

THE DAILY WORKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CHINESE WORKERS AND PEASANTS ON THE FALL OF SHANGHAI

(By Cable) Trades and Labor Council, Shanghai, China. Comrades: Fraternal Greetings and Congratulations to all Chinese Labor on the Occasion of Taking of Shanghai by People's Armies. This is Victory for Workers of the Whole World. Convey Greetings to People's Government at Hankow.—THE DAILY WORKER

THE DAILY WORKER

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Nationalists Take Shanghai

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IT is rather tough on the league of nations. On the eve of the meeting of its disarmament conference Italy huris a monkey wrench into the political machinery by what amounts to an ultimatum to Jugoslavia to cease interference in Albania. With armies mobilizing on the continent of Europe and the fear of another world war creeping up and down the spines of capitalist governments, it will be difficult for the fake peace mongers to even pretend that permanent peace can be attained under capitalism.

THE real battle in the Balkans is between Italy and France. When Mussolini dispatches a note to Belgrade he is actually sniping at Paris. According to a letter from an Italian refugee living in Nice recently published in THE DAILY WORKER, French and Italian armies are getting ready for hostilities and the naval forces of both countries are maneuvering for action. England is backing up Italy against her historical enemy France, and Germany is watching a chance to get back some of what she lost in the late war. It looks as if a nice little slaughter is being cooked up.

THE Nationalist forces have entered Shanghai and the prize city of the Orient is lost to the militarists. The fall of this city is a decisive defeat for the imperialists and it can now be considered a certainty that all China will soon be under Nationalist control. The strategy of the imperialists will now be directed towards splitting the ranks of the Kuomintang Party and catering to the Right Wing, which would willingly come to terms with the robber powers but for the opposition of the Left Wing.

THE effect of the latest Nationalist victory in China should have a detrimental effect on the fortunes of the imperialists throughout Asia. Already our own imperialists are afraid that China shall become the leader of the oppressed peoples of the Philippines. The teeming millions of India will be encouraged to break the British connection. Imperialism is not sitting pretty just now tho it will take some time for its victims to develop enough muscle to deal it the final blow.

WE have referred more than once to the poisoned propaganda cabled from China in the guise of news, by Frederick Moore, New York Times correspondent. Moore seemed to think that he could defeat the revolution by cabling lies to New York. T. E. Millard, a rather fair and reliable correspondent was pulled off the job by the Times and this unscrupulous hack put in his place. Yet those liars have the audacity to preach against "Soviet propaganda" in China.

TWO of the most vociferous official red-baiters at the 1923 convention of the United Mine Workers of America resigned from office in 1925 under fire. They were charged with grafting on the legal department of the union. Both shouted loudly and long against the radicals (Continued on Page Two)

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

GERMAN BOSSES' SOCIAL BUDGET HITS WORKERS

Gives to Wealthy and Takes From the Poor

BERLIN.—The German press is publishing fragmentary statistics from the German budget for 1927. These statistics, although incomplete, show very clearly the correlation of class power and the aggressive intentions of the German capitalists. The so-called "social budget", i. e. that section of the budget composed to reflect the minimum social obligations, undertaken by the capitalist state in respect to the toiling masses is worthy of special attention. We (Continued on Page Three)

Sapiro Attacked During Ford's Raid on Jews

"Don't Snicker," Says Editor, Starting Campaign

DETROIT, March 21.—Aaron Sapiro, drew blood today in his million-dollar libel suit against Henry Ford. The wheat king scored impressively when he placed in evidence documentary evidence showing that the Ford crusade against the Sapiro "co-operatives" originated as a campaign against the Jews. This was the chief contention of Sapiro in his libel suit.

Although Sapiro had announced that he would temporarily abandon the Jewish issue, the argument was early in the day brot around to it again, as the central driving force of Ford's campaign against the plaintiff.

Letter Starting Jew Hunt.

The evidence consisted of a letter written by H. W. Roland, an executive on Ford's Dearborn Independent, to Harry H. Dunn, who investigated the co-operative movement for the auto king and later wrote most of the articles attacking Sapiro. The letter showed that Dunn was originally ordered to investigate "the Jewish boys who are putting the works on the farmers."

It showed that the activities of Bernard M. Baruch, New York capitalist among the farmers had actually brought about the investigation which led to the articles.

Ford's attorneys sought to block all testimony on the letter, which came into the trial while William J. Cameron, editor of the Dearborn Independent, was on the witness stand.

Dunn Was Ford's Writer.

Cameron testified that Dunn gathered the data on which the Sapiro attacks were based. He also said Dunn had written the anti-Sapiro articles under the "pen name" of Robert Morgan.

"Don't Snicker."

The letter follows:
August 6, 1923.
Mr. Harry H. Dunn, 27722 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.
"My dear Mr. Dunn:
"Don't snicker when I tell you the Jewish boys are putting the works on the farmer. It began when Barney Baruch first became interested in Kansas. After Wilson left the White House. Since then there has been a great deal of the Jewish interested plight of the farmer, especially as to mortgaging their souls and bodies through government agencies, plus the various cooperative movements.

"We have been desirous of getting something tangible and here seems to be the opportunity to clean up the west coast situation. I don't imagine that you will have much difficulty in rounding the facts up on this, although all of it will take considerable time. If you can get it, will protect you of course, and it will be as fully remunerative, if not more so than the Abrams material.

"Let me know from time to time how the work is progressing and if there is any trip you must take to gather the facts, go ahead and send in the expense account to us. I believe that you have an opportunity to do considerable 'chronicling of the neglected truth' in this case.

"I don't remember much about the convict story now. If you want to (Continued on Page Three)

70 Percent Russian Deputies, Communist; Huge Vote in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 21.—More than 70 per cent of the deputies elected by the Moscow Soviet to the All-Union Soviet Congress which opens next month are Communists.

This and the huge percentage of the electorate voting (estimates vary from 90 to 95 per cent) featured the elections. Interest in the elections is far greater than that evinced in capitalist countries.

Cop Shot By Brother at Party.

A policeman's careless handling of his revolver following an all-night party causing an accidental shot, was today believed to have been responsible for the death of his brother, Joseph Perkins, 29, also a policeman.

Roy Perkins, who claims his revolver went off accidentally, is twenty-four years old and a policeman of thirty days standing.

Injured in Auto Mishap.

PATERSON, N. J., March 21.—Miss Adeline Ricks, Negro, of 2229 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, lay for nearly 24 hours beneath a wrecked automobile in Maple Avenue, Fairlawn, near here before she was discovered today, according to the police.

CHICAGO PARTY DEMANDS IMPROVED TRANSIT, SCHOOLS IN CAMPAIGN

By Workers (Communist) Party, District Eight, Chicago.

On January 25th the Workers (Communist) Party organization of Chicago selected C. E. Ruthenberg, the general secretary of the party, as its standard bearer in the Chicago elections and nominated him for candidate for mayor. The party membership and sympathetic workers engaged in the task of gathering signatures to petitions to have him regularly entered as a candidate. Thousands of workers signed their names to these petitions. The sudden death of Comrade Ruthenberg, however, has brought an end to these particular activities. It will not be possible to make new nominations and enter a new candidate in the field. Nevertheless, our party will continue to participate in the elections.

The Workers (Communist) Party fights for the realization of a workers' and farmers' government. While we recognize that the aims contained in this slogan cannot be attained through the machinery of the capitalist parliamentary elections, such elections form a very important basis for Communist activities and afford a means of reaching the American working masses. Despite the corruption of American capitalist politics and existing capitalist parties, the workers participate in elections even though not yet on a class basis. To give these elections class character by raising working class issues, to mobilize the workers for independent political action to fight for its present needs, is our immediate object.

In these elections, we will continue to expose the corruption of the old parties and their distinct anti-working class character. We will raise the vital issues effecting the working class which are involved in these elections. Such as, solution of the traction problem. Not on the basis of profit for the owners, but on the basis of municipal ownership with participation in management by the workers employed in the transportation system.

We will raise the issue of public ownership of public utilities, service to be provided at cost and participa-

Polish Strike, Goes To Arbitration; Guns Drive Workers to It

WARSAW, March 21.—Textile and other workers who have been on strike in Poland have agreed to accept government arbitration on their demand for an eight hour day. Severe repression by the military finally forced the strikers to yield thus far.

tion in management by the workers employed in them.

We will raise the issues of labor representation on the Chicago school board. Re-establishment of teachers' councils. Against the platoon system and the junior high schools. For abolition of military training in public schools, for re-establishment of vocational training in the schools under union control. For greater appropriations for school buildings and equipments. For enforcement of the present city law prohibiting child labor up until the age of 16 and for city support of working class children whenever necessary.

We will raise the issues of stopping tax dodging by large corporations and revision of assessment of taxable properties so as to shift the tax burden from the workers to the rich corporations.

We will raise the issues of unionization of all employees and workers on city jobs, with wage increases to insure a decent standard of living. We will raise the issue of prohibition of anti-labor injunctions of improvement of health and safety conditions in the factories of the city and of no more race segregation, but complete economic and social equality of all races.

We will fight for these vital needs of the workers, but continue to emphasize the fact that there is no final relief for the misery and exploitation imposed upon the workers by the capitalist system except to do away with capitalism and establish a workers' government.

A. F. of L. Chief Knows Nothing of Anti-Left Confab Called by Him

IN SPITE of the fact that the special meeting of the New York Trades and Labor Council was called at his behest, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, at the Cadillac Hotel, where he is staying, expressed complete ignorance of the purposes for which the meeting was being held.

Just a short time before the meeting was scheduled to begin, Hugh Frayne, general representative of the A. F. of L. and right hand man of Green, said that the purpose of the present frantic confab was "to clean out the Communists from the New York labor movement, and especially the fur industry."

Among the speakers expected at the meeting at Beethoven Hall were President Green, Matthew Will, who has led the violent attacks against the militant workers in New York, and Edward McGrady, members of the special committee appointed by the executive council of the A. F. of L. to fight "the Communists."

This edition of THE DAILY WORKER goes to press too early to make possible a complete report of the meeting.

Russian Film Reaches Pittsburgh; Is Slated For 5 More Coal Towns

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 21.—The well known film "Breaking Chains" will be shown in this city Wednesday, March 23, beginning at 8 p. m. at the North Side Carnegie Music Hall, corner Ohio and Federal Sts. Tickets at a reduced rate can be bought in advance at the following stations:

Hirsch Book Store, 1623 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Weinsteins Restaurant, 1830 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Paranskys Store, 2804 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Arsenal Barber Shopp, 4026 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Workers Party Office, 805 James St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Room 5.
Varnaghis Photo Studio, 1930 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The film will also be shown in the following mining and steel towns:

March 25th, 7 p. m. and 9 p. m., Friday, Hungarian Hall, Beech St., E. Pittsburgh.
March 26th, 7 p. m. and 9 p. m., Saturday, Ukrainian Hall corner 4th Ave. and 14th St., New Kensington, Pa.
March 28th, 7 p. m. and 9 p. m., Monday, Library Theatre, Library, Pa.
March 29th, Tuesday, Croatian Home, Slovan, Pa.
March 31st, 7:30 p. m. Thursday, Croatian Hall 330 Merchant St., Ambridge, Pa.

Earl Carroll Must Go to Jail.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Earl Carroll, New York theatrical producer, today lost his fight in the supreme court to escape a prison sentence resulting from the famous "bath tub" party given on the stage of his theater.

The high court denied Carroll's petition for a writ of review of his conviction on a perjury charge.

Carroll faces a sentence of a year and a day in Federal Prison at Atlanta and a fine of \$2,000.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Italy Secretly Lands Troops In Albania

Balkan State Italy's Prize For Opposing U.S.S.R.

ROME, March 21.—An even more disturbing element has crept into the Balkan tensions created by the Italian ultimatum to Jugoslavia, and the following circular note to the powers. A veil of silence is thrown over events. The chancelleries of Europe have "shut up."

Intrusive move forward. It is reported that 100 Italian staff officers have landed in Albanian civilian clothes and that within the last week four large ship loads of munitions have been disembarked at Albanian ports from Italy.

The Albanian army, led by Italians, is also mobilized, and everything is ready for declaration of war and a lightning thrust thru Albania at the heart of Jugoslavia.

Plot Against U. S. S. R.

BERLIN, March 21.—German official and unofficial opinion is united on this interpretation of Italy's sudden challenge to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. They see it as part of English intrigue, directed in the first place against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Without England's certain aid, to keep France from intervening, say all German diplomats, there would never have been any "strong stand" against Serbia by Mussolini.

Buys England's Support.

Mussolini does not want a long drawn out war. It would lead to his inevitable ruin, if Italian peasants and workers had arms in their hands, and faced even one winter of trench fighting. He hopes to accomplish his ends by bluff, or by a sudden foray into Albania, without serious fighting — France meanwhile being controlled by England.

England's price was Italy's participation in the anti-Soviet bloc, her ratification of the Bessarabian treaty. For this the lives of millions of the workers of France, England, Italy, Serbia and various Balkan nations were jeopardized in the latest coup of British diplomacy."Playing With Fire." Georg Bernhard, one of the leading German publicists, in today's "Vossische Zeitung," accused Downing Street of "playing with fire" and contrasts the British demand for a careful examination of Austria-Hungary's accusations against Serbia in 1914 with the marked tendency of the British press to jump to the conclusion that Jugoslavia is guilty of the present case of the charges preferred against her by Rome. The "Morgenpost" asserts that the people of London ought "to have short memories, for otherwise they would remember the vain endeavors in 1914 to localize the war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and would not carry out his dangerous playing with fire."

Suspect Fascist Tools.

Georg Bernhard reveals how the French government discovered last (Continued on Page Three)

Sioux City Workers Hold C. E. Ruthenberg Memorial Gathering

SIoux CITY, Ia., March 21.—At a memorial meeting for C. E. Ruthenberg held here, the following resolution was adopted:

We express our deepest sorrow for the loss of one of its most sincere friends and leaders of the workers of America, Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg. His continuous service and self sacrifice for the workers' cause has established a reputation that the class conscious workers will never forget.

We do not forget his last words, "Fight on," to serve us as an inspiration for our intensive activity in building the party to achieve the ultimate and the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Republic of the U. S. A.

People's Army Takes Over Big Seaport

Victory Breaks Backbone of Militarist Resistance; Intervention Threatened

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA

1. Shanghai, the prize city of China and one of the largest ports in the world, fell into the hands of the Nationalist troops without the exchange of a hostile shot, when Pi Shu-chen, commander of the northern forces that were supposed to defend the city from the revolutionists, folded his tent and walked quietly away.
2. Marines from the warships of all imperialist powers lying in the harbor have been landed. The United States contingent was rushed to the industrial district of Yangtsepoob because of their excellence as strikebreakers.
3. The General Labor Union of Shanghai called a general strike in honor of the Nationalist victory. Revolutionary flags have appeared all over the city. The strike is one hundred per cent effective.
4. The fall of Shanghai to the Nationalists has broken the backbone of northern resistance and places the forces of Chang-Tso-Lin that are marching southward against the Nationalists in a precarious position.

