

# PAN-PACIFIC LABOR CONFERENCE IN HANKOW DEFIES IMPERIALISTS

Report 3,000,000 Workers, 10,000,000 Peasants  
Organized at Chinese Communist Congress

## BULLETIN.

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

HANKOW, May 11.—The most important military events are taking place in northern Honan where certain units of the Mukden Army are still remaining in an effort to check the advance of the Nationalist northern expedition in its march toward Peking. Mukden troops are being held along the Peking-Hankow railway and a section of the Lunghai railway, General Tang Shen-chi making a strategical disposition of Nationalist forces and sending reinforcements northwards preparatory to a general attack. Everything is now ready for the great offensive.

Another important factor in the situation is Feng Yu-hsiang, whose men have been concentrated on the Shensi-Honan border, and are now driving rapidly eastwards toward Chengchow, which is the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai. Feng's advance from Tungwan began April 8th. Feng's First Army has already smashed Liu Cheng Hwa's troops and occupied the city of Henchow after a ten-hour battle.

Two enormous mass meetings were held here yesterday to commemorate National Humiliation Day, when Japan's twenty-one demands were accepted by Yuan Shi-kai. The necessity of ridding China of the shackles put on her by the foreign powers was stressed in the addresses made.

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SHANGHAI, May 11.—The frantic efforts of the imperialist powers and Chiang Kai-shek to thwart the opening of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference have been futile. Delegates from China, the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Great Britain and Java will gather at Hankow on May 15th to lay the foundations for an alliance of trade union organizations of countries bordering on the Pacific.

### Force Postponement.

The imperialist powers have succeeded, however, in preventing the delegations of Japan and Australia from attending the conference, while Chiang Kai-shek's right wing supporters at Canton have forced the conference from Canton to the Nationalist capital at Hankow. The meeting was scheduled to have opened May 1st.

Losovsky (head of the Red International of Trade Unions) Izmailoff and Budnik, delegates of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions were held by British authorities under arrest for two hours at

Hangkong, although they had British transit visas. After remaining for two hours under arrest aboard a river steamer, the delegation, escorted by policemen and detectives, was brought by a police cutter to the American steamship Jefferson. All night, while the steamer remained anchored in port, British guards paced the corridors outside of the delegates' cabins, despite their protests.

The conference cannot be held at Canton, Losovsky explained in a press interview; because delegates from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions may meet death at the hands of the

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# PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE MOVES TO HANKOW AFTER IMPERIALISTS AND CHIANG MAKE ARRESTS

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right wing elements who control the city.

Japanese workers who were to have attended the conference were placed under arrest by the Japanese government, while the Australian delegation has been refused passports.

During the stay of the delegation of the Soviet Union in Canton, Losovsky said, several hundred workers, most of them Communists and left wing leaders, were executed. Peasants thruout Kwantung Province, Losovsky declared, are rebelling against the right wing dictatorship.

## Arrest Hindus.

Arrests at Shanghai continue. Eight persons suspected of left wing activities were arrested and much literature confiscated. Four Hindus were arrested charged with planning the assassination of the Anglo-Hindu police chief at Shanghai and handing out revolutionary literature.

## Party Membership Leaps.

HANKOW, May 11.—According to reports submitted to the Central Committee at the Third Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which opened here on May 1st, Chinese Communists number 57,967, while the preceding Congress, held in 1925, represented on 994 members. The Communists youth rose from 2,365 in 1925 to 35,000 in 1927.

## 10,000,000 Organized Peasants.

Workers organized in trade unions in 1925 are estimated at 125,000, whereas 2,800,000 Chinese workers are at present organized. Peasants unions have grown in the same period from 200,000 to 9,829,000. Student unions have 420,000 members.

Workers form the bulk of the Communist Party membership.

## Chiang Bankrupt.

SHANGHAI, May 11.—The Nationalist News Agency reports that ing serious financial difficulties. Mer-

chants are refusing to accept paper money issued by Chiang Kai-shek, while soldiers are on the verge of revolt having received no pay for some time.

A citizens' committee has been appointed to Changsha, which is in the hands of the Nationalist government at Hankow.

## Predict Peking Capture.

HANKOW, May 11.—Wang Chinwei, chairman of the military council and chairman of the political committee declared today that he expected the Nationalist capture of Peking shortly. Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Shi-an had aligned themselves with the Nationalist, he said.

## Chiang Isolated.

MOSCOW, May 11.—The correspondent of Pravda communicates from Shanghai that Chiang Kai-shek has failed in securing the support of any considerable number of members of the Kuomintang.

Despite the efforts of the right wingers to mask their counter-revolutionary coup by revolutionary phraseology, the masses have not followed them. The Nanking group is a headquarters without an army. The best proof is that on neither the first nor the fourth of May (Students' Day) could Chiang Kai-shek organize a single impressive demonstration.

## Chiang, Now War Lord.

The bourgeoisie supporting Chiang Kai-shek in the struggle against the revolutionary Kuomintang instead of continuing the northern expedition more energetically urges compromise. Compromise will reduce Chiang Kai-shek from a nationalist to a provincial force. Even now the Nanking group is beginning to strikingly resemble the former clique of Sun Chuan-fang, it is in that light that the more reasonable militarists regard him.

Chiang Kai-shek's press continues to flirt with the workers and peasants, prattling about the national and even the world revolution; but this doesn't prevent the English papers from advising Chiang Kai-shek to give up the broad plans and devote himself from making "Kiang-su a model province."

From the military viewpoint Chiang Kai-shek's position is rapidly degenerating to the position of Sun-Chuan-fang being essentially like the latter a temporary alliance of generals which each of which under the pretext of fighting the Communists is attempting to secure control of the region falling into their hands.

Chiang Kai-shek and his followers seem to be realizing the fiasco of their enterprise. Therefore their hopeless flirting with the workers their desperate efforts to secure the support of any prominent leader of the Kuomintang and their vain appeals to the widow and son of Sun Yat-sen from that too follows their servility to America as the hope of receiving assistance from her is the straw to which they cling.

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