers and Mandell and Brill shops, and large groups went to other shops called on strike by the Joint Board because of discharge of workers for refusal to register with the International or failure of employers to recognize the Joint Board.

Sinclair Trial Gets Under Way With Sharp Clash Among Lawyers

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The government lost the first skirmish in the trial of Harry F. Sinclair for contempt of the senate today when Justice William Hitz in district supreme court sustained defense objections to an attempt to go beyond the senate oil committee's record for evidence relative to the circumstances under which the multi-millionaire oil magnate refused in 1924 to answer certain questions of the senate investigators.

A noisy altercation among attorneys featured the first day in court.

Chicago Physicians To Stop Poisoning

CHICAGO, March 9.—Three plans for the prevention of further poisoning of patients at local hospitals by mistake was advanced today, by physicians following an investigation into the wholesale poisoning of several babies at Columbus Memorial Hospital. Seven babies were killed through the carelessness of three nurses who gave the babies doses of boric acid. The plans include the tinting of each preparation, a separate bureau for preparation and a distinctive labeling of all bottles.

Dr. H. N. Bundeson, commissioner of health will be called to the corners inquest as there has been a quarrel between them as to who should conduct the investigation.

Liquor Explosion Kill Two Negro Employees

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Two Negro employees were injured, one seriously, when some high-powered confiscated liquor exploded today in the chemistry laboratory of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

ON WOMEN'S DAY EXPRESS REGARD FOR RUTHENBERG

Yorkville Casino Crowd Expresses Grief

The workers who filled Yorkville Casino last night to celebrate International Women's Day, on the birthday of Rosa Luxemburg, passed a resolution of sorrow at the death of Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg, whose ashes, just previous to the opening of the meeting, had been brought to New York from Chicago.

The resolution states that "Whereas, the death of Charles E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, has deprived the workers of America and the International working class of a great leader;

"And whereas, the working women of America have special reason to lament the loss of one who was so active in their behalf, and who was outstanding in his advocacy of the winning of the working class women for the class struggle, and the uniting of the men and women of the working class in the common fight for emancipation.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this meeting at the Yorkville Casino on International Women's Day expresses its deep grief at the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg, its sympathy to the Workers (Communist) Party in the loss of its leader, and its determination to intensify its efforts for the building up of a movement among the working class women in which Comrade Ruthenberg took such an active part.

Among the speakers who addressed the Women's Day meeting were Rose Worts, Fanny Warshtsky, J. Louis Engdahl, Margaret Cowd, and Albert Weisbord.

Women's Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO.—Demonstrating the solidarity of the women of the working class, a large number of working class women's organizations in the city of Chicago are cooperating together to hold a joint celebration of International Women's Day on March 12.

Women workers from the factories and mills of Chicago are making common cause with women workers from the homes of the folkers of the city. They are taking the occasion of International Women's Day to voice their resolution that the women of the working class should fight as one against the oppression of the bosses.

The Chicago demonstration will be held at Northwest Hall (corner North and Western Avenues) Saturday evening, March 12, at eight o'clock. The program will include such good numbers as the Lithuanian children's chorus, singing by Rose Lindberg and several well known speakers. The admission will be free of charge, and all workers and their families are welcome to attend this celebration.

CHICAGOLITES

Sad Days in Chicago.

It is Saturday. The East End room of Ashland Auditorium is decorated in red and black. Red and black arrows point the way from the street to the room. Workers are coming and going, only the silent guards of the Workers Party, the Y. W. L. and the Pioneers remain at the body of C. E. Ruthenberg.

They are bringing wreaths and flowers with big red ribbons and writing in gold. The room is already filled with flowers, and they are bringing more and more. The party units, the Workmen's Circle branches, individual comrades, trade unions, individual shops, such as the workers from Hart, Schaffner & Marx and others are paying their tribute to the dead leader of the Communist movement. Occasionally newspaper photographers snap pictures. Everybody speaks in a whisper.

Our Great Fathers.

"In the early days in this mid-west country the settlers robbed the Indians, defied federal laws and defrauded the United States government," states Prof. William E. Dodd of the department of history at the University of Chicago, at a conference for the prevention of crime.

He claims that the present day crimes are a result of the lawlessness of our great fathers. "Great and respectable business men violated state and federal laws in the management of great railroads and business in this midwest," he stated further.

The wise professor did not mention the highway business men of today. He just picked on the poor pickpockets and the cheap robbers.

Vote for Cal and Prosperity.

