

WE insist that the workers have the right to quit their employment, either singly or in unison, whenever the conditions of employment become irksome, or a change or improvement is desired; that when any representative of the workers engaged is directed by them to perform any duty for the furtherance of the purpose for which the cessation of work [strike] was inaugurated, that he shall have the right to perform that duty without judicial interference by injunction.—Declaration of the American Federation of Labor convention at Kansas City, Mo., December 12-20, 1896.

A. F. of L.'s Anti-Injunction Declarations at Two Conventions

WE, therefore recommend that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employe . . . be wholly and absolutely treated as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may . . . Kings could be and were disobeyed, and sometimes deposed. In cases of this kind judges must be disobeyed and should be impeached.—Declaration of the 1916 convention of the American Federation of Labor, November 13-25 at Baltimore, Md.

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 151. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents

'FIGHT INJUNCTIONS,' SAY LABOR SPOKESMEN

Interborough Company Union Shattered By Final Blow As Power House Men Join Strike

(Pictures on Inside Pages)

By H. M. WICKS.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 9.—Thomas Walsh, head of Local 1 of the old "Hedley-Connelly Brotherhood," which is the company union, at last night's meeting announced the motive power workers would go out. Other power house and electrical workers' locals are now being canvassed and will join the strike.

Besides the power house men, the board operators, switchboard repairmen and helpers, electro mechanics, meter men, light men and generator tenders and cleaners will go out, according to Walsh.

The heads of the defunct company union have prohibited further meetings of any of its locals for fear of their resolving into joining the real union and the strike movement. The company is bewildered and desperate.

The first serious accident occurred in the early hours of the morning when a Lexington avenue express, operated by a scab motorman (who, of course, had passed what the company calls an "examination"), jumped the tracks, crashed thru a concrete wall, ripped up 10 feet of heavily charged third rail, and set a number of cars on fire. The light travel at that hour of night prevented serious loss of life. Passengers were piloted to safety by firemen and police. Three capitalist newspaper men who sought to get details of the accident were assaulted by company thugs.

FIRST BLOOD OF I. L. G. W. FLOWS IN N. Y.

But Pickets Close Down Scab Shops

NEW YORK CITY, July 9. — The first serious violence in the great garment strike came yesterday. Clott Farmer, a business agent of the Heller-Breslau gang's Local No. 17 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was operating a scab shop under protection of leading gangsters, at 22 West 26th street, when Samuel Lendman, an I. L. G. W. picket, was approached by three gangsters, one of whom shot him in the abdomen. Lendman was rushed to Bellevue hospital, and while the wounds are serious, recovery is expected. Valogers Guidice, another picket was stabbed by the gangsters and is under treatment.

Arrest Gangsters. The "industrial squad" were forced to arrest the identified gangsters known as the "Little Augie" gang "Little Augie" and his companion, Morris Gillman, of 88 and 82 Essex street, respectively. Henry Stotz and Joseph Buchhalter, other gangsters, were arrested in the loft of Gold and Clott after a struggle. Striking cloakmakers cleaned out the foremen and designers from eighteen shops, also cleaning out a big scab nest operated in Brooklyn under the disguise of "Cohen and Turkewitz" at 236 Fulton street, but actually run by Cohen and Weinberger whose Manhattan shop is on strike. The shop chairman held an enthusiastic meeting yesterday, adopting constructive plans for strike activity.

Bosses for Law and Order. Henry H. FINDER, president of the Manufacturers' Association, after a meeting of the association issued the following "warning": "The union has no right to interfere with regular employees which remain in our shops. We serve public notice on Louis Hyman and on all other union officials that we intend to protect our property and our foremen and designers at any cost. This is the United States and not Russia, and we happen to be in a city where those at the head of the government believe in maintenance of law and order. We are not going to lose any time in presenting our situation to the police department. We are not going to be a bit hesitant, either, about laying all information of wrong doing or law-breaking before the district attorney."

Mr. FINDER's fulminations are ignored by the 40,000 strikers. Their fighting spirit is developing excellently and they are proving their determination to drive out the terrorism of the gangsters and continue the struggle to victory.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

Chicago Injunction Victims Behind Bars



Here are a group of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union serving time in Cook County jail for violation of the injunction issued by "Czar" Denis Sullivan during a garment strike two years ago.

Defeat of Injunctions, Major Task of Labor, Say Trade Unionists and Labor Publicists

The following statements are made especially for this anti-injunction issue of THE DAILY WORKER.

By Barnett Soll, Chairman, Chicago Joint Board, I. L. G. W.
THE injunction situation in this city is most outrageous. Forty-six of our members, most of them women with children, husbands or aged parents dependent on them, were imprisoned.

These members were jailed in an attempt to break the organization financially and morally. The judge issuing an injunction acts as a strikebreaker and labor must fight injunctions to the last ditch because it means the existence of our unions.

If the labor movement were to manifest some unity in this respect we would accomplish something towards making anti-picketing edicts an ineffective weapon of the bosses against the unions.