SHANGHAI, March 21.—The native city of Shanghai is now in the possession of the Nationalist government with the militarist generals and troops fleeing in all directions.

Order is being maintained by the labor unions and workmen wearing red armlets are patrolling the city. The people are quiet and there is a complete absence of hysteria or panic.

There is considerable excitement in the international settlement where the sudden fall of the city was received with consternation. The British propagandists had the people fed on optimistic predictions of militarist successes and conflict inside the ranks of the Kuomintang.

Labor Demonstration

Streets in the native city are deserted except for groups of fleeing northern soldiers. In the International Settlement there were numbers of demonstrations by Chinese students and laborers.

U. S. Troops Land

United States marines were landed today and given the extreme eastern section of the International Settlement to guard.

The Shangtung troops are retreating toward Woosung, twenty miles down the Yangtse River, from Shanghai.

The most terrible scenes were enacted at the railroad stations today as a result of the evacuation of the defeated troops. The Shangtungites are forcing their way at the point of pistols, and are impressing what help is needed. One officer ruthlessly beheaded a Coolie with his sword when the coolie was slow in moving the officer's baggage.

Report Arsenal Captured

Announcement was made today that the Kuh Sien arsenal has been captured.

While Chang Tso Lin's preparations for the drive against the Nationalists in Hankow proceeds it is believed here that the Shensi troops and the forces of General Fenz, the "Christian General," may sweep down on the Fengtien troops and check their advance.

General Chang Hsueh Liang has returned to Honan after conferences with his father, Chang Tso Lin, here.

The tenacity in Shanghai was increased tonight when there was a sudden strike of the workers in the electric power plant. The city went into semi-darkness and immediately the searchlights of naval vessels lying at anchor in the harbor began sweeping over the city.

Build More Asylums

ALBANY, March 21.—New York State will be prepared to provide more institutional care for its wards in the mental defective and feeble-minded groups when construction work now under contract and other improvements are carried out, the former State Commission for Mental Defectives said in a report made public yesterday.

Must Prove Alibi.

To perfect his alibi, Henry Judd Gray, corset salesman, accused of the murder of Albert Synder, art editor of a sports magazine, who was found murdered in his bed Sunday, must establish his whereabouts between midnight Saturday night and noon of the next day.

Snyder, the police believe, was murdered about 2 a. m. Sunday.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Suicide Follows Murder.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., March 21.—Another murder, followed by the suicide of the murderer, was added to the Long Island crime list late today with the discovery of the bodies of Edward Crooks, 50, a sign painter, and Mrs. Alexander Stills, 45, by the woman's husband.

Police stated that Crooks shot the woman dead, and then turned his revolver on himself, dying instantly. Mrs. Stills had two children by a former marriage.

Wants \$25,000 for Slander.

NEWARK, N. J., March 21.—Suit for \$25,000 for alleged slander was filed in supreme court here today by Miss Agnes C. Jones, assemblywoman from South Orange, against Assemblyman Ernest P. Biro, of Irvington. Both are members of the Essex county republican delegation.

The suit was filed following an investigation instituted in the legislature of rumors that Colonel Orison M. Hurd, assemblyman from Leonia, had been offered \$5,000 for his vote on the Sunday blue law bill introduced by Biro.

COURT BATTLE NEXT TO STOP CRAFT PROBERS

Powerful Opposition In Pennsylvania Case

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Armed with the mandate of the Reed Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, Jerry C. South, the committee's counsel and special deputy, prepared today for a new invasion of Pennsylvania to seize election paraphernalia in four counties for the scrutiny in connection with the Vare-Wilson senatorial contest.

His arrival in the Keystone state, probably Wednesday, is expected to set off a legal battle which will be fought to the supreme court. Involved questions of constitutional law are involved, for South's attempt to impound the ballot boxes and voting lists of Delaware, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Luzerne counties will be fought in the federal courts.

Challenged at every turn since the adjournment of the sixty-ninth congress on March 4, the committee presses on. Stripped for the time being of the services of the senate sergeant-at-arms, it has deputized its own attorney as process server in the ballot-seizing chore.

Denied access to the senate coffers for expense, it has provided its own funds.

Characterized by its opponents as dead, powerless and impotent, it issued orders to carry on, and thereby has paved the way for one of the most spectacular court battles in American history—the spectacle of the judicial branch of the government called upon to curb the activities of a committee claiming to represent the legislative branch.

Reed Accuses Senators.—“The adjournment of congress has in no way impaired the authority of the committee,” Chairman Reed said. “We are proceeding in these four counties because the committee was asked by Mr. Wilson, (defeated democratic candidate against William S. Vare) to impound the ballots there. The filibuster was undertaken in order to prevent a full investigation of the elections in Pennsylvania, Illinois and possibly in one other state. The public will have to judge the motives of the senators who took that course.”

U. S. Denies Canadian Suggested Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Canadian government has not officially approached the United States concerning any reciprocity treaty between the two countries, it was said at the state department today amidst the speech of Premier Mackenzie King at Ottawa yesterday.

King told the Canadian house of commons that reciprocity was a policy of the liberal government in the dominion, and intimated that there had been some negotiations with Washington about it. The state department, however, disavowed any knowledge of overtures.

Rush to Photograph Lou Tellegen Knocks Woman Into Amnesia

PANA, Ill., March 21.—Her memory suddenly restored to her after an attack of amnesia while she sat in the Commodore Hotel in New York, Mrs. Helen Hawker Borrower of Pana, Ill., returned to her home today after two years of strange wanderings. She brought her son, Billy, now four years old, back with her.

On March 15, 1925, she said, she was in the Grand Central station in New York, waiting to board a train. Photographers in a rush to snap pictures of Lou Tellegen, moving picture star, knocked her down in the stampede.

READERS! TAKE NOTICE!

Standing Notice to Readers, Correspondents and Supporters of the DAILY WORKER.

MAIL

To avoid confusion and unnecessary delay all mail for The DAILY WORKER must be addressed as follows:

News, notices, correspondence and letters to editors intended for publication must be marked plainly EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT. Letters to members of the editorial staff not intended for publication must be marked the same way.

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

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

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

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

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

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

A SWITCH BOY ON THE B. M. T.

(This interesting story of the B. M. T. switch boy was turned in at the labor journalism class at the Workers' School. Read it and see why the traction workers need a real union.—Ed.)

By JACK GLASS. (Worker Correspondent). Out of work. Impossible to get a job, and riding in the subway where signs are displayed advertising “Conductors and Motormen Wanted, Steady Position, Heathy Work, etc., apply at B. M. T.”

Nothing like taking a chance. I applied. Went up a flight of stairs and was given a piece of paper, with information as regard pay for learners.

“All students will be paid at the rate of 20c an hour for time spent receiving instructions on cars. Students will not be paid for time spent in class room.”

“Only half (10c hour) will be paid on pay day. The other half will be paid only when qualified. Students will not be paid the other half if the company discharges them while pupils.”

On the wall a sign said that regular employee got between 42 and 62c an hour.

Training in Patience. I came rather early and had to wait several hours before they started to call us to a private room for examination. Several hours passed before my “Next” Under 21 the only job I could get was “Switch Boy.” I was asked to come back next day and bring \$2.50 for hat and badge, also birth certificate, and start to work immediately (8 a. m.).

Next day I waited till 8:30 before they called me in. Several questions were asked; a paper with many more was given to me: I was told to go into the next room for doctor's examination.

Examined and Photographed. Eyes O. K. I was told to go into the next room and undress. I was examined thoroughly. Again dressed, I was tested as to whether I could distinguish one color from another.

In another room my picture was taken in two positions, front and sideways, the way it's done in prison to a man held for murder. A picture of my birth certificate was also taken.

A room, something like a class room full of chairs and desks, was where I was sent next. Here I spent several hours. I gave them the paper with questions answered, and received another, four pages of additional questions. I never dreamed I'd ever be faced with such a list of questions. I had to give my life history for the past five years, telling where I worked, when and why I was laid off or fired. If I hadn't worked at any particular period in the five years what had I been doing?

Yellow Dog Contract. I had to agree to join the Brotherhood (company union) and to promise that I SHALL NOT join any other union (meaning the REAL union) and not listen to any “Bolshevik agitators” (real union men).

After I agreed (maybe) to everything I was weighed and measured and then told to go into another room to get my “badge,” which I did, giving \$1.00 deposit. I was also given a “Rules and Regulations” book, for which \$0.50 was to be charged, if lost.

At last I was outside in the open air again, with the badge and rules in one pocket, and two notes, one for Browning & King Co., to give me a hat, costing me \$1.50. The other note to the inspector to put me at my post.

Free Ride. I felt proud riding on the car wearing the hat with the sparkling badge and not paying any fare. I went over to the inspector and introduced myself. He told me to go to Park Row, that's where I'll work. I got there about 1 p. m. and was received with open arms. Two switch boys were there instead of four. Two quit several days ago and these two had to do double work. Running from one switch to another as fast as their legs could carry them.

One of the fellows had his lunch. The other went out to get his as soon as he showed me “hat to do.”

“Don't forget to be back on time,” the fellow who was left shouted to the other. “It is now 1:15, be back at 3:15.”

“O. K.” was the faint answer from the fellow who was several yards away, running for his lunch.

I lunched my coat tightly and started to work. I had no gloves and nearly froze my hands. My feet were cold and began to freeze. (It was November).

Every once in a while we had a few seconds to ourselves. We made use of it. I began asking questions. “Say, how is it that the other fellow has two hours for lunch?”

“7 to 7 on the B. M. T.”

“Don't you know,” he asked, “that we work from 7 to 7 and two hours for lunch in between?”

“No, I thought that I'll have to work 8 hours, 9 at most.”

“Go on, we work from 7 to 7, sometimes from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. and vice versa.”

“What! Do you have to work at night, too?”

“You bet.”

“How many days a week?”

“Every other week we get a day off, if they can get a substitute.”

“If not?”

“Then you keep on working.”

Another time, a few minutes later. “How much do they pay you?” I asked.

“Twenty-seven cents an hour,” he snapped back.

“What!” I shouted, at the same time, swallowing a mouthful of dust from a passing auto, “you're joking.”

He gave me a look and I knew he meant it alright.

I Decide to Quit. An hour passed. I made up my mind to quit. It's impossible for me to work so many hours, and at night into the bargain. Seventy hours a week no matter whether day or night you get 27c an hour. I have to go to school, Workers' School, attend meetings, etc. In other words either drop the job or school.

As soon as the other fellow returned I told them that I quit. They argued with me trying to convince me to stay, but didn't succeed.

When I got to the inspector, three other fellows were there. They were also switch boys from other stations. One of them worked a week. The other two about two days. I, two hours.

The inspector took my badge and rules. He gave me a slip to collect \$1.00 for the badge and two hours work.

“How about the hat?” I asked.

He told me that I can't return the hat. Maybe they will return the money if I'll go down to the place where I got it.

“We refund no money,” was the answer I got. After arguing for some time I was told that I can exchange it for something else. I took a tie as that was the only thing I could get for \$1.50.

I got my dollar for the badge, but no more for the time I wasted. Not even for the two hours I worked.

I felt faint and dizzy from hunger. It was about five o'clock and I had no dinner as yet. I also felt furious to think that I had to go through all the “red tape” for such a damn rotten job. Tomorrow I'll have to look for another job.

(Editor's Note: Another article on the Traction Workers by Robert Mitchell on this page tomorrow. Watch for it.)

PROGRESSIVE TEXTILE ORGAN STARTS THIS MONTH; FIGHTS WAGE CUTS, LONG HOURS AND WAR

By CLARENCE MILLER.

“The Progressive Textile Worker,” the monthly organ of the National Textile Workers' Progressive Committee made its first appearance with the March issue. The program of the paper is stated as follows: To Fight for the Organization of the Unorganized, the Amalgamation of the Textile Unions, Industrial Unionism, Militant Leadership, International Trade Union Unity and for a Labor Party. The paper also promises to fight against Wage Slavery, Imperialist Wars, All Capitalist Parties, Wage Cuts, Long Hours, Speed Up, Company Unions, Unemployment.

Workers' Mouthpiece.

TELLEZ RETURN KNOCKS KELLOGG INTO CONFUSION

Queer Mixture of Fear, Hope, in Utterances

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The state department is all worked up today over the return to this city of Manuel C. Tellez, ambassador from Mexico, fresh from a conference with his superiors at home and demanding an interview with Kellogg tomorrow.

In the first place, Tellez should not have returned, if rumors carefully denied by the state department had any foundation. He was supposed to be recalled, when he left Washington hurriedly a couple of weeks ago. Many explanations were given, the most official being that he was caught in “anti-American propaganda.” However, he is back, and Washington is again laughing at Kellogg, as a poor prophet.

Talked Too Much Already. To inquiries yesterday Secretary Kellogg replied:

“I am not going to say anything about Mexico.”

The course of the department in the Mexican controversy has been puzzling to observers since Kellogg's return from his vacation, on Wednesday. Kellogg expressed himself to newspaper inquirers as somewhat “optimistic” concerning the state of affairs. Recent developments, he said, had been of a reassuring nature.

On Thursday, Kellogg told newspaper inquirers that his remarks of the preceding day had been “misinterpreted” and indicated matters were still very serious. Friday came the White House optimism, which found no echo on the part of Kellogg.

Secrecy Continues. Meanwhile, the most recent exchange of correspondence between Washington and Mexico City is withheld.

Secretary Kellogg and Assistant Secretary Robert E. Olds had a long conference with President Coolidge yesterday.

Poor Palm Beachers Nearly Bankless Now

Palm beach in its palmiest days boasted a dozen or more banks with well Greek pillared fronts and nifty marble work in the interior. Today two of them are still hanging on for dear life. In Palm Beach proper there's not a bank left while in West Palm Beach the two aforesaid banks are the lone remainders. Six banks failed within the past 10 days in the country. Twelve have failed in Florida in two months while 60 have suspended since the collapse of the real estate boom last year.

Wallprol mentions the Palm Beach situation as prophetic. Florida represented merely a rather intensified example of what is true financially and economically the country over. Florida today with vast hotels deserted, real estate developments drifting back into the primeval sand and mud, hundreds of millions lost, is just a forerunner of days not too far distant when the United States as a whole must come to a reckoning.

Did Not Write Pamphlet. In regard to the pamphlet “Hands Off Mexico,” it is sufficient to quote the statement made to the press by its author.

“The Mexican consulate did not know of the publication of ‘Hands Off Mexico’ until we sent them a copy. They have had nothing to do with distributing them.”

“I also deny that the consulate general has expended the exorbitant amount mentioned by Mr. Gallivan in his statement; this office has not spent but a significant sum necessary for the printing of its publication.”