Henry Herring, 78, of 1646 Ridge-way Ave., shot and killed himself, believing that he is becoming a burden to his son. He was too old to work any longer.

William Tuttle, 72, of 811 Cornelia Ave., retired tailor, killed himself by inhaling gas. He was discovered by his daughter, dead.

Mrs. Theresa Posta Pilipek, 40, unable to procure work as a scrub woman, opened up all the gas jets in the house at 2442 S. Whipple St. Together with her 14-year-old son, Anton, she was found dead in the morning.

At Last Something New.

At last there is something new in the routine murder business of Chicago. A couple of drunken coppers shot each other. Two dead. Another policeman shot and killed his wife in a fit of jealousy.

Last Call for Navy Mir.

The Chicago Navy Mir carnival will be held this Sunday, March 13, at 6 p. m., at the beautiful Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave., near Division St. Get your tickets in advance at the Workers' House.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Col. Lawrence, Arabian Adventurer, Bares All At \$20,000 Per Throw

You'll have to spend \$20,000 if you want to get the inside dope on the methods that Colonel Thomas Edward Lawrence employed in securing the support of Arabian chieftains for the British armies during the world war. The unexpurgated edition of Lawrence's book "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," will cost \$20,000, according to one of the stipulations made by the author in his contract with his publisher, George H. Doran and Company. The reason given by Lawrence is that he does not want to have "political and personal" information in the book circulated.

Arrest Sheriff For Masked Attack Upon Editor Who Opposed

SOPERTON, Ga., March 9.—Charged with participating in the flogging of H. M. Flanders, editor of the Soperton News, Sheriff W. L. Thilpen of Trenton county was held in \$3,000 bond today.

Editor Flanders had been waging a vigorous editorial attack on bootleggers and whiskey runners. He was proceeding to his home when he was stopped on a lonely road by three hooded men who beat him unconscious and left him on the road.

Crime Not Deterred by Religion, Says J. Lewis

Contradicting the statement issued by Cardinal Hayes several days ago, Joseph Lewis, president of the Free Thinkers' Society of New York, declared that religion does not deter crime.

Sixty per cent of the inmates of Sing Sing are catholics, despite the fact that the Catholic Church has the strongest hold upon its members, he said.

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Ruthenberg Challenged U. S. Capitalism When It Felt Itself All-Powerful

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

CAPITALIST greed felt securely enthroned in New York City, on Tuesday night, March 8th. Its "bomb squad" was ever alert at the great Grand Central Station, and all along the line of march, from 42nd street to the Manhattan Lyceum on Fourth street, police were anxiously attentive, but the long procession of mourning comrades were permitted to follow in peace the ashes of our dead leader, C. E. Ruthenberg, for a brief part of the long journey, on their way to the last resting place beneath the walls of the Kremlin, at Moscow, capital city of the Union of Soviet Republics.

Yet in this very city Ruthenberg had predicted the downfall of this powerful capitalist state, mightiest in the world today. His prediction was thrown as a challenge into the midst of court, prosecutor and jurymen, and he got a prison sentence for telling what he believed.

Built and strengthened for 150 years, with a seemingly disciplined police force today, a mighty army and powerful navy; armed forces on sea, land, air with apparently smoothly running administrations in villages, cities, counties, states and nation at Washington, the prosecutor of Ruthenberg could not imagine the time when the present capitalist government of the United States of America would cease to function.

The prosecutor's questions and Ruthenberg's answers ran thru my mind as we marched, first along Park avenue, the home of the great rich, then into Fourth avenue where the class struggle shows its naked fists in trade union headquarters edging on privately owned shops and factories, then into 14th street and along Second avenue on the East Side where the workers live in dense masses. The questions and answers are to be found in the court record as follows:

"Q. How does the government break down if strikes are going on? A. Thru its inability to function.

"Q. What do you mean by its inability to function, I am speaking of the government while strikes are going on, inability to function? A. Yes; if the industries, if the railroads, if the telegraph were tied up in this country thru the strike of the working class, if industry were broken down thru the contradictions of capitalism, it could be very well the fact that the existing government could no longer carry on its work as a government, thru not having the means of doing so.

"Q. We still have our army and we have got our navy and we have our police department thruout the country; how is the government broken down because industry breaks down? A. It would be very conceivable that if such a situation existed that the larger part of the army, as was the case in Russia, would support the workers in their efforts to establish a government that could function.

"Q. You mean by that, that the soldiers would desert the regular army and go over to the support of the workers, is that what you mean? A. That the army, individuals and units would go over to the support of the workers' councils, yes.