Bohemian Newspapers Expose Fascist Plot For Siege of Vienna

PRAGUE, March 21.—Czechoslovakian newspapers report that Tirolean and Hungarian fascists, with the support of Italian fascists encouraged by Mussolini, are preparing to “march on Vienna” for the purpose of wiping out the socialists who now control the capital. The newspapers declare arms and munitions are arriving in Hungary from Italy.

“leaders” of the U. T. W. and the other unions in the industry as well as the analysis of the conditions in the industry make the paper important for every textile worker in the country.

This paper is of interest not only to the textile workers but to every progressive worker in the country, for it gives an insight into one of the largest industries employing about one million workers. The paper can be obtained for five cents for a single copy or fifty cents for one year by writing to the N. T. P. W. C., 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

Indecent Manufacturer. ORANGE, Mass., March 21.—J. B. Reynolds, 73, wealthy, retired shoe manufacturer today went to Greenfield jail for 200 days rather than pay a fine of \$100 for displaying indecent literature.

After he had an argument over parking his automobile without lights in front of his business block here, Reynolds received an unsigned letter. He posted it in the window of the block and had copies printed and mailed to almost every home in town. This led to his arrest.

More Women Alcoholics. ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Use of alcohol by women in New York State has been increasing in the last four years, the state hospital commission reported today.

Female alcoholic cases admitted to the state's insane institutions in 1926, totaled 89, which was an increase of eight over 1925—the commission said. The male insane cases due to liquor dropped to 323 that year as compared with 341 in 1925.

Sinclair Lewis Old Baptist Teacher in Pain at Empty Gantry

“Sinclair Lewis wrote ‘Elmer Gantry’ when he was in a rage. There never was a minister like that character. The author was literally foaming at the mouth, and a great work of art is never created that way.”

Thus spoke Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale, at Town Hall yesterday. The radical socialist and popular women's club lecturer said he had a right to speak on the subject with authority, “because I know something about Baptist ministers. All my living brothers are Baptist ministers, and there has been a constant string of Baptist ministers walking through my house for years, and I have never known one like ‘Elmer Gantry.’”

Prof. Phelps also has the distinction of having been one of Sinclair Lewis's college teachers.

MEXICO SENDS NEW ‘MYSTERY’ SERIES NOTE

N. Y. Consul General Denies Charges

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—The Mexican government has sent a new note to the United States, which it is understood will be delivered today. The contents of the note are said to be conciliatory and deals with matters raised in the recent American “mystery note.”

A Washington dispatch received here today foresees an agreement between the United States and Mexico on all oil matters before the end of the week.

“El Universal” stresses importance to a meeting between the Mexican ambassador at Washington and Kellogg where the proposals of President Calles are said to have been discussed.

Elias Denies Charge.

Arturo M. Elias, consul-general of Mexico in New York, today issued a vigorous denial of the charges made in congress by Representative James A. Gallivan, who stated that the “Mexican embassy at Washington and the consul general at New York have been conducting an intensive propaganda in behalf of the policies of their government.”

The statement continues by saying: “I deny categorically that any of the publications issued by this consul general contains one single word which may be construed as an attack, or veiled attack, against any American public official.”

In regard to the pamphlet “Hands Off Mexico,” it is sufficient to quote the statement made to the press by its author.

“The Mexican consulate did not know of the publication of ‘Hands Off Mexico’ until we sent them a copy. They have had nothing to do with distributing them.”

“I also deny that the consulate general has expended the exorbitant amount mentioned by Mr. Gallivan in his statement; this office has not spent but a significant sum necessary for the printing of its publication.”

Election Campaign May End Lame Duck Session

Following the recent success of the G. O. P. machine in the House of Representatives, in filibustering so that they killed all pending legislation, including the Norris resolution proposing to do away with lame duck sessions of Congress—the Democrats are planning to come to the voters with this problem at the next election.

In a statement issued by Representative Ayers (democrat) of Kansas, is seen the beginning of a new campaign for a constitutional amendment which would bring the newly elected House and Senate into session in January following their election. At present the old Congress sits for a few weeks—the lame duck session—beginning in December; and since many of its members have not been re-elected the obvious November, they know they are politically dead, and they make no pretense of caring what they do or do not accomplish.

Advocates of the Norris resolution, or similar measure, believe it is “an imperative correction of our legislative procedure, needed to prevent any further such degrading performances” as the recent administration filibuster in the lame duck session.

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ASK PARDON FOR THE CENTRALIA I. W. W. PRISONERS

Five Jurors Testify They Were Terrorized

(By the Federated Press.) Write to Governor Roland H. Hartley of Washington state urging that he pardon the eight Centralia prisoners, director Forrest Bailey asks friends of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The workers were members of the Industrial Workers of the World and received sentences of 25 to 40 years in 1919 when they defended their hall against an American Legion attack on Armistice Day. Four legionnaires were killed when their parade marched on the I. W. W. hall.

Jury Was Terrorized. Five of the jurors have sworn affidavits since the trial saying that the men were convicted because the jury was terrorized. These jurors say that they do not believe the men guilty of second degree murder. The trial was surrounded by a red hysteria campaign.

The defense pointed out that the Industrial Workers of the World had been terrorized, that its hall had been wrecked before and that the American Legion attack was deliberately plotted.

The defense found later that the detail of 50 uniformed legion men who sat daily in court to intimidate the jury were paid \$4 apiece per day and expenses. An anti-labor judge ruled out much of the evidence favorable to the defense, particularly that about the legion plot.

Centralia is a small town in the center of the western Washington lumber district where the head of reactionary and financially powerful lumber interests control.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 21.—The final act to place Nicaragua under the hegemony of American finance capital will be reached next Wednesday, when the National Congress is expected to vote approval to the \$1,000,000 loan “granted” to Nicaragua by the New York bank firms, the Guaranty Trust Co. and J. & W. Seligman.

Negotiations for this loan have been in progress for the past few weeks and was made necessary due to the depletion of the Nicaraguan treasury thru the military campaigns of the puppet, President Diaz, against the liberal forces led by Scazas.

\$300,000 of this loan will be used immediately to repay the National City Bank for financing the war. \$100,000 to repay other loans, while the rest of the money will be used to bring the revolution to an end, which means the strangling of the liberals. A commission, composed of the minister of finance, Louis Rosenthal, representing the New York banks and the American high commissioner, will supervise the expenditure of the funds. This seems to be in complete harmony with Diaz and presupposes that the latter will be liberally rewarded.

As a guaranty for this loan the Diaz government put up its bank and railroad stock and a mortgage on public property.

DIAZ ‘ACCEPTS’ LOAN FROM HIS WALL ST. BOSSES

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One) who “would destroy the great organization, the United Mine Workers of America.” And while they were hollering their loyalty and patriotism their arms were up to the elbows in the union's treasury.

HERE is good news for lovers of horse-meat. It is taken from the Western Progressive Farmer: “White Sulphur Springs, Montana. — The Hanson Packing Company of Butte have purchased 400 head of horses for ‘canners’ at \$5 a head from the ranchers of the valley.”

THE officials of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York are not permitting the grass to grow under their feet in their campaign to drive Communism out of the trade unions. If the allowed as much concern for the organization of the workers into trade unions as they do for the disorganization of those already organized, the trade union movement would not be the weak institution it is.

THIS is not the first attempt to drive radicals out of the trade unions. It will not be the last. And even tho we do not minimize its possibilities it can be safely predicted that it will fall like its predecessors. The radicals are the backbone of the trade union movement. They are the aggressive elements. Without them the labor movement would be so much putty. As a matter of fact that is what it is now, because the radicals are weak.

We Have Just Received a New Shipment of 8 Important Publications FROM ENGLAND

NOTE These are now being offered at especially low rates to reach the greatest number of workers possible.

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This splendid analysis of the Communist revolution in Russia should reach every worker. No Communist should be without it. —25 CENTS

2—BOLSHEVISM—8000 Questions Answered

By I. Stalin

Answers to ten questions put by the students of the Communist University in Moscow on the tactics of the Communist and the R. C. P. in connection with the temporary stabilization of capitalism and the policy of the proletarian state towards the peasantry. —25 CENTS

3—RUSSIA'S PATH TO COMMUNISM

By G. Zinoviev

Dealing with the most important problems of the home and foreign policy of the U. S. S. R. In an attractive edition. —25 CENTS

4—ON THE ROAD TO INSURRECTION

By Lenin

This book includes everything written by Lenin between the Kornilov rising of 1917 and the November revolution while hidden from Kerensky's spies. A study of the practical strategic problems of impending revolution. —25 CENTS

5—THE AFTERMATH OF NON CO-OPERATION (Indian Nationalist and Labor Politics)

By M. N. Roy

A splendid study of the forces in India important to an understanding of the revolutionary trend in the East. A new book of extraordinary interest. —25 CENTS

6—THE MEANING OF THE GENERAL STRIKE

By R. Palme Dutt

A leading figure in the Russian revolutionary movement writes this study of the general strike. —25 CENTS

7—THE REDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE

By C. B.

A most interesting contribution to the literature dealing with the general strike since the Russian revolution. —25 CENTS

8—EMPIRE SOCIALISM

By R. Palme Dutt

A brief and simply written pamphlet and an important contribution to the study of the Colonial question as it affects the British Empire. —25 CENTS

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SAXONY METAL WORKERS DEFEAT BOSSES IN STRIKE

Labor Turning Against Law Socialists Favor

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press. BERLIN—(FP)—The strike of the metal workers in Saxony for the 8-hour day and against the arbitration award, which for a time threatened to involve the whole German labor movement, ended in victory for the workers. 6,000 metal workers in Leipzig struck against the employers' demand for a 52-hour week. The employers locked out 160,000 metal workers in Saxony and called in a government arbitrator who awarded a 53-hour week. When the powerful Metal Workers union and labor throughout the country showed fight, the employers backed down and yielded the 8-hour day.

Against Arbitration. Aside from that question, the arbitration of labor disputes came in for review again. In conformity with the spirit of social peace accepted by the Social Democrats since the war, a law was passed in 1922 with their approval, providing for arbitration which could be made compulsory under certain conditions. Poorly organized workers in small scale industries benefited by the arbitration which secured them higher wages. But recent experience of the larger organizations, notably the Metal Workers union, has turned German labor against arbitration.

Bosses Sue Unions. Many of the awards have been declared compulsory. Often the workers went on strike and their representative was fined thousands of dollars, which had to be paid by the unions. Employers are now trying to get even larger sums by suing the national unions directly.

Particularly disastrous was the experience of the metal workers in last year's shipbuilding dispute. The arbitrator raised the hours from 8 to 9 and his decision was declared binding. The Metal Workers union did not feel strong enough to carry on an illegal strike at the time and gave in. When the employers association demanded that the minister of labor declare the arbitration award in the Leipzig case as binding, he refused. Labor declared that its very existence was challenged and it was evident that it would not give in as in the case of the shipyard workers.

Speech by Manuel Gomez TO THE BRUSSELS ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONGRESS

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

ANTI-IMPERIALISM IN AMERICA

Considering the difficulties of the present situation, our accomplishments in America are far from negligible. We have established close working contact with the most active nationalist and national revolutionary elements throughout Latin America. The United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League is linked up with national sections established in eleven Latin-American countries. In the United States itself we have systematically raised the question of imperialism in the trade unions. YET ETH ET E

On a continental scale we have participated in a rather long series of activities, ranging from successful demonstrations against sugar trust persecutions in Cuba to distribution of leaflets among the U. S. soldiers invading the city of Panama.

Yet we are only at the beginning of our work. Our program for the future is synthesized in the resolutions which the United States delegation, jointly with the delegations from the various Latin American countries, will lay before this congress. It is a program not merely of organization, nor even of organization and propaganda, but of concrete actions against imperialism.

The most powerful movements which American imperialism has thus far raised against itself are in the nations which it oppresses and menaces with new oppressions. Co-operation with these movements is the supreme test of any anti-imperialist movement in the United States. I am sorry that the Philippine delegate, who I know is on the way here, has not yet arrived. In the Philippine Islands where there is a mighty, practically unanimous, movement for independence from the United States, the leaders have a tendency to base their policy on the assumption that the U. S. government will grant them independence voluntarily. That is a vain assumption. The dollar empire is not giving

anything away at this stage of its career.

Instead of looking to Washington for emancipation the Philippine movement would do well to cast its eyes toward Revolutionary Canton, only 620 miles away. And in the United States trustworthy allies can be found only by trying to make contact with the dynamic factors of the American class struggle. It may be more pleasant for Philippine leaders to associate with "influential" politicians and college professors (whose influence, when it is a reality, is usually turned against the Filipino cause) than with radicals, left wing trade unionists and Communists. It certainly allows one to keep on being respectable. But respectability for representatives of a colonial country, means submission to the standards, conditions, conventions and legality of imperialism. It can be purchased only at the price of effective acceptance of imperialism. If any of the nationalist movements represented here should become respectable in the home country of imperialism it will be dead.

I think I voice the spirit of this congress when I say that our friends are not to be sought among the friends of imperialist capitalism. The fundamental basis of our strategy must be, in the words of the present point on our agenda: co-operation between the national liberation movement in oppressed countries and the labor and anti-imperialist movements in the imperialist countries. This is true for the struggle against American imperialism and imperialism everywhere. The End.

Bandit Gang Robs Train In Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—Bandits under the leadership of General Calles held up and looted an international train from Laredo in the vicinity of Rincon, Guanajuato State, according to dispatches to the War Department today. The attack took place Saturday night. Enragating stories of the significance and importance of the robbery are being circulated.

Italy Is Secretly Landing Her Troops In Albania, Claimed

(Continued from Page One)

autumn a plot by Italian agents to investigate a conspiracy against the Spanish government on French soil and says that it is not at all impossible that fascist tools should now be preparing an Albanian raid on Jugoslavia in order to give Mussolini a chance to seize Albania.

Even the ever-cautious "Germania" calls attention to the warning which "The London Times" delivered to Belgrade and says that it is characterized by one-sidedness and partisanship.

Italy Will Arm.

GENEVA, March 21.—The League of Nations preparatory disarmament conference struck a snag today.

Italy interposed what appeared to be a barrier.

"Because of her geographical position Italy's armaments can not be inferior to those of any other continental nation," declared General De Marina, Italian delegate, who apparently referred to France.

Duce Ready to Rob.

It is universally believed here that Mussolini is determined to conquer Albania, and that the present crisis may be passed, another will soon arise. Italy would have a shadow of right to invade the country if the government of Albania requested it, under the treaty of Tirana.

Italy's obedient vassal, President Ahmet Zogu, of Albania, will request such intervention whenever Mussolini decides for him to do so. But if Jugoslavia meekly permitted the establishment of an Italian outpost in Albania, she would be practically giving up her independence, and therein lies the danger of war. Jugoslavia has never consented to the treaty of Tirana.

Liberals Oppose War.