Judge Bartow S. Weeks began to feel a little uneasy at this point and began asking a few questions of his own, that Ruthenberg answered as follows:

"Q. If the railroad workers struck, there are other people in this country besides railroad workers, are there not? A. I presume so.

"Q. Could not the citizens who believe in the government take the places of the railroad workers, and with less efficiency, operate the railroads? A. The situation that I have prescribed presupposes that the masses at that particular time will have been placed in a position of opposition, that they will have been disgusted, that they will desire a change in the situation in the government, or otherwise such a change could not be brought about.

"Q. If the masses numerically want to change the form of government, why can't they do it with the exercise of their vote? A. In the first place, I think it has been figured out that one forty-fourth of the people of the United States, of the citizens of the United States, can block any change in the form of government, that is, thru the arrangement of the method of making amendment to the constitution, the fact that three-quarters of all the states are required.

"The various checks and counterbalances which were inserted in the constitution in order to protect the existing form of government, the government of the capitalists, this method is a long and tedious process, and my explanation presupposes the existence of a crisis, when it is a matter of life and death, a matter of getting food, getting clothing, getting homes, having society function, for the people to act at once."

Then the prosecutor again took up the questioning.

"Q. But the men going on strike on the railroads cut down the possibility of transporting the food, doesn't it? A. The new government would have as its—

"Q. Please answer my question. I will come to the new government later on. A. It would.

"Q. When the workers go out on strike, the railroad workers, that paralyzes the railroads and prevents the transportation of food unless volunteers take their places? A. That is the very point of my illustration that the capitalist system brings about the situation."

Mr. Rorke, the prosecutor, here yelled, "I object," but the court decreed that Ruthenberg might answer, and he did as follows:

"The capitalist system brings about this situation where workers are compelled to strike in order to secure enough to live on, and this paralyzes industry, and this will compel the workers to take steps to change the system in order to eliminate this paralysis of industry, this breakdown.

"What steps are the workers going to take at that point to change the system? They are out now. They have gone out on strike. What steps are the workers going to take, to take the railroad and change the system? A. I have stated that in such a crisis there would very likely be set up workers' councils which would assume the state power and begin to function as a government and would take control of the means of production and distribution and operate them for the good of the masses.

"Q. Do you mean these workers, proletarian workers, are going to take these railroads and other sources of distribution and production at that point? A. I mean that the working class will take these means of distribution and production and operate them.

"Q. Do you say that at that point a working class state has been established? A. I stated that in such a crisis, workers' councils would be established which would begin to function as a government."

And it was of that change and its triumph that the marchers thundered as they sang "The International," marching in memory of C. E. Ruthenberg, who had courageously challenged American capitalism in the hour when it felt eternally all-powerful!

Ruthenberg—the Leader

By MELECH EPSTEIN

I CAN see his figure standing before me, as if alive. A tall and stalwart figure, and full of noble grace. Here he is looking at me with his light grey eyes of a bluish hue assuming a bright steel gaze in moments of serious reflection. And here in his face, refined, intellectual and firm, with its even and sharp lines. I can hear his deep, emotional, soft and caressing voice imparting a tone of inner warmth of feeling and of unusual strength and conviction. It is the voice of a leader.

I have often asked whence has this son of a German longshoreman, who knew so much want and suffering in his early youth, derived this iron shod body, this steel character, and commanding personality?

Yes, he was born to lead. Those who have seen him but once will never forget the impression he made upon them. And this impression was even more intensified the more intimately one had come to know him.

It is true that as Communists we must not allow ourselves to fall into sacrificing and forceful, but unrelenting fact of this heavy and unreplaceable loss to keep to the rule. The deep feeling of personal, painful regret must find its expression.

Due to specific American conditions the labor movement of this country has not brought forward the type of a leader that we have seen in Europe. Something was always lacking even in the best of our labor leaders. One sidedness has always been one of his weaknesses. On the one hand, Debs with his over-sentimentalism and emotionalism often losing himself in the dim realms of abstract and beautiful phraseology. On the other hand we had a Daniel DeLeon—hard, inflexible, unyielding and narrow sectarian.

Debs' heart always throbbed in accord with the wishes and needs of the masses, he identified himself with the masses and he was one of them in fact, but he was not their leader. At times he stood at the head of great labor struggles, but he lacked the real qualities of leadership. He lacked the theoretical and analytical line of Marxism. He gave himself up to every new wave that came along and he was tossed along by the waves, like a ship without a compass.