LONDON, March 21.—It is taken for granted here that the Tory government is engaged in another dangerous international intrigue, by which England's new ally Italy, is to be helped bully Serbia, and detach Rumania from the influence of France. Albania "Powder Keg."

The Westminster Gazette, spokesman of the liberals, calls Mussolini's notification of the powers of her charges against Jugoslavia a "clever trick," and continues to warn that Albania may prove the powder keg which again may explode into a European war was stressed in dispatches from all sources tonight. The Jugoslav government is known to have moved Albanian political emigrants from the Albanian frontier into Bosnia where they would be less likely to make mischief.

SAPIRO ATTACKED DURING FORD'S RAID ON JEWS

"Don't Snicker," Says Editor, Starting Campaign

(Continued from Page One)

"Very truly yours,"

"The Dearborn Publishing Company."

"H. W. Roland, Editorial Department."

Ford's Men Object.

With the letter of evidence and read to the fifty-five jury of men and women, William H. Gallagher, Sapiro's chief counsel, sought to question Cameron. Instantly the Ford attorneys loosened a flood of objections and Federal Judge Fred S. Raymond excluded the jury to hear their arguments.

"I will prove that these articles were inspired by malice in the heart of Henry Ford against Aaron Sapiro," said Gallagher. "I will fix responsibility on him in that way. I will prove justice against William J. Cameron, editor of the Dearborn Independent, by the very articles themselves."

"I will show there was a conspiracy between Ford and a publication, and when there is a conspiracy, every defendant is liable for all damage done by the conspiracy."

Disgust Damages.

Hanley contended that to obtain punitive damages, malice must be proved against the Ford publication. "You can't prove that malice by the state of mind shown in publications previous to the libel," Hanley added, "punitive damages cannot be assessed against a defendant where no malice is shown."

Gallagher declared that wealth had some influence in the libel case. He said the jury would have to consider Ford's wealth in rendering a verdict.

Henry's Mouthpiece.

"The Ford publication was simply the mouthpiece of Henry Ford and the instrument of his private will," Gallagher declared. "Everything he is guilty of, he is guilty of. We have a right to prove he was actuated by malice."

Gallagher got in a few shots at Henry Ford's great wealth.

Clever legal maneuvering by Ford's counsel, earlier in the day, prevented at least temporarily, the introduction into the case of the files of the Dearborn Independent, to show Ford's anti-Semitic fanaticism. Hide File.

Attorneys for the libel king objected to placing in evidence the files of the Dearborn Independent. They declared the Ford publication co-defendant in the libel suit, would be jeopardized if the files were admitted to evidence.

A copy of every issue of the Dearborn Independent was subpoenaed by Sapiro to prove that Ford's attacks on him were due to the auto king's hatred for Jews. The issues subpoenaed included copies of all Ford attacks on the Jewish race.

Sinclair Jeers at Attempt to Jail Him

WASHINGTON (FP)—Confident that so long as he controls \$100,000,000 of oil properties he cannot be jailed, Harry Sinclair, as laughed, in public at least, at his own conviction by a jury on charges of contempt of the Senate. He is liable to a sentence of from one to twelve months in jail. He is spending a fortune on lawyers who will appeal the case to the Federal Supreme Court. They are confident of long delay.

Sinclair's appeal rests on his lawyers' claim that the Senate committee investigating the oil lease frauds in 1924 had no right to question him, as to his dealings in the Teapot Dome affair. The Federal Supreme Court recently decided that, in the Mpl Daughter case, the Senate must be preserved as be within its legal rights in holding any investigation into the handling of federal business.

200 Killed by 60 Days.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Automobiles snuffed out 200 lives in New York state in the first two months of the present year, the Motor Vehicle Bureau announced today. This was an increase of 26 for the same period last year.

Roll in the Sub 1's The DAILY WORKER.

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN

NOW ONLY 50 CENTS

BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY

31 First Street, New York, N. Y.

"Recall Marines" Is Demand of College Students to Coolidge

A demand for the immediate removal of United States marines from Nicaragua is contained in a petition, signed by 1,200 Columbia University students, which is to be forwarded to President Coolidge today.

The petition, which was circulated by J. Romaine Bradley, one of the students, says in part:

"Since the presence of American troops and warships in Nicaragua is the attempt of a strong nation to interfere in the internal affairs of a weaker, and has aroused the resentment of all Latin-America against our country, we, the undersigned students of Columbia University, protest against this infringement of the sovereign rights and liberties of Nicaragua by the United States. We urge the withdrawal of American marines from Nicaraguan territory and the fair and amicable settlement of all differences existing between the two countries."

Organize New Branch Of Anti-Imperialists In Boston Conference

(By Worker Correspondent.)

A "Hands Off China, Mexico and Nicaragua Committee" was organized in Boston, at a conference of workers from many nations, and will become a branch of the "All America Anti-Imperialist League."

The meeting was called to order by Justo E. de Lemos of Spain, Organizing Secretary, who sent out the invitations and F. T. Douglas, member of the Kuomintang party, outlined the history and aggressions of United States imperialism. Comrade de Lemos who recently addressed a large gathering at the new International Hall, on the subject, also spoke on the "Growth and Spread of American Imperialism."

An executive committee was elected at the conference and the next meeting set for March 19, at 32 Bolyton street, Boston.

Those present at the conference were Y. W. Ying, T. D. Huan, T. Z. Lo, C. F. Yee and L. C. King of China, Manuel Lowang of the Philippine Islands; Theodore G. Fetz of England; A. Angeles of Mexico, Lola Rustin of Brazil; A. Schlan of the Workers (Communist) Party, Sidney Bloomfield of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. de Lemos of Spain, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Douglas of the Kuomintang party, and M. Gerlox, J. D. Swartz, and Professor Dana of Boston.

Baldwin Gets Into England.

NEW YORK (FP) Roger Baldwin, a director of the American Civil Liberties Union, has been allowed to enter England for a two weeks' stay. Baldwin was at first denied a British visa because he attended the Brussels conference of oppressed peoples where British and American imperialism were attacked.

Settle for Coupons Immediately

Thousands of Children of the Passaic Textile Strikers Are HUNGRY AND DESTITUTE

HELP US FEED THEM

Help Build a Strong Union! Take Some More To Sell

A BRONZE MEDALLION of LENIN

A beautiful tribute to our great leader— For your home or club rooms—

Size 5x5 inches—sent postpaid to all parts of the country for

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PHILA. WORKERS HOLD HANDS OFF CHINA MEETING

To March Down Broad Street Sunday

PHILADELPHIA. A huge meeting of protest against imperialist intervention in China has been arranged to take place in Philadelphia Sunday afternoon, March 27th, at 2 o'clock. The meeting will be in the Labor Institute Hall, 810 Locust St. Inviting this was meeting the Kuomintang, Workers (Communist) Party, and Young Workers (Communist) League, under whose joint auspices the meeting is being held, will rally the Chinese and American workers of Philadelphia in a demonstration and parade which will march from Race and Broad Streets to the hall. The parade takes place at 1 o'clock.

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, Albert Weisbord, leader and organizer of the Passaic textile strike, P. T. Lau, recently returned from Canton, China, P. S. Ho, of the Philadelphia Kuomintang who will speak in Chinese, and Irving Green of the Young Workers (Communist) League, comprise the list of speakers. Also Bill of the Workers (Communist) Party will preside.

The meeting, in combination with the parade is expected to be a mighty demonstration that the workers of Philadelphia are vigorously opposed to any interference in the affairs of China. All workers and students are urged to attend. Admission is free.

Ordinary Mechanic Proves He Invented Victor Enclosed Horn

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.—The claims of John Bailey Browning, a former mechanic, that he is the true inventor of the modern enclosed horn victrola cabinet, were upheld today by the Supreme Court.

Lower courts also held Browning the true inventor, and the Victor Talking Machine Company appealed. It was the denial of this appeal by the court today that establishes Browning as the inventor.

The Victor Co., like most big corporations, fails to pay for many of the inventions it makes use of.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

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GERMAN BOSSES' SOCIAL BUDGET HITS LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

shall see to what extent the bourgeoisie intends to fulfill these obligations in the coming year. For practical assistance to the unemployed, i. e. principally for the organization of municipal work, the budget assigned:

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| 1924 | 110 million marks. |
| 1925 | 100 |
| 1926 | 100 |
| 1927 | 50 |

The same tendency to diminish social obligations is shown in regard to unemployed doles. While in 1926 206,000 marks were assigned for this purpose, in the current budget the sum is cut down to 200 million marks. The government explains this diminution by stating that "The new unemployment insurance law will be ready by April." This explanation shows that the future social insurance law will reduce the amount of unemployed doles.

An interesting comparison may be made between the increase in unemployment and the sum assigned for the unemployed:

| Assigned, 1925 | Number of Unemployed |
|---|----------------------|
| Practical help to unemployed 100 mill., January | 1,535,529 |
| In Unemployment doles 120 mill., July | 2,600,000 |
| Total 220 mill., September | 2,600,000 |
| December | 1,057,000 |
| 1926 | |
| Practical help to unemployed 100 mill., January | 1,484,931 |
| In unemployment doles 260 mill., March | 2,656,807 |
| Total 360 mill., November | 1,508,708 |
| December | 1,467,000 |
| 1927 | |
| Practical help to unemployed 50 mill., January | 1,950,000 |
| 200 mill., | |
| Total 250 mill., | |

Thus we see that, in spite of the fact that unemployment this year has already reached the highest figures for last year and is twice as high as unemployment for 1925, the sum set aside for unemployment relief in the current year is 110 million less than that spent last year and 30 millions more than the sums assigned for unemployment in 1925.

Low Pensions For Workers.

The government subsidies for the incapacitated, widows, and orphans will be preserved at last year's low level of rates set aside for this section of the population, living as they do in complete beggary. The government supplementary pensions for the incapacitated and widows was established at 25 marks and for orphans

at 36 marks a year. At the same time the pensions of higher government officials and retired generals ranges from 1,500 to 2,000 marks a month.

Some idea of the social character of the budget for 1927 as a whole may be gained by comparing expenditure on the army and police with the social expenditure of the state. The state while expending 450,000,000 marks on 2,000,000 unemployed and 3,500,000 incapacitated workers, widows and orphans, intends to spend about 900,000,000 marks in 1927 on a few hundred thousand soldiers and police.

Bosses Feel Strong.

The German capitalists feel themselves strong enough to proceed to the cutting down even of those minimum social expenditures which they were forced to make in the name of "the preservation of peace and quiet in the country." The capitalists have made a united front for the carrying out of their programs, in the newly formed government bourgeois bloc. Thanks to the reformists the workers are not yet in a position to oppose the capitalists with their own united front but the increased influence of the opposition in the trade unions shows that the united front of the workers is not far distant.

In the Building Industry.

The employers in the building industry, desirous of insuring unimpeded "rationalized" exploitation of the building workers, addressed the central executive of the building trades union with a proposal to open up negotiations on the establishment of "civil peace" in the building industry for 1927. As might have been expected the reformist leaders of the unions who are ardent supporters of "business co-operation" with the employers immediately agreed to this proposal of the employers. The executive of the building workers' union began to negotiate secretly with the employers. Not only the building masses knew very little of the course of these negotiations, but even the majority of local executives of the union knew practically nothing of them. Only quite recently fragmentary information has begun to leak out in the press. On the 17th and 18th of January the so-called "small commission for concluding civil peace for the building season of 1927" met in Berlin. The commission discussed questions of wages, hours, contract work, and apprenticeship. The employers demanded the creation of a "central arbitration court" to deal with all questions of wages. If such a court is set up, open conflicts, strikes and lockouts ought not to occur. The reformists, no doubt, will agree to accept this proposal.

Making Hero of Marine Found Drowned

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Sergeant James B. W. Montague, of the marine corps, died in Shanghai, on March 13, from concussion of the brain as a result of a blow of a sharp instrument. Col. C. S. Hill today informed the navy department. He died in the line of duty and not as a result of his own misconduct, Hill reported. Earlier reports stated Montague, who lived in Richmond, Va., was found drowned.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTAND

Profit By Overtime.

As regards the regulation of working hours, the employers "agreed to take the Washington Agreement as a basis, which, as is well known, provides the employers with full liberty to profit by overtime to an unlimited extent.

The reformists go still further to meet the employers' demands on the question of contract work. The employers have recently been waging a campaign for the raising of the builders' labor productivity. The German builders, they claim, cannot be compared with their American colleagues, and work "lazily and negligently." The chairman of the central executive, Peppol, was allowed to confirm the employers' opinion at a meeting of the active union workers in Hamburg, thus showing that on this question also the reformists are making complete concessions to the employers' demands.

Important Question.

The question of apprenticeship is one of great importance for the builders. According to the data of the chief statistical department, more than 27,000 apprentices are employed in the building industry. In spite of the resolution of the building workers' congress to struggle for the better working conditions for apprentices, Peppol at the meeting in Hamburg already referred to speaks in favor of four years apprenticeship, i. e. the prolongation of the period of unpaid exploitation of apprentices.

The revolutionary opposition is striving on a resolute struggle with these methods of "class collaboration," the results of which are only beneficial to the employers. The reformists respond to this struggle by numerous repressive measures against the exponents of the opposition and continue their negotiations with the capitalists.

Taken together this is a characteristic example of reformist practice.

Green and B. & O. Prexy Hit It Up Big; Swap Kind Words at Dinner

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Next Step in China

The entry of the People's Army into Shanghai, almost exactly ten years after the fall of Czar Nicholas marked the beginning of the revolutionary epoch which, developing with lightning speed, saw the establishment of the working class dictatorship eight months later, is another milestone on the road along which the social revolution is surging.

Important as the Chinese national liberation movement is, as damaging as are the powerful blows it has dealt to world imperialism, the rise of the labor and peasant movement within the framework of the nationalist movement, the leading position taken by the labor movement in all the industrial, political and military actions, the tremendous influence of the representatives of the trade unions in determining policies of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, are unmistakable indications that the mass movement is of a depth and width which cannot much longer be confined within the relatively narrow boundaries of the nationalist revolution.

The Chinese liberation movement has proven that it is part of the world revolutionary movement—the ally of the working class in the imperialist countries.

The Chinese revolution is following the path pointed out by Lenin. It is already bursting the bonds of the capitalist-democratic movement. The latest developments in China—the aggressive role of the left wing, the organization of a People's Assembly in Shanghai, the collapse of the northern militarist forces under the joint impact of the revolutionary workers, students and peasants supporting the People's government and the superior morale of the People's armies, the huge strike and the rapid spread of trade union organization—all testify to the correctness of the estimate of the role of the national revolutionary movements and the forces involved therein contained in the theses drafted by Lenin for the Second Congress of the Communist International. Lenin wrote:

"Foreign domination has obstructed the free development of the social forces, therefore, its overthrow is the first step towards a revolution in the colonies. So to help overthrow the foreign rule in the colonies is not to endorse the nationalist aspirations of the native bourgeoisie, but to open the way to the smothered proletariat there. There are to be found in the dependent countries two distinct movements which every day grow farther apart from each other. One is the bourgeois democratic nationalist movement, with a program of political independence under the bourgeois order, and the other is the mass action of the poor and ignorant peasants and workers for their liberation from all sorts of exploitation. The former endeavor to control the latter, and often succeed to a certain extent, but the Communist International and the parties affected must struggle against such control, and help to develop class consciousness in the working masses of the colonies. For the overthrow of the foreign capitalism, which is the first step toward revolution in the colonies, the co-operation of the bourgeois nationalist revolutionary elements is useful."

The real strength of the liberation movements in the colonies is no longer confined to the narrow circle of bourgeois democratic nationalists. In most of the colonies there already exist organized revolutionary parties which strive to be in close connection with the working masses. The Communist parties of the different imperialist countries must work in connection with these proletarian parties of the colonies, and through them, give all moral and material support to the revolutionary movement in general. The proletarian parties must carry on vigorous and systematic propaganda of the Soviet idea, and organize the peasants' and workers' Soviets as soon as possible.

The differentiation in the Chinese liberation movement expresses itself in the workers', students', soldiers' and peasants' assemblies formed in Hankow, Wuchang and Shanghai—the industrially developed centers of China and in the alignment of right and left forces within the Kuomintang (People's Party). The imperialist press estimates this process of differentiation as internal division weakening the nationalist liberation movement but it is nothing of the sort. It is proof positive that the Chinese independence movement is vital with the unconquerable power of the millions of workers and peasants who will not stop with nominal freedom from imperialist control and who are driving the movement forward toward the goal of a workers' and peasants' state.

The fall of Shanghai to the People's Armies is a decisive victory for the national liberation movement, it gives it undisputed control of all of southern and central China and at the same time it puts on the order of business of the Chinese Communist Party, the trade unions, the left wing of the People's Party and the peasant organizations, the establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic.

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WORKERS OF LOS ANGELES MEET TO DO HONOR TO RUTENBERG AS COURAGEOUS, ABLE LEADER

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 21. Six hundred workers of Los Angeles attended the Ruthenberg memorial meeting and sang the International and the Revolutionary Funeral Song in honor of the dead leader of the Communist movement in America.

Comrade Globerman, sub-district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, acted as chairman and in his address, called attention to the fact that the workers of America had lost a militant comrade and a leader of the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Tom Lewis made a strong appeal to the workers to follow in the footsteps of Ruthenberg, a hundred per cent Communist.

Bruce gave a brief sketch of the life of Ruthenberg, laying emphasis on his anti-war record, which was not pacifism, but a determination to fight only in one war, the workers' revolution against capitalism. The imperialist war he fought against when it was dangerous to do so, at the very time the hysteria was greatest.

Comrade Frank Specter expressed the grief of the International Labor Defense, of which Comrade Ruthenberg was an energetic member.

Comrade Jessie Scholem spoke for the Pioneers, and Comrade Edith Berkman for the Young Workers League, both of which organizations feel the loss. The Freiheit chorus led in the singing.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

The Disintegration of the Socialist Party

By DAVID KVIKTO. Article 1.

THE Socialist Party is rapidly fading from the political horizon. Even those who hitherto turned a blind eye to this startling fact, are beginning to realize this deplorable state of affairs. The self-deceiving, boastful tale that "we are growing," at a time when thousands of members were leaving the party and the workers ceasing to vote the Socialist Party ticket, is heard no more.

The proletarian exodus from the Socialist Party has been so disastrous, the loyal members remaining so few, that to induce the remainder to stay, and as a bait for new ones to join, the insurance policy plan is offered by some leaders, and there are prospects that some real estate dealer, a socialist old-timer, may introduce a plan to offer cheap cemetery for "the good of the cause." Meanwhile, the party is gasping for political air, is struggling for dear life.

To disappear from the political arena, without attempting to retain at least a small part of its former prestige, is too painful, and the Socialist Party decided to speak openly of its critical state, to summon whomever it can in order to be saved from disaster. That this sounding alarm may work havoc, there is no danger, for the simple reason that the Socialist Party has nothing to lose. Those who read the "New Leader" are quite aware of the fact that of the Socialist Party only its shadow remains.

The first on the program is Mr. Ghent, sometime ago a star of the Socialist Party's brilliant constellation. When the patriotic hurricane swept over our land, these gentlemen were carried away from its folds and blown into the lap of the Social-Democratic League—a free (or, perhaps paid) premium of the Wilsonian democracy. They chose then the noble mission of "enlightening" the American people and the "intelligence department" about the Bolshevik bird of prey and its American fledgling whose wings they advised to clip before it is too late.

With these renegades the Socialist Party, which is morally and physically sinking lower and lower, beings to flirt. "Let bygones be bygones." So says Mr. Feigenbaum, but not so Mr. Ghent. His reminder of the past sins of the Socialist Party is not merely an idle turning over leaves of war history. It is a lesson.

Now, what is the lesson the Socialist Party is supposed to be taught? "Unfortunately," says Mr. Ghent in the issue of Nov. 27th and Dec. 4, (1926), "so long as Mr. Berger can be elected to office, largely on his war record, in the predominantly alien bailiwick of Milwaukee, there is small hope of a change for the better. Yet the effort will have to be made. A socialism too narrow to include a sense of partnership in the national community and a decent respect for the institutions, history, traditions and folkways of the land of one's adoption is too sickly a plant to thrive in this soil."

It follows that if the Socialist Party's leadership wishes to save the party it would have to recall Berger for his anti-war stand and tell the alien bailiwick of Milwaukee to become Americanized. It would have to learn to respect American institutions, observe traditions, in a word become a respectable hundred-percenter.

Mr. Ghent warns the Socialist Party to eliminate the subject of war from its propaganda. "To boast of the party's seditious attitude during the recent war is but to strengthen the popular conviction of its intractable alien-mindedness and to push it into further isolation. The only war of which we can be certain that it will be opposed by every pacifist, is a war in behalf of the people and government of the United States. But as for other wars, your true pacifist picks and chooses. There was hardly a professed pacifist in the United States who did not work himself into a frenzy of exaltation over the Soviet invasion of Poland in the summer of 1920."

Sure, Mr. Ghent is no pacifist. Not in vain was he on Wilson's band wagon, where he rubbed shoulders with the Burlesons and Palmers, and the "socialist" Pilsudsky is still dear to his heart, for did he not lead war with Russia in "behalf of his people and government?"

Another lesson the old "socialist teacher" is ready to impart to the Socialist Party, is very interesting (not in itself but as a characteristic of the Socialist Party which lends such an attentive ear to it), for it is a new brand of socialism—not an alien one, namely "trade-unionism, social legislation, welfare work, diffusion of stock ownership, the federal reserve system, the International Labor Office, industrial Locarnos, the League of Nations." To "respect tradition" is to support the candidates of that capitalist party which favors

the A. F. of L.

Mr. Ghent maintains "at the Socialist Party is further away from the trade union movement than ever before and that this is so (besides its alien and pacifist policies) to its favorable attitude in the past to the Soviet Republic."

He says: "The tactics of the party leaders had reached an extreme stage of dishonesty and dishonesty. For the oligarchy in Moscow, there was one kind of argument and profession, for the people of the United States a kind directly the opposite. The result of this shameless duplicity was exactly what any intelligent person could have foreseen. With the advent of the Bolsheviks the party found a new field for the exercise of its wrongheadedness and folly, and in its servility to that regime it renounced its support of democracy, civil liberty, legal processes and whatever vestiges of Social democracy it had till then retained."

What is the conclusion Mr. Ghent reaches? "What still, pacifists of the insane and inhuman revolutionism to which it became addicted in the worst period of its servility to Moscow must be extirpated and the whole mad delusion repudiated."

Mr. Ghent is right when he accuses the Socialist Party of hypocrisy. Of course, his own stand in relation to the Soviet war was that of a Wall Street flunkie. If he were an "intelligent person" he would realize that the "insane and inhuman revolutionism" has been "extirpated," long since and the Socialist Party is now above reproach. At present he may join hands with the leaders on the basis of a common aim—a deadly fight against the progressive forces in the American labor movement.

That the Socialist Party offers its columns to such "traitors" as Ghent, is very symptomatic. Its leaders are ready to liquidate the remnants of socialism. They are recasting their past sympathetic attitude to the Soviet government; they are ready to join forces with such renegades as Ghent. For this purpose they are ready to pay the price and to turn their cheeks to the slaps of the Ghents.

(Perhaps, another reason induced the Socialist Party to expose itself? Pitying its readers and members, who languish from inactivity and boredom, the "New Leader" may have decided, in a Christ-like manner, to offer its meager body to be publicly flogged in order to stir the blood of the phlegmatic membership and move it to action.)

There Survives the Political Party of Labor

By ENEA SORMENTI

THE political party of the working class in the United States has lost one of its greatest leaders, C. E. Ruthenberg.

Hastily we are jotting down these lines. Later we will say more and better of the work of this admirable fighter of the communist international. Today we limit ourselves to sketch briefly, from an historical and Marxian point of view, the figure and the talks of C. E. Ruthenberg in the revolutionary movement of the working class in the greatest capitalist and imperialist state on the face of the earth. Such an analysis can only be made by observing the facts with a large vision of ensemble, without coming down to particulars of analytical or journalistic character.

No problems of the revolutionary movement of this nation have been discussed or solved within the last fifteen years without the theoretical and practical contribution of this leader. And there has been no struggle in the Marxian left wing of the socialist movement that has not seen C. E. Ruthenberg as a strenuous fighter against the falsification of the revolutionary Marxian doctrine, so magnificently expressed in all its parts by the two teachers of scientific socialism, of which the Communist Manifesto of 1847 is the classic synthesis.

Furthermore, he was a leader of the Marxians left in the incessant struggle against the deviations and degenerations of the reformers and in this fight he gave notable contributions. He always hated equivocations, deceit, opportunism and deviations. Of the opportunist American social-democracy he always was an implacable enemy.

We find this precise, straight, massive, Leninist character impressed on the theses and on the decisions of the conventions, in the programs and in the proclamations of the Party, which he directed with ardor until death, thru all storms, with abiding faith in the future. We find it in his concise speeches, formidable for profound theory and enviable experience. He never deviated. He was, we believe, the most genuine interpreter of Leninism in America.

To him we owe the building of the Communist party of which he was an incomparable pilot. To this party he gave all his care in order to perfect it as a class political party, capable of accomplishing its tasks, and in the process of clarification he reproached the opportunists of all kinds, holding that the politics of the revolutionary class could not be based on low collaborating speculation, but on strategy, mobilization, fight without guar-

Shoe Workers Pledge To Keep Up Struggle To Emancipate Labor

Shoe Workers Protective Union, Local No. 53, New York, have adopted the following resolution on the death of C. E. Ruthenberg:

"Whereas, the working class of America has lost a great leader from its ranks by the sudden death of C. E. Ruthenberg.

Therefore, be it resolved, that Local No. 53, Shoe Workers Protective Union, goes on record to commemorate him and keep up the struggle to emancipate the working class.

"And be it further resolved, that this resolution be forwarded to all of the labor press."

Max Hein, Secretary, Local No. 53, S. W. P. U.

and without sparing blows against capitalism.

The theoretical work of C. E. Ruthenberg cannot be detached from the political, because both form an inseparable whole. During the world war, he was the leader of the Marxian left. Grounded in his Marxian education and possessing historical intuition, fortified by the perfect knowledge of the economic development of this nation, he fought against the various opportunistic tendencies and groups. While not well known yet by the great crowds, like the traditional chiefs of the social democracy, he, at the head of the socialist delegation from Ohio, introduced at the St. Louis convention a motion against war. The motion was shouted by several officials.

He had seen also the shameful end of the Second International on August 4th, 1914, and had been present in spirit at the conference of the Marxian left groups in Kienthal and Zimmerwald. He had accepted also with enthusiasm the words of Lenin: "Let us turn the Imperialistic war into a class war." For these convictions of his, he risked jail and the most infamous persecution.

After the shameful end of the Second International, it had become necessary to found a new International and this necessity became a throbbing reality in 1919, when in the capital of the First Worker's State, was constituted the Third International, upon the solid foundations of the Marxian doctrine.

C. E. Ruthenberg was at his place. He greeted the event with a heart full of joy. He too had struggled to re-establish the revolutionary conception and program in the Socialist movement of America and finished this work of his by founding the

Communist Party of America, of which he became the leader. Facing jail anew as well as other persecution, he acted up in the practical class struggle the principles which he defended in the field of doctrinal criticism.

The struggle for complete clarification still continues. Like Lenin, he affirmed that the Party cannot lead the proletariat to victory if it does not succeed in liberating itself of traitors, hesitant members and opportunists. It is necessary to resort to a cut of the diseased parts of the body. He smiled when he was called sectarian and disruptive; being sure of himself and of his work. His dream was expressed in his last words on his death bed: "Give the Party the theoretical and practical weapons, the perfected structure, a body of disciplined members to face the revolutionary event, as instruments of action and of battle."

Our chief has left his work. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, departs from us at a time when his work and his counsel were so precious against black reaction. The Communists lose their best leader, the American Proletariat loses a fighter, the colonial people one of the hardest fighters for their rights, the Communist International one of its bravest militants. What does all this mean to us? What will be the consequence of the disappearance of this man, who has permeated our movement with his knowledge and with his sacrifice?

C. E. Ruthenberg is dead, but there survives his work; the Communist Party of America, the political party of the working class of this nation!

"Novy Mir" Weekly, N. Y.—"Grief-stricken by the dreadful news of the untimely death of our beloved comrade, Charles E. Ruthenberg, we feel, however, confident that this heavy blow of the blind forces of nature, while depriving us of our most tried fighter, who led the Communist movement in the United States from its very inception, shall only the more consolidate the fighting ranks of the Communist Party by imparting on the whole membership the consciousness of double responsibility, by penetrating it with the spirit of the most self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of the proletarian revolution, which distinguished the whole life and work of our unforgettable comrade and leader, C. E. Ruthenberg."

West Philadelphia Workers' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—"We are full to express the loss to the American working class by the untimely death of our leader, C. E. Ruthenberg. Our consolation will be that we will continue to carry on as he had tirelessly taught us to work for the freeing the working class."

DRAMA

Fritz Busch to Return Here Next Season

Fritz Busch, who made his last appearance of the present season as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra Sunday afternoon in Merca Auditorium, has accepted the invitation of the Symphony Society of New York to return next season, it was announced by Harry Harkness Flagler, the society's president. The Dresden conductor will be back here for the opening concert of 1927-28 in Carnegie Hall on October 21, and will remain for a longer period than he passed here this season.