Daniel DeLeon was proficient in theory, the most thoro Marxist in America. An obstinate fighter, self-sacrificing and forceful, but unelastic. DeLeon did not understand the Leninist method of giving in case of necessity, but not giving up; that we must not compromise on main principles, yet it is often necessary to detour from the main road in order to achieve the main objective. DeLeon probably had the qualities of leadership, but he lived twenty years ahead of time. He did not have the capacity to adapt himself to the objective conditions of the labor movement of his time. Therefore he had to fail, just as Debs, his exact counterpart, had to fail.

Charles E. Ruthenberg was the first comprehensive leader that the labor movement of this country produced. In Ruthenberg there was a combination of all the good qualities of both Debs and DeLeon, minus their weak points. It was not his fault that our Communist movement had not had time to develop to any extensive dimensions and his great capacities for leadership have not met the suitable conditions for their full display.

Ruthenberg was an excellent Marxist. This meant a whole lot in the American socialist movement. In the conglomeration of syndicalism, semi-anarchism and spineless reformism which swarmed within the socialist party, a good Marxist was a rare and valuable phenomenon. Ruthenberg came to the socialist party by way of Marx and he remained a Marxist till the end.

Ruthenberg was an energetic and courageous fighter. This even his bitterest opponents will admit. Intrepid and obstinate in struggle, he threw himself into the midst of every important labor fight disregarding his own life and security. In this he was like DeLeon, but what a big difference between the two of them. Unlike DeLeon, Ruthenberg was not sectarian. To him the letter of the Marxian theory was not a thing of first consideration, as it was to DeLeon. Ruthenberg had an understanding and sympathetic ear for the immediate needs and demands of the masses. Ruthenberg's Marxism was rounded out by his Leninism.

To Ruthenberg mass-activity and mass-struggle were life itself. His road was the highway leading towards the American working masses. And this was extraordinary in a man who came to the socialist movement from a big executive position in the offices of a great clothing factory, the kind of a position that makes a person rather pedantic and detached from the channels of life of the masses. He gave up a great career under capitalism, abandoned his early interests in accounts and figures and attached himself to the life and the struggles of the masses. His mind and his heart were awake to their needs and strivings. All his strategic maneuvers for a labor party were expressions of his great de-

sire to draw the American working class into the struggle against capitalism. This was the aim of his life. He was deeply wounded by the indifference of the overwhelming mass of the workers to their class interests and he was always searching for the way to arouse them to the struggle for their class interests.

Ruthenberg, the intrepid fighter! How many in the labor movement can boast of such a record? Imprisoned twice and a third imprisonment awaited him, but death came along and snatched him out of the hands of capitalist justice. Death is more formidable even than the United States Supreme Court itself.

Ruthenberg was never a parlor-revolutionist. He was not a book-socialist, in spite of the fact that he came to socialism by way of books and theories. His immense energies have not allowed him to be lost within the realm of abstract theories and speculations. At the very start he became a leader of the Left Wing of the socialist party. He gave himself entirely to the revolutionary movement without conditions or reservations.

Hillquit and Berger were also opposed to war, but what a great difference between their opposition and his. At the St. Louis convention Ruthenberg was the leader of the Left Wing, who fought for the famous anti-war resolution. Right after the convention he carried that resolution to the working masses. He led the great anti-war labor demonstration in Cleveland, the only one of its kind in America. And when capitalist justice made him pay the price he accepted it with the joy of one who has done his duty and was ready to give everything he had for the revolutionary cause.

At the famous Bridgeman convention, when it became known that the convention place would be raided by department of justice agents and that it was necessary to escape, it was agreed that Comrade Ruthenberg should be among the first to leave. But he would not go. As secretary of the party, he claimed, he could not leave the convention before everything is arranged and put in order. He stayed to the last minute and was overtaken by the government spies. Such was Ruthenberg—the first to face hard work and danger, the last to escape from it.

Ruthenberg was more than the secretary of the party. A builder by nature, he kept on building the structure of the Communist movement in this country step by step and layer upon layer, diligently, unswervingly. A robust builder, with a rich experience and a good understanding of the correct Leninist line—he was the leader of the Workers (Communist) Party and the beloved comrade trusted by all.

He was but 44 years of age. He was in the best of his years, full of energy and vitality, when cruel death snatched him away from our midst.

His last words were the proper climax of his eventful revolutionary life.

Charles E. Ruthenberg is dead, but his party is alive. Let us strengthen and build our party, and his:



Alexander Kerensky on "Secret" Mission to the United States.