Mr. Busch sailed last night to resume his post at Dresden, which has been filled during his absence by Richard Strauss. In May he will take his company to Geneva, at the invitation of the League of Nations, on the occasion of the international music festival.

Mr. Busch, it was said yesterday, will be here next season until about January 1, followed by Walter Damrosch as guest conductor, with a third guest to complete the season.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

Harry Davenport and Ellen Southbrook are the latest additions to the cast of "Lust," the new drama by A. E. Thomas and George Agnew Chamberlain, which opens at the Mansfield Theatre next Monday night.

Two openings are scheduled for this evening: "Lucky," Charles Dillingham's new musical show at the New Amsterdam, and "The Spider," a crook play by Fulton Oursler and Lowell Brentano, at Chanin's 46th Street theatre.

Alfred Hickman is directing "Fog Bound," the new play by Hugh Stanislaus Stange in which Richard Herndon will present Nance O'Neill in New Haven, Conn. next Monday. Other players in the cast include: Curtis Cooksey, Alfred Hickman, Betty Linley, Clara Blandick, Percival Vivian, Dorothy Elin, Lois Ross, Parker Fenelly and William Johnston.

Another Theatre Guild possibility for next season is a new play, "The Genius and His Brother" by Sil'Vara, the Viennese playwright and journalist, which the Guild has just acquired.

"It's a Wow," a comedy by Bert J. Morton, has been placed in rehearsal by Albert Bannister. The play is scheduled to open here early in April.

Sophie Tucker and Ben Bernie and

ELEANOR PAIDTNER



Star of "The Nightingale," now in its final week at Jolson's Theatre.

his orchestra joined the new Spring edition of "Gay Parade" at the Winter Garden last night.

Cliff O'Rourke, the Irish tenor, joined the "Earl Carroll Vanities" at the Earl Carroll Theatre last night.

"Fiesta," by Michael Gold, a play with a Mexican setting, will open Wednesday, April 6, at the Fifty-second Street Theatre. Robert Milton is directing this third production of the New Playwrights Theatre.

Em Jo Bassebe's "Earth" was transferred last night to the Grove Street Theatre, where it will play indefinitely. "Loud Speaker" will continue at the 52nd Street, until Michael Gold's "Fiesta" opens, when the two plays will alternate.

The repertoire at the 14th Street theatre this week will include four performances of "Cradle Song", Monday night, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees; "John Gabriel Borkman", Tuesday night; "Inheritors" Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights.

MUSIC NOTES.

Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn, and the Denishawn Dancers, at Carnegie Hall on April 4, 5 and 6, will present a program of Oriental dances, the result of their eighteen months of travel in the East.

The Oratorio Society will give the first complete performance in this city of Bach's B minor Mass at Carnegie Hall, Thursday evening, April 20.

AMUSEMENTS

Civic Repertory Cor. 6th & 14th St. Tel. Watkins 7767
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight, JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN
Wednesday Mat. CRADLE SONG

TIMES SQ.
THEA. W. 42 St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:15
Wed. & Sat. 2:30
With James Hennie & Chester Morris

THE LADDER
Now in its 5th MONTH
WALDORF, 50th St., East of
B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

Theatre Guild Acting Company in
PYGMALION
Week Mat. 28—Brothers Karamazov
THEA. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
John Golden
Week Mat. 28—The Silver Cord
Th. 32, E. of B'way Circle
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 2:15

BROADWAY
ROADHOUSE W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30
PRICES: Eves. \$1.10 to \$3.50

Bronx Opera House 149th Street,
Pop. Prices, Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"RESTLESS WOMEN"
A Powerful New Play of Today.

52nd Thea. 106 West 52nd St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. 2:15
"Loudspeaker" By John
Howard Lawson

HAMPDEN'S THEATRE
42nd St. at Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
WALTER HAMPDEN
In CAPONSCHCI

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.
H. Eves. 8:30. Mats. 2:30 & 4:30
WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30 & 4:30. Eves. 8:30 & 10

Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St.
Drydock 7216
Eves. 8:30 (Except
Mon.) Mats. Sat.

EARL Vanities
Earl Carroll THEA. 21th Ave. & 30th St.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEA.
52nd Thea. 106 West 52nd St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. 2:15
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WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30 & 4:30. Eves. 8:30 & 10

RUTHENBERG RECRUITING DRIVE STARTS; TWO CHICAGO MEETINGS

The Ruthenberg recruiting drive is in full swing. Reports are beginning to arrive of the first meetings arranged to secure new members for the Workers (Communist) Party as part of the drive.

Chicago has already arranged two meetings for this week. The first one will be held Thursday, March 24, at Northwestern Hall, North and Western avenues under the auspices of Section 6 of the Workers (Communist) Party. Jay Lovestone, Acting General Secretary of the party will lecture on the work of Ruthenberg in relation to the Communist movement and the lessons to be learned from it. All workers are invited to the meeting. Admission free.

Friday, March 25, a membership drive meeting will be held at the South Side Community House, 3201 South Wabash Ave. It will be addressed by Max Bedacht, member of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and editor of

The Communist. All friends and sympathizers are welcome.

The tenor of these meetings as well as all of the recruiting work is based on the slogan: "Ruthenberg died building the workers' cause—Communism; Build The Workers (Communist) Party in America!"

Close the Ranks
Nucleus 2, Workers Party, Cleveland, O. "The death of Comrade Ruthenberg, the leader of our Party, has done irreparable harm to the Party. Comrade Ruthenberg's devotion to the Party, his keen mind and unquestioned leadership have been the guide for our Party in the difficult position in which it has had to perform its work."

"The death of Comrade Ruthenberg demands that our ranks be closed, that every comrade put his shoulder to the wheel, and with redoubled energy do everything in his power to build up the Party, as the best testimony that we can, to the memory of our departed leader. "Let's Fight On" will be the slogan of our nucleus."

REACTIONARY MAKES TREACHEROUS ATTACK ON CHICAGO NEEDLE TRADES

Speech in Federation of Labor Meeting Is Part Of General Increase of Struggle

CHICAGO, March 21.—Taking advantage of the fact that all left wing and progressive delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor were paying their last tribute to C. E. Ruthenberg, the reactionaries of the needle trades made a vicious attack over the most violent attack heard before the central body against the left wing in the needle trades.

She, of course, directed her attack especially against the Communists whom she accused of every crime under the sun. The story of how the vicious Communists have bribed the "Innocent Irish cops" under the "virtuous" Tammany Hall administration was told in such a pathetic way, that all the business agents in Chicago had to wipe tears in between scenes.

Shielded Perlestein.

She forgot to tell about the role played by Perlestein in Chicago and how the left wing had to rebuild the union after he had nearly ruined it, also how he forgot to account for the money spent to expel the left wing under the guise of an organization campaign.

The Chicago Joint Board came in for its share of the attack and evidently the Sigman machine is preparing to follow up their union smashing campaign in New York and invade Chicago.

She is of course being backed by the Fitzpatrick and Nockels' machine and expects their support to help her fleece the trade unions for money in this campaign.

Sigman's Sluggers Come?

According to reliable news, she is not going to perform the job of "cleaning out" in Chicago but "other and better able people will be here." The Sigman outfit will no doubt need more physical arguments.

In the Furriers, the right wing continues its old policy of breaking up meetings either by the aid of Green, Atkins and Co. from the United Hebrew Trades (Forward Advertising Agency) or by the Chicago police. The Hebrew Trades council have selected a committee to again "investigate" or rather break up the furriers. In spite of the fact that 200 members

were present and followed the left wing a handful of the Forward gang under leadership of Milestein and later joined by Israelson, erstwhile progressive, the meeting was broken up. Israelson, however, always runs when there is trouble in sight and, as usual, took the "air." The membership is determined to carry on the struggle until the union has been cleaned of gangsterism.

The struggle against the class collaboration policy in the machinists has also culminated in an attempt to railroad the left wing on the outside. Charges for "conduct unbecoming a member of the union" have been preferred against one of the leaders of the left wing, A. Overgaard.

According to rumors he is supposed to have said and written too much attacking some of the officials for their policy of surrender.

In politics, according to the Federation News, "trade unionists are evidently divided as to the merits of the three candidates Dever, Thompson, and John Dill (Pickie) Robertson."

Yes, the movement is divided as to whom of the candidates can throw most crumbs to the labor fakery after election. The wage earners' league, the creation of the late Wm. Quesse of the flat janitors is behind Thompson and the Illinois State Federation officials, the street car men and the Printing Trades council, behind Dever. The street car men hold Thompson responsible for their wage cut in 1922. It is well to remember also that during the railroad strike in 1922 John Fitzpatrick stated on the floor of the Federation, that he "would not ask any favors from a scab." At that time Thompson was on the unfair list of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Dever, the puppet mayor of big business, supported by the Tribune and the Daily News can boast of a mixed list of signatures including such labor "leaders" as Agnes Nestor, Mary McInerney, Victor Olander, etc., together with Julius Rosenwald, Jacob Loeb and scores of other well known sweat shop owners and open shoppers.

Strikebreakers Join Strikers and Tie Up Large Foundry Corp.

CENTRALIA, Ill. (FP) March 21.—What's the use of importing scabs and fighting the union when the union hits right back at you and organizes your own strikebreakers? This is what the St. Clair Foundry Co. of Centralia wants to know. After 50 years under union agreement in Belleville, Ill., the concern was lured into the non-union camp by the Centralia chamber of commerce. It immediately locked out its union molders and tried to operate as an open shop. It managed with the help of the chamber and of the police to turn out 500 furnaces in a year and chalked up a large operating deficit.

But the union pickets, returning to their lines after arrest and acquittal, worked so well that the men brought in by the company to break the union joined it instead. They have gone on strike in turn and since Feb. 22 the plant has been tied up. Union recognition is demanded and union conditions.

Baltimore and Ohio Leaves Old Slavery On Western Maryland

BALTIMORE, (FP) — President Byers' hardboiled policy on the Western Maryland Railroad secured a new lease of life when the Baltimore & Ohio failed to vote its stock at the annual meeting on March 16. All the old board of directors was rejected, and two more men were added. The B. & O., recent purchaser of a majority of the stock in the Western Maryland, was expected to take charge at this time.

Absence of the new owners was explained as being possible due to delay in completing registration of ownership before the books were closed for the annual meeting. A better reason is thought to be the intention of the B. & O. to trade the Western Maryland to the New York Central within a few months.

Alleged Bootleg Joints Get Cases Dismissed

Upon motions of U. S. attorneys, Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand consented Saturday to dismiss padlock cases against 297 speakeasies and restaurants in this city. "Insufficient evidence" was the reason for this action. Some of the cases were three years old, and all of them were lingering in the court records for at least a year.

Typo Union Celebrates Its 75th Anniversary

INDIANAPOLIS (FP) March 21.—The International Typographical Union will observe its 75th anniversary when it assembles in convention in Indianapolis the second week in August.

A. F. T. O. Sends Fake Union Members to Lead Lawrence Dyers Strike

(By Worker Correspondent).

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 21.—The dye house workers of the Pacific mills here have been on strike since February 28th against the installation of a new card system which—if put into effect—would mean another indirect wage cut.

The strike is being run under the auspices of the American Federation of Textile Operatives. William E. Batty the secretary of this organization has been in Lawrence the past week and in charge. Timothy Sheehan and Alfred Coulton are apparently the local leaders and both are members of the Pacific mill company union. At one time the dyers who are now on strike were all members of the Lawrence United Front Committee, including Sheehan and Coulton. The Passaic strike was then at its height. Coulton and Sheehan did everything in their power to prevent the Lawrence workers from getting the correct news from Passaic—keeping Mother Bloor, strikers and others from speaking on the street corners and trying to prevent the issuing of the Passaic Strike Bulletin at the mill gates. It was found necessary to expel both Sheehan and Coulton for belonging to the company union. They have now found lodging in the A. F. of T. O.

Tho' they both have now professed publicly that they have no use for the company union they are still members. The United Front Committee is glad that the dye house workers of the Pacific mill are now in a union—but they cannot understand how the A. F. of T. O.—which claims to be progressive—can house representatives of a company union. What about it Brother Batty?

Chicago Benefit for Stock Yard Bulletin Slated for Saturday

Dancing, refreshments, speeches by prominent comrades will be some of the attractions at the benefit for the Stock Yards Bulletin at Vilnis Hall, 3116 South Halstead street, March 26th. The benefit is held under the auspices of Section 3.

The benefit was scheduled for March 5th, but was postponed because of the death of C. E. Ruthenberg.

Court Attaches Unpaid.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The machinery of federal justice all over the United States began to slow down today.

Despite the government's probable surplus of nearly \$900,000,000 in the treasury, Attorney General Sargent was forced today to apply a partial moratorium on federal salaries and fees in all federal courts due to congress' failure to pass the deficiency bill which included an item of \$1,190,000 for court work.

Ask 27 Questions for 41 Cents an Hour Job in a N. Y. Factory

By JAMES J. BOUGAN, (Worker Correspondent).

UTICA, N. Y., March 21.—In Utica are many workers out of work and it is very hard to get a job, but I got one only for two days.

I went to Bassett Corporation one morning. At the employment office I told the agent I was looking for work, he said: "I have no report in yet but will you come in the afternoon at 1:30."

At 1:30 and the employment agent asked me the following questions:

"What is your name?"
 "Where do you live?"
 "How long you live there?"
 "What is your nationality?"
 "What year were you born in?"
 "What date of the month?"
 "When did you come to this country?"

"Have you got your citizen papers, first and second?"
 "Did you attend night school?"
 "How long have you been in this city?"
 "The year, date of the month?"
 "What is your occupation?"
 "Are you married?"
 "Have you any children?"
 "How many children have you?"
 "Where did you work last?"
 "Did you quit or did they lay you off, and why did they lay you off?"
 "How long have you been out of work?"
 "Are you a member of a union?"
 "What union?"
 "What is the number of the union?"
 "Are you paying membership dues?"
 "Is your eyesight all right?"
 "Is your hearing all right?"
 "Have you a rupture?"
 "Do you drink?"
 "Color of your eyes?"
 "Color of your hair?"
 "Have you any marks?"

41 Cents an Hour.

After filling out the application card he told me to wait a few minutes, the other man will be in and he will take care of me. The other man come in and he gave me two slips of papers and he told me to come to work the next morning at 7 A. M. I saw in the application card that my pay was 41 cents an hour, work from 7 to 5:30 with 45 minutes noon for lunch.

I worked one day and the second day the superintendent came to me at stopping time when I was getting ready to go, he said "I'm laying off some of the new help," and he give me \$8.04. I asked him what is wrong, he said again, "I'm laying off some of the new help," and he asked me for the check. I got the check to his office and I sign a card that I was paid.

The Bassett Corporation makes parts for automobiles and washing machines and during the war they made ammunition.

Wet and Dry Fight Over Prohibition Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Organized wets today were in open warfare with the anti-saloon league over who will get the plums in the impending prohibition department shakeup under the re-organization bill passed by the last congress.