ARTHUR MACMANUS

By GERTRUDE BLESSER

THE press last week carried a brief notice of the death of our British comrade Arthur MacManus. In one week the American and British movements each mourn the death of one of its best-known figures. Those of our American comrades who met him when he lived in Moscow knew Mac as a genial comrade, always ready to suspend his intense absorption in world labor problems for an hour or two of good fellowship. His frail short figure, his large head with its deep brow surrounded by a shock of unruly hair, his merry eyes and friendly smile and his broad Scotch accent made Mac one of the most popular and likeable figures in the international group in Moscow.

But in Moscow MacManus was already suffering from failing health and the gradual loss of physical strength which ended in his untimely death. The qualities which made Mac the mass leader he was, the Mac who helped to keep the working class movement alive in England during the worst days of reaction of the world war, and to teach the British militants that there was a limit to which the workers could be driven—these qualities of course had little chance to display themselves in Moscow.

Before the creation of the British Communist Party, MacManus was one of the outstanding leaders of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party in England which in those days could boast of any degree of mass working class following. The party was very small as numbers go, but its main strength was in the industrial areas of the north of England and in Scotland. It wielded a powerful influence in these districts during the war, among the workers in the large munitions, ship-building and armament construction works, particularly in the Clyde-side. This was the seat of the famous shop-steward movement. Under the fearless leadership of MacManus and his comrades, a revolutionary spirit was developed which became more and more intense as the war progressed. Persecution and imprisonment and the threats of court martial left the leaders undaunted, till at last the baffled government kidnapped them and forbade them to set foot in the disturbed areas. These were the famous Clyde-side deportations which displayed the power of the workers' leaders by the fact that the government dared not resort to more drastic measures against them.

The Socialist Labor Party was very left in its tendencies, and when the question arose after the war of fusing existing working class parties into a single Communist party, it held severely aloof. MacManus was one of the leaders who at last succeeded in swinging the best elements of the party into the unity negotiations which ended in the formation of the British Communist Party in 1920 of which MacManus was the chairman until that office was abolished.

Arthur MacManus was all his life a revolutionary by instinct, all his life a fighter in the working class cause. For that cause he more than once suffered hardship and imprisonment. Shortly after his return from Moscow in 1925 he was again arrested along with eleven other Communist leaders as a result of the spectacular "red raids" of the British government. He was sentenced to imprisonment. With health already broken, there is no doubt that this new term hastened his end. He died in the cause for which he had lived.

"PRESERVED," ACCORDING TO GREEN



The Boss: This trade union preservation was a great idea! Now we don't need to be afraid of that big fellow.

BOOKS

CONTRIBUTORS WANTED.

We are looking for brief, intelligent, well-written book reviews. They should be no longer than 250 words. Books discussed must be timely (not necessarily hot off the press), and must be written from the point of view of those who have accepted the Marxist interpretation of society as a point of departure. Each review should carry with it the exact title of the book, author, publisher, year, and price. Also full name and address of reviewer.

Those who have been reading the BOOKS department can gather a general idea of what we should like to get from our contributors.

POOR WHITES.

The Twilight of the White Races, by M. Muret. Charles Scribners & Sons: \$2.50.

Poor Woodrow Wilson. Little did he know, when his Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, was hounding Reds, that six years later his name would be mentioned as a collaborator of the Third International; little did he know when he kicked off that his innocuous phrases would, like the eyes of Helen of Troy, set the world aflame. Poor Wilson died before Muret published his "Twilight of the White Races."

Here is Muret's discovery: There is a black and brown as well as a yellow peril. Turkey, Egypt, India, Syria, Persia, Afghanistan, China are all rising against the white races. The African Negroes will rise soon.

How account for this menace to white supremacy? That's simple, says Muret. "Wilson's phrases about self-determination and Moscow propaganda done it." The yellow, brown and black races docilely submitted to the domination of the white race until Wilson came along, and started to maul about the rights of small nations to determine their own destiny; until the Third International came along and started to hand out gold to backward races in an effort to further their own nefarious schemes.

Muret's book contains a good deal of excellent material on the nationalist revolts in Asia and Africa. As an interpretation of that material, it is ridiculous. H. F.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

"Your column is always entertaining, and sometimes informative," writes John Ramburg of Brooklyn. "There is one suggestion that I should like to make, however. And that is that you run occasional bibliography on subjects of current and vital interest.