Captain W. H. Stayton, national chairman of the association against the prohibition amendment charged that the anti-saloon league is attempting to "dragon" both President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon "into appointing one of its own creatures" as the new prohibition commissioner.

Open Shop Daily Now A Union Newspaper

PERU, Ind., (FP) March 21.—The Peru Daily Journal, after 6 years of unsatisfactory open shop operation, has signed again with Typographical Union No. 97. The paper was founded in 1883.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

NEW YORK FACTORY EMPLOYMENT FIGURES RISE A LITTLE BUT STILL UNDER NORMAL

Factory employment in New York state increased about 1% in February, according to the state department of labor. But this small gain was far from sufficient to make good the losses of previous months and employment remained 5% under February 1926.

In only 3 Februaries since the state began its records in 1914 has New York factory employment been so low, and in the worst February on record the figure was only 3% under February of this year. The falling off which has gone on, with fluctuations, since 1923 has meant loss of jobs to at least 150,000 workers compared with February of that year.

New York factory wages, on the other hand, have been steadily rising. The last figure of the department is for January when the weekly average was \$29.52. This is the highest level ever attained by factory wages in New York state, comparing favorably with \$28.93 at the highest point of the 1920 boom. In January 1926 the weekly average was \$29.50, in 1925 \$28.80, in 1924 \$27.81 and 1923 \$26.21

DEATH AT 160 MILES AN HOUR

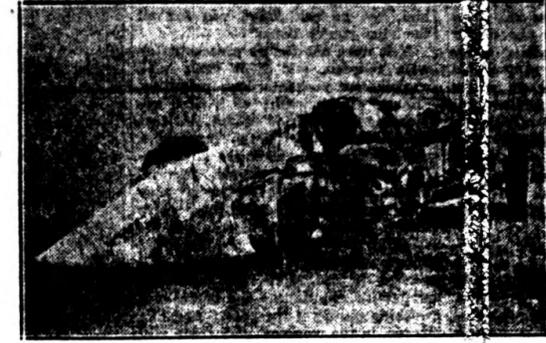


Photo shows the ruins of Barry Thomas's racing car on the Pendine Sands, England, in which the driver met his death when the chain broke while the machine was going 160 miles an hour.

BAY STATE WORKERS RETAIN WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT LAW, FIGHT NINE-HOUR DAY FOR MEN

BOSTON, (FP)—While organized labor of Massachusetts seems to have beaten textile manufacturers' efforts in the current legislature to break down the 48-hour law for women, the textile situation remains acute throughout New England.

Labor's attempts to get a 48-hour law for women workers in New Hampshire were set back when the legislature's lower house defeated the measure. New York's senate has passed the much-modified 48-hour bill which would permit 49 1/2 to 51 hours work under some conditions.

Strike Goes On.

Two hundred dye house workers of Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., are keeping up their strike begun the first of the month against a new efficiency speed-up system. The strikers are organized in the American Federation of Textile Operatives.

No Rhode Island legislature investigation of the Naville-Jencks textile lockout and strike will be proposed by Gov. Aram J. Pothier. Several thousand workers are striking from the three Naville-Jencks mills in Woonsocket, R. I.

Usual Threat.

The mill management made the usual threat of removal to the south in an endeavor to force the 54-hour week and lower pay. Upon the organized workers' refusal and strike at the big Social mill, the company shut up its two other Woonsocket mills.

Another Strike Soon.

Walk-out of the 2,000 workers at the Manville mill of the company is pending. A favorable vote for a sympathetic strike has been taken. U. T. W. organizer Horace Riviere is in charge of the strike tactics. Strikers plan to parade around the state house in Providence to demand the legislature's action.

Closing of several of the American Woolen Co.'s smaller mills in New Hampshire and Massachusetts has led to a rumor that 14 of its plants in Maine and one in New York would be shut. Indications are that some sort of financial reorganization of the company is about to come.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

New Haven Generous With Workers' Money

The New Haven has offered a snare to its workers to lure them away from the railroad unions. The snare is nothing but a pension scheme under which a worker over 65 who has worked over 10 years for the outfit will get one percent of his annual wages for every year he has worked.

Now just figure that out. If the faithful old track worker had averaged \$100 a month in the last 10 years and had been employed 20 years by the company (and mightily few of them have been) then he'd get \$240 a year after he reached 65 (if he ever did).

Ain't that just grand?

Violin and Viola Lessons

Given by expert teacher. For reasonable prices write to JOHN WEINROTH 612 LARCHWOOD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIANS Eat at Hartung's

610 Spring Garden Street. THE BEST MEAL FOR THE MOST REASONABLE PRICE.

PHILLIP FIDLER Manufacturer of CAPS AND HATS Union Made. TWO STORES: 843 Belmont Ave. 2045 Milwaukee

The Manager's Corner

SIXTY POUNDS PER CAPITA.

The pulp and paper industry established a new record in 1926, according to Norman W. Wilson, President of the American Paper and Pulp Association. He said further, "This puts our business in the billion-dollars-a-year class. We now rank seventh in the country's important industries. . . . Annual consumption of newsprint now runs nearly sixty pounds per capita."

The question is not only how much paper is being produced, and how much the total business amounts to. The question is, "What are the workers getting out of it?" "What is being done for the workers with the sixty pounds per capita?" There is no doubt that the very human desire for news, the healthy curiosity which the workers show in their search for the reports of the latest events of the day, are being exploited for the sake of deriving millions of dollars of profits for the pulp manufacturers, publishers and advertisers of the paper. Any trash is crammed into the paper that the worker is willing to buy, so that he may render his tribute in the form of profits to these vultures of the newspaper field.

The DAILY WORKER does not sell this sort of stuff. The DAILY WORKER is the workers' own organ and weapon in their effort to organize themselves and fight for better conditions for themselves and their families. For this reason the movement for the Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund should be supported by every intelligent worker. The DAILY WORKER with the aid of the Sustaining Fund will develop and grow. It will be the only guarantee that the workers will receive their share of the "sixty pounds per capita." It is the only organ which is fighting for the right of the workers to ultimately claim the full "sixty pounds per capita" for themselves. Support the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund and help to build the newspaper of the workers against the newspaper of the paper manufacturers, the publishers, and the exploiting class.—BERT MILLER.

Union Fights Printers' Schools; Will Be Used For Breaking Strikes

INDIANAPOLIS (FP)—War on the anti-union printer schools is declared by the International Typographical union in an editorial in the March Journal.

The desire of the master printer associations maintaining these schools, in which machine operators are alleged to be trained after 6 months, is, says the journal, "to train an over-supply of operators at any cost in order to flood the labor market, provide for strike emergencies and wreck organized labor. It is quite apparent that there exists a real menace to our welfare if we continue to permit and in some instances actually encourage these institutions to demoralize the industry, encourage unemployment and otherwise foster a rule-or-ruin policy in the printing industry."

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Barber Shop License.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—The senate committee on public health today reported the Hickey bill providing for state licensing of barbers but amended so as to eliminate all reference to hairdressing establishments and beauty parlors. Women at a hearing on the bill protested against including their art of hairdressing and beauty culture under the barber license regulations and won their fight.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Ruthenberg Has Challenged You

to

FIGHT ON!

The way to meet that challenge is to get into the fight for 25,000 readers for the Daily Worker. Roll up your sleeves and prepare to get every ounce of strength into every blow you strike for the Daily Worker. Remember that every reader you get is another BLOW against the rule of the capitalist class, another worker enlisted in the army of economic and social freedom. Remember that every subscription you obtain is a BLOW in the interests of Labor.

Comrade Ruthenberg showed us how. He was hated and feared by the ruling class and loved by the workers because he struck BLOW after BLOW at the present system of exploitation. Now it is your turn to STRIKE A BLOW. You must strike hard and often WITH SUBS.

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Enclose cash check or money order with subscription. Mail to The Daily Worker, 33 West Street, New York City. A copy of Red Wings of 1927 free with each annual subscription.

Chinese Womanhood in Appeal to the Workers and Farmers of America

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE cabled reports girdled the globe in the early hours of Monday, March 21, that "The Chinese Nationalists have entered the native city of Shanghai."

This inspiring event marks an important milestone in the forward march of the Chinese revolution. To the extent that the workers of other nations, whose capitalist still rules, understand the significance of this tremendous event, to that extent will they become valuable allies of the Chinese workers and peasants in pursuing their present successes to greater triumphs, driving all the foreign imperialists into the Pacific and establishing labor as the ruling power in their land.

The ultimate goal of the Chinese revolution may still be considered to be a long way off. Great obstacles must yet be overcome. The military force in the Shanghai settlement of the imperialist invaders numbers about 20,000 trained soldiers, schooled to obey the commands of the profit takers. These are the Hessians of a dozen nations including the United States.

"Dollar Diplomacy," in defending the interests of the American profiteers, has rushed 1,800 marines and 2,000 bluejackets to Shanghai. The warships of a dozen nations, with those of the United States as numerous as the battleships of other countries, stand off shore with guns ready for action.

When the Nationalists took Hankow, the invaders were not ready for drastic action against the revolution. The imperialist diplomats have tried, by every trick of their dubious trade, to postpone the taking of Shanghai. They lied to the world by sending forth the impression that troops and warships were not being sent to Shanghai, "that they would be diverted." Yet the American transport, Chaumont, under full steam rushed with 1,800 marines direct from San Diego, Calif., to the important Chinese seaport of Shanghai, one of three most vulnerable spots of American imperialism at the present moment, Mexico and Nicaragua being the other two. Tricky negotiations were opened with the Nationalist leaders in an effort to halt the victorious march of the Kuomintang forces down the valley of the Yangtze Kiang. If the Nationalist forces could only be held at bay long enough, then the spring waters would swell the banks of the Yangtze Kiang and make it possible for foreign warships to steam inland and take up more strategic positions to threaten the power of the people.

American labor, in common with the workers of other countries, must anticipate the next step of the imperialists by voicing in a determined manner their solidarity with the Chinese masses.

It has been repeatedly urged that the Chinese in this country, many of them organized into the Kuomintang (the Chinese Nationalist Party), become more active in educating the workers and farmers of this country, their natural allies, as to the conditions in China and the nature of the support that American labor can and must give to this struggle.

It is therefore encouraging to receive a letter from Alice Sum, of the Women's Section of the Kuomintang, 334 Seventh Street, Oakland, Calif., indicating that progress is being made in this direction. The letter is accompanied by a resolution. Both these documents are herewith published in full as they not only contain an urge for action on the part of American labor, but represent in themselves a new and historic development in the creation of a closer unity between the exploited masses of the United States and China. The letter is dated Feb. 28, 1927, and reads:

THE LETTER.

"Dear Friend:—Many prominent Americans have expressed their conviction that in the near future the Chinese people will free themselves from all foreign control, that the Nationalist Government which enjoys the entire confidence of the people, will unify the whole country and that the Chinese nation will gain its independence and become a full-fledged sovereign state in the family of nations.

"There is one great danger at this time, and that is the presence of foreign troops and foreign warships in China. The enclosed resolution calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops and warships from China.

"We sincerely hope that your organization will take action favorable to this liberation movement of the Chinese people. May we ask that you will be so kind as to notify us of the action that you have already taken or will take in this matter. Sincerely yours, Alice Sum.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution offered is as follows: "WHEREAS: The Chinese nation, thru the Nationalist Movement is now engaged in a final struggle to free the four hundred million of its people and the Chinese government from the domination and control of foreign nations, and

"WHEREAS: The present Nationalist Movement has the support of the overwhelming majority of the people of China, and

"WHEREAS: The Nationalist government supports and helps the organized labor movement of China, and

"WHEREAS: The Nationalist army has proven able to restore and maintain order in all the territory under its influence, and

"RESOLVED: That we, ——— are in full sympathy with the national aspirations of the Chinese to become a nation free from foreign control, and be it further

"RESOLVED: That we are opposed to the sending of American troops and warships to Chinese territory and waters, and be it finally

"RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the state department of the United States."

There isn't an organization of any kind, of the workers in the cities or on the land, that should not pass that resolution and carry out its simple request. Every reader of THE DAILY WORKER ought to make himself responsible for bringing up that resolution and having it adopted in at least one organization of workers or farmers.

It should be an additional inspiration that this urge to action comes from Chinese women. On the day that the Nationalist troops were entering Shanghai, International Women's Day was being celebrated at Kluksiang and Nanking, as it had been celebrated previously in many other cities, with giant demonstrations attended by thousands of women. Among the slogans at these mass meetings were equality of the sexes, down with polygamy, down with infant marriage, freedom of marriage and divorce, women re-marrying should not be despised and women should join in the revolution.

The victory of Russia's workers and farmers, that got underway with the overthrow of the Czar ten years ago this month, released the womanhood of that country from the burden of centuries. This emancipation of the world's womanhood is being continued in China today, as a part of the greater Chinese liberation movement that aims toward the freeing of the Chinese masses from the imperialist yoke, thus weakening imperialism in all the home countries, a fact that should be welcome to all oppressed wage workers and exploited farmers. This should especially be true of the United States. Chinese womanhood appeals to American labor today to enlist more energetically in this growing struggle.

What Is a Proletarian Play?

EDITORS NOTE—The DAILY WORKER does not take any responsibility for the views set forth below. We think that the writer has covered a tremendous range of speculation in some 1100 words and that the questions he raises might well make even bolder comrades quail. We feel about his article much as Bukharin did about Triest's speech on the international situation at the last session of the enlarged executive of the Communist International. Bukharin said:

"On the whole, however, my impression of the speech was not unfavorable. Comrade Triest ponders deeply about these questions, he is not always right, but in these days even to ponder is a virtue."

By HARBOR ALLEN.

I SAID in a review of Em Jo Bashe's fervent Negro play, "Earth," (now at the 52nd Street Theatre): "What is a proletarian play? Is it Karl Marx' manifesto recited by a chorus in overalls, with two intermissions, on a Russian setting?" I have had replies, some of them hot. In due time there will be printed a symposium in this column on the question.

So far as I know there has been no proletarian play yet written in English. Some plays have elements, hints of what a proletarian play will contain.

The five playwrights in the New Playwrights Theatre are teased by the question. They are willing to discuss it, argue it. In some of their work they come close to writing working class drama. But two or three of them, the older ones, shy away from it. They are terrified by "propaganda." "Propaganda isn't art."

John Howard Lawson believes there is altogether too much "sloppy talk" about proletarian art. Maybe he is right. More than one fine movement has been talked to death. He says further that there is no working class audience for the English theatre. And maybe there too, for the time being, he is right. As soon as there is a working class audience, as soon as it makes its wants felt, there will be working class plays. It is an old revolutionary maxim that the artist trails social upheavals; he can only reflect them, give them some eloquence; he cannot create them.