"A bibliography on China, for instance, would be far more valuable and interesting just now than several columns of wise-cracks about Will Durant and George Jean Nathan."

A good suggestion.

We print below the names of a number of books on China. No one of them deals adequately with the subject; nor do all of them combined give the reader a complete picture of the events in China or the social and economic forces underlying them. They are, however, in our conception, the best books available on the subject.

Communist International for December 30. Contains a study of rural conditions and peasant organization, by R. Miff.

The Awakening of China, by James Dolson. Probably the best analysis of the nationalist movement that has yet been published. Omits the peasantry and under-estimates the role of the middle classes, however.

Foreign Financial Control in China, by T. W. Overlach. The story of imperialist aggression in China.

China's Place in the Sun, by Stanley High. Material for historical background, and student movement.

Western Civilization and the Far East, by Stephen Hall-King. Historical background, the Revolution of 1911, the industrialization of China.

China Yesterday and Today, by E. T. Williams. Valuable summary of events since the Boxer rebellion.

British Foreign Office: Report on Labor Conditions in China. Contains report of Shanghai Labor Commission; conditions in Shanghai mills, hours, wages, etc.

Why China Sees Red, by Putnam Weale. A Soviet-gold interpretation of the events in China. Record of events 1924-25; the Shanghai massacre.

Occidental Interpretation of the Far Eastern Problem, by Woodhead, Norton, Arnold. Prejudiced imperialist view of the revolution; contains some good material on industrialization by Julian Arnold, however.

China and the Powers, by H. K. Norton. A history of China's relations with the powers—from an imperialist point of view.

Rural Economy in China, by Prof. Taylor and C. B. Malone. Only reliable survey of rural conditions in China. Farm wages, taxes, size of land holdings, etc.

China at the Conference, by W. W. Willoughby. The Washington Conference and the Shantung question.

China's Awakening, by Tyau. Social results of China's industrialization by a conservative Chinese.

Foreign Rights and Interests in China, by W. W. Willoughby. Imperialist expansion into China; unequal treaties; extraterritorial rights, concessions, leased territories, etc.

China Year Book, Woodhead. Contains valuable statistical data; extent of industrialization, etc.

International Press Correspondence.

British Labour Monthly. Especially articles by R. Page Arnot and Ewer.

These books should be read with a great deal of care. Many of them, particularly those by Weale, Woodhead and Norton, subscribe to the Soviet-gold interpretation of the nationalist movement, which is delicately intertwined with fact. The reader should be careful to separate fact from imperialist propaganda. H. F.

MORE ABOUT "THE NEW MASSES."

"Your reviewer, Sender Garlin," writes Benjamin Weiss, "has said a few things about 'The New Masses' that have been waiting to be said for many months. The complete fatuousness of some of its attempts to be jazzy and up-to-date has been trying the patience of many who, like myself, hopefully greeted the birth of 'The New Masses' and waited in vain for some signs of its emergence from the nipple and diaper stage.

"Your reviewer, however, failed to point out a howling disparity. In the issue in which 'the correct revolutionary proletarian attitude towards sex' is so pompously discussed, there is not a single article about China. I realize, of course, that China has nothing to do with the correct revolutionary proletarian attitude towards sex, but am I cookoo or just a trifle stupid if I venture to suggest that the goings-on in China are vastly more important than any such flurid nonsense. Is 'the New Masses' a revolutionary working-class magazine of the arts or is it merely another demented offspring of Greenwich Village?"

"This hasn't been 'The New Masses' first offence. From the very beginning the magazine has seemed to consider it a moral obligation to be smarter than Mr. Mencken and more jazzy than the tabloids. What has been its contribution toward molding a positive working class culture and working class art? Sure the pictures have been funny. But one gets tired of wise-cracks and college-boy cynicism. And in its desire to be 'proletarian' at any cost 'The New Masses' has gone to ludicrous extremes, and printed stuff by Alfred Kreyborg and Waldo Frank that was no more proletarian than Otto Kahn is.

"And where has 'The New Masses' been in the battles of the working class against reaction? What part has it played in the fight the left wing in the needle trades is making against the right wing renegades and stool-pigeons of the A. F. of L.? Why could it not have led the protest against the threatened assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti instead of leaving this job to the sanctimonious old lady of Park Row, the New York World? Yes, I remember it did publish one article on Sacco and Vanzetti, a highly literary interview with them by John Dos Passos. It was very pretty writing.

"Personally I think your reviewer was too easy with 'The New Masses.' The magazine, which is not yet a year old, seems to have definitely entered its dotage."