The Jewish population of New York has made the biggest steps toward proletarian drama, mainly because among them the left-wing is most articulate, probably most intelligent and organized. Yet "Her Crime," by Comrade Olgin, remains an idea rather than a play; and except for one or two scenes, a few characters, and an atmosphere, "Shop" is a stale melodrama. What else has America to offer?

Still, the workers' drama is coming. What it will sound like, nobody can say for sure. But I suspect it will have many of the virtues of Mr. Bashe's "Earth." "Earth" is a fierce, hot study of religious frenzy. Its people are peasants. They talk with the ringing simplicity of peasants. Their emotions run untrammelled, a burning torrent. Deborah, the Negro mother, never reasons things out. She feels.

Without building up a honeycomb of rationalization around her, she goes straight to the crux of the religious fraud. If God is the God he is supposed to be, she says, he will be square, he won't cheat, he won't steal, he won't go back on his bargains.

My Country 'Tis of Thee

By NAT KAPLAN.

And Then Jump!—A wag on the editorial staff of the republican Brooklyn Standard Union suggests that Mr. Coolidge, who is looking for a vacation site that is "high, healthy and accessible," try the Woolworth tower.

Pardon My Glove.—Big business is responsible for ring decadence.

More than one pugilist has been spoiled for his trade by an over-zealous press agent. Then along came the plastic surgeons.

Now a pugilistic headliner, accepted by the haut monde, becomes as careful and self-conscious as an old time virgin at an old-time National Winter Garden performance.

Attention U. S. Chamber Of Commerce.—One hundred years ago, on March 26, 1827, Ludwig von Beethoven died in Vienna. The centennial of this event will be celebrated all over the world. Real 100 per cent Americans will look askance at this tribute, this attempt to demonstrate that music transcends national tongues and barriers. Worse than that, the master's atonal and polytonal departures anticipated the advent of our ultra-moderns.

Sweet Spirits Of Nitre!—"Is The Tabloid Press a Public Nuisance?" The subject of the March 15 radio debate between Herr Professor Oswald Garrison Villard and Martin Weyrauch, assistant managing editor of the Graphic.

The winner will be the tabloids' circulation departments.

Opportunity.—By far the most important musical note of the year—transcending even the production of The King's Henchman—Eddie Mayo,

When he does, she is through with him. "Get yourself a God," she tells him, "so he can judge you for all the sins you've done."

If it were not for its preoccupation with religion, and if it dealt with workers or peasants less primitive, "Earth" could qualify as a close approach to proletarian drama. At least it has something of the fern of a workers' play. Like it, a workers' play will be simple, fervent, passionate. Like it, a workers' play will shun plot, sentimental love scenes, picaresque reality; it will fly straight for the big, the essential things. Like it, a workers' play will go out in the fields, the huts, the mountains, the haunts and homes and working places of the poor. And like it, too, in the workers' play there will be always the people in the background, the community; singing, yearning, fighting, sharing joys and sorrows.

And as we move toward this new kind of drama, many of the older forms of plays are doomed. The Ibsen problem play is doomed. The Shaw satire is doomed. Already there seems hardly any room for the pettiness of "Craig's Wife" or a thousand other teapot tempests in which little people pound their little sex troubles against little drawing room walls. Why all this meanness, this insignificance, when there are mobs on the street, and swarms in the subway? When there are circuses and parades and battles and strikes? The individual doesn't count. He's too small; too powerless. It's the people, the mass, the current of life that matters. Why, when there is this organ to play on, this monster orchestra, why do so many dramatists prefer a tin whistle?

The tin whistle is doomed. Next we will have romantic plays, sweeping epics, glamor and turmoil on the stage. Maybe they will be such revolutionary plays as Schiller's "Robbers." Mike Gold's "Fiesta" (to be produced early in April at the 52nd Street Theatre) has captured in a comedy vein something of this sweep and color. Then, when Communism has triumphed, will come pedantic plays, like the old miracle plays, narrow, propagandistic. Who is to say they will lack art value? It will be a different sort of value, that's all: a folk art, the art of the ballads, of early paintings, of the songs of the people. And still later there will be a renaissance. A Communist Shakespeare will arise, an individual, yet one of the people. In a secure, blooming Communist country, he will pour out symphonies of action on the stage, drums beating, violins humming, basses rumbling, bugles blowing. That will be Communism's Golden Age.

After that? Well, even Communism must some day wither up, its blood grow cold. There will be satires, problem plays, intellectual discussions. New Shaws, new Ibsens will thump their noses and snicker. And still later? New revolution, new romance? The cycle goes on. Or is it a spiral; round and round, but higher and higher? Meanwhile, don't let them kid you. The drama has its roots in life. When life is thin and sickly, the drama grows pale and tired. When life runs red and juicy, the drama stirs into dance and song and movement. Already the sick child shows signs of new health. Already she waves an arm and skips a step. If you don't believe it, see "Pinwheel" and "Earth." In another 15 or 20 years, the drama will be roaring all over the theatre, a lusty child of a swaggering new society.

Brooklyn's latest recruit to the seven arts, can whistle in two tones simultaneously. On Sunday he made his debut as a WEAF performer.

Columbia Counts Noses.—The recent census taken at Nick Butler's schools at the up-to-date plant on Morningside Heights places the total at 35,229, the largest student body on this hemisphere. Unfortunately, the counting of noses disclosed more than a few which bore mute testimony betraying their semitic origin. And silk-stocking Columbians are comparatively humble. Now Princeton—there's a place, small and fairly exclusive.

And Severest Critic.—The DAILY WORKER Palm For Conspicuous Service goes to Irving Berlin's press agent, the guy who is responsible for the yarn about Berlin's barber pal.

Proletarian Puzzle.—Should it be "poor but honest" or "honest therefore poor"?

The winner of this absorbing contest is privileged to purchase the collected masterpieces of Arthur Brisbane, editor and reality expert.

A Suggestion.—The Rand School might do well to inaugurate a new course for right-wing "labor leaders"—"Socialism As A Paying Proposition."

Ecclesiastical Note.—The high-hat, high-salaried liberal rabbis who loudly voice the fact that Jesus was one of our boys are among the first to rush to the defense of their christian fellow craftsmen, assailed by Sinclair Lewis.

Ain't dope peddling solidarity grand?

Seize Spanish Ship.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 21.—The Spanish schooner Coral with twenty aliens and a crew of four on board was seized by Coast Guard Patrol Boat 278 at Loggerhead Key, twenty miles north of Key West, today.

Los Angeles Breaks Its Building Law



The city of Los Angeles, fearing earthquakes, and desiring to enrich real estate owners in the suburbs, has a law strictly limiting the height of buildings. When the city wanted to erect a skyscraper for a city hall, a special election was necessary to get a permit. The building costs six million dollars.

Service Pins for Workers

By ROBERT DUNN (Federated Press).

"Rewards and incentives" are favorite tactics of personal experts of the big anti-union corporations. How to make the worker hump his back a little more without any addition to the pay envelope has been developed into a science. Prizes, cash rewards, a share in two of company stock, a badge or a pin are among the devices used to get more production with a minimum outlay by the company.

First there is the "service pin" for long service with the company. At Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. the recipients of these gimcracks have been organized into a Service Pin Association,—its purpose being announced by the company to "further loyalty, efficiency, co-operation and general welfare and happiness."

After 5 Years' Toil

A worker receives one of the pins when he has been with the company 5 years or when he has become a graduate of the Flying Squadron Course. A member of the association may even subscribe to one share of stock, but if he "leaves the employment of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. to go on strike" he is compelled to surrender his stock—and presumably his pin. When he returns to work, after the strike has been crushed by the Corporations Auxiliary Co. or some other spy company, "he will be considered as a new employee."

The Lorraine Mfg. Co. with cotton mills in Rhode Island has no association but it hands out "honor" pins to faithful employees. After 5 years the worker gets one star in his pin, after 10 years, two stars. After 25 years he receives a medal "studded with real jewels" and after 40 years, if he is still "loyal" and has not gone on strike, he receives a badge covered with "eight real sapphires." What the hockable value of these glittering baubles is not set forth in the company literature.

The Order of Service

Standard Oil Co. of California has established among its workers "The Order of Service," which bestows a pin on those who have served long and faithfully. Diamonds appear in the pins awarded for the 10-year periods of slavery. On the worker who toils 30 years very special honors are showered. The ritual is explicated in a company booklet called "The Standard Oil Spirit." It tells that in the case of a 30-year man "the presentation of the pin is by the president of the company. No matter where the employee may be stationed he and his wife, if he has one, are invited to San Francisco at company expense for the presentation."

In addition to these trinkets handed out to the men for long services, the companies have a host of other prizes—for athletic superiority; for crack gardening, for excellence in boy scout work, for the best Charleston dancing. All these prizes of course are given in connection with various recreational and sports activities run by the company's service department.

Champion Coal Heaver

But the most common rewards are given for big production, and for special feats of workmanship. A worker in a Bethlehem Steel Corporation mine in West Virginia pulls a gold medal for being the champion coal heaver in his mine. A similar reward is given to another miner who handles 538 tons of coal in 12 working days, "a prodigious record, experts declare."

Wall Street financial papers boast of these production stimulants. One of them recently predicted that the day is coming when as much interest will be focused in contests with champion players in golf, football, swimming and tennis.

Make \$100,000.

Other prizes are given to workers for "suggestions." The workers are urged to drop these suggestions relating to production, efficiency, shop methods, etc. in a box. Every few months the company gives prizes ranging from \$5 to \$50 for these suggestions. The company may clean up \$100,000 on a \$10 suggestion, but the official organ of the Utah Associated Industries says, "It makes the workers feel they are an integral part of the institution." This open shop paper adds: "Outside agencies (labor unions) that would interfere with the pleasant relations between management and men are no footholds in such an institution because the employees are sold to the boss and to the whole institution."

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

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

BOOKS

WHITE COLLAR SLAVES.

Clerical Salaries in the United States (National Industrial Conference Board, 1926).

This study is by an organization that has always been hostile to labor. Nevertheless it is of value because there are few existing statistics on the wages of the white collar worker.

The figures of the Conference Board destroy any remaining illusions that these workers are better off economically than the factory workers. The bulk of the clerical workers draw such salaries as: \$15-16.50 for typists (an experienced typist may get as high as \$22); \$16-19 for file clerks; \$18-20 for general clerks; \$20-22 for stenographers.

Women form the majority of the white-collar slaves and they are more exploited than the men. Very few women are in the "upper strata" of comparatively well-paid workers. For routine clerical jobs women average from \$6 to \$10 less a week than men doing the same work. Not that the men get such high wages, for in six general clerical jobs in which men predominate the average given by the Conference Board is somewhat less than \$25 a week. This is more than two dollars less per week than the average which the Conference Board has figured for factory workers.

The Conference Board always gives the "cheerful" side of labor statistics but even so we can get an idea from these figures of the extent of exploitation of American white-collar workers. There are over three million office workers in the United States—about 8% of all gainfully employed workers. A negligible percentage of them are organized. One of the great tasks before the American labor movement is the organization of these exploited, underpaid workers.

—CY OGDEN.

MAKING LABOR HISTORY SAFE FOR LIBERALS

A Short History of the American Labor Movement, by Mary Beard. Vol. 5 of the Workers' Bookshelf. George H. Doran. \$5.00.

The American Federation of Labor has never been so eager to preserve the stolid and peaceful nature of its organization. Radical changes of any kind are notoriously foreign to the temperaments of its officials and their henchmen. The most recent offensive of the Green-Wall machine against the militant members of the labor movement has taken on really heroic proportions.

Mary Beard, wife and collaborator of Charles A. Beard, with the unconscious humor and penetration which is often characteristic of research scholars who make a virtue of being on the sidelines, provides the low-down for the conservative nature of the American Federation of Labor. Talking about that caricature of the American labor movement, the A. F. of L., at the time of the passing of Sam Gompers, she says:

"It was a giant machine which Gompers and his counsellors bequeathed to the next directorate—a machine with a mind operating, American fashion, in such fields as BANKING, CREDIT, INSURANCE, INVESTMENTS, and economic research. Its notion of its manifest destiny was running close to that of the nation."

This is amazingly true, of course. That's probably the reason why the A. F. of L. hasn't time to organize the millions of organizeable workers in the United States. It is also the cause, no doubt, for its decision to "postpone" action on the organization of the automobile workers, after it had decided at its last convention in Detroit to do that job at once.

Steel, packing, metal, mine, lumber, textile, boot and shoe, telegraph and telephone, electric light and power—workers totalling over 25,000,000 could be organized if the A. F. of L. officials weren't so busy operating "American fashion, in such fields as banking, credit, insurance, and investments."

Mrs. Beard's little book, published by the Worker Educational Bureau, which has on many occasions received the official blessings of the A. F. of L. (also \$25,000 from the Carnegie Foundation), is in the same class as Selig Perlman's "History of Trade Unionism in the United States," and other bits of "research" aimed to prove that American workers are, have been, and probably will be "conservative" for many years to come. In fact, Perlman's job was so scholarly that he devoted the last chapter to a sneering attempt to prove that there can never be a joint movement on the part of the workers and farmers of the United States to free themselves from capitalism.

The purpose of this book is to prove to those who "sympathize" with the labor movement that its history isn't as bloody and violent as many good folks have been led to believe. The author's attitude toward the A. F. of L. is a fairly accurate reflection of her attitude toward the whole history of labor in the United States.

So eager is Mrs. Beard to impress upon the minds of her liberal readers that the American workers are fundamentally pure of heart and sweet of spirit that she even recites with evident approval the many instances where the official labor movement has avoided "entangling political alliances." She relates that "the A. F. of L. naturally sought to win from the public and employers sympathy for its policy of upholding labor standards. It therefore welcomed, in 1900, the formation of the National Civic Federation, an association of prominent business men, financiers and professional people. Labor leaders joined the organization with great enthusiasm."

Thus Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents and acting president of the National Civic Federation, now has the opportunity of battling for the interests of the American workers in joyous co-operation with John D. Rockefeller, etc.

The part of the A. F. L. machine in supporting the late war is praised enthusiastically in this book intended for workers. "The loyal stand of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor was immediately appreciated." How proud she is of the fact that "labor was a real factor in the shaping of policies of the nation." And what is more thrilling than "the rise of the Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, a former miner, to a positive influence in the cabinet."

In another portion of the book Mrs. Beard doesn't fail to mention that Wilson, the former miner, had the honor, through his subordinate, the Commissioner of Immigration, "to enforce the act of 1918, excluding undesirable aliens from the United States." And in the autumn of 1919, she relates with matronly pride, the officers of the A. F. of L. made an attack on the Communists and other radicals in the labor movement, disclaiming on the part of organized labor any sympathy with revolutionary theories or activities.

Mrs. Beard has performed a genuine service for the FRIENDS of the labor movement.

—SENDER GARLIN.

THE SPECTRE OF WANT



When Capitalism is unable to care for the masses of the people, provide them with work and food, it will collapse.