Eugene Victor Debs.

The outrage perpetrated by a suppliant tool of the master class in sending a large number of our comrades to jail for contempt of court is contemptible.

When the word came that Judge Sullivan had not only denied our comrades their constitutional rights but had insulted them besides, my blood burned with indignation and resentment.

William J. Hedger, President Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

The use of injunctions by the employers in their attempt to smash strikes of their employes for better conditions is becoming more and more frequent. The power placed in injunctions today is of such a character that it threatens the life of the union leading the strike if it is obeyed. To obey these edicts against picketing would mean disruption of the organization involved.

The 46 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who refused to follow out the command of Judge Sullivan to cease picketing and went to jail did a most valuable service for the labor movement.

If the labor movement of Chicago or of this country seeks to end the injunction evil they can only do so thru an organized move against injunctions and the judges that issue them.

By Albert F. Coyle, Editor, Locomotive Engineers' Journal.
FOUR hundred years ago the patriots who fought for political liberty in England against the tyranny of the Stuart kings

demanding trial by jury as the one sure bulwark against the arbitrary despotism of the kings' judges. During the intervening centuries this right has been one of the staunchest supports of human freedom. Yet in democratic America the worker no longer enjoys the protection of jury trial in case he dares to strike against industrial tyranny for a living wage.

Today the captains and the kings of industry control the majority of the courts just as effectively as did the monarchs of old England. Their money buys the election of state judges friendly to their cause, and "puts over" the election of presidents who will "stay kitched" and appoint the corporation lawyers they want for federal judges. These judges can haul a striking worker into court, act as legislator, judge, and jury combined, and then execute their own sentences upon the workers who dare to object to this autocratic process.

There is no authority in law authorizing judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes. It is a usurped power, first applied by "Injunction Bill" Taft when he tried to chain the Ann Arbor railroad engineers to their locomotive cabs. Now every petty judge in the country thinks he has power to crush strikes by the abuse of judicial power.

The menace of the injunction consists in this: It is being increasingly used by both federal and state judges in the most despot manner, and in the event of a really serious strike will readily become an instrument of brutal tyranny, tearing away the civil liberties of the workers, casting them in jail at the will of the courts, tying up their strike funds and making any kind of strike relief illegal, as has already been done by the infamous Daugherty Injunction against the railroad shopmen.

There is only one way for the workers to fight the injunction menace successfully; they must achieve political power in both state and nation, pass laws prohibiting the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and impeach and remove from office judges who persist in this despot practice. They must also put in the White House a labor president, as the Mexican workers have done, who will appoint federal judges in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of the organized workers. Meanwhile, every candidate for public office ought to be pledged to oppose this evil, and if elected, held accountable for his pledge by the organized workers of his community.

(Continued on page 2)

History of the I. L. G. W. Fight on Injunctions

Review of Bitter Fight of Garment Workers

By VICTOR A. ZOKAITIS,
Member Chicago Typographical No. 16.
The 1924 strike of the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for which 46 members of that organization have either served or are serving 10 to 60-day jail sentences in the Cook county jail, was one of the most bitter in that industry.

Union Demands.
The strike followed an intense organization drive that was carried on in the garment district and was an attempt on the part of the workers to establish the 40-hour week, establish an unemployment insurance fund to be paid by the bosses, and retain the 44-hour week wage scale.

Thruout the duration of the strike the rank and file of the union at no time wavered in their determination to organize the dressmakers 100 per cent and to win all of their demands, the officials of the international who conducted the strike did.

Crowe Strikebreaker.
During this strike the entire force at the command of the union-smashing State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe was used in an attempt to club the strikers back to work and destroy their union. Judge Denis E. Sullivan and Judge Poell were used by the bosses in an attempt to stop picketing before the struck garment shops.

The rank and file fought to prepare the union for the struggle and demanded the reinstatement of expelled left-wingers. A gesture was made by the Perlestein-Sigman machine towards acceding to the demands of the rank and file.

Despite attempts of the bureaucracy to shove the left-wingers away, the left-wingers participated actively in the strike and aided the union to carry on its struggle.

Strike Vote.
At a meeting in Schoenhoffen Hall Monday, February 4, 1924, the union authorized the Joint Board to call a strike if the bosses refused to grant the demands of the union. The contracts were to expire February 18, 1924. At another meeting a strike committee was elected.

Issue Ultimatum.
Sunday, February 17, 1924, the strike committee met and decided to give the garment shop bosses until Monday night to reopen negotiations which they had broken off. A secret date was also set for the strike. Friday, February 22, strike bulletins were prepared and the machinery of the organization prepared for a bitter struggle.

Wednesday morning, February 27, 1924, the date set for the strike, the garment workers left their shops.

Arrest 13 Pickets.
Thirteen pickets were arrested on the first day of the strike. The next morning police and gunmen hired by the bosses were stationed at the entrances to every shop.

Two thousand cloakmakers joined the girl garment workers in a half-day sympathy strike. The cloakmakers went out so as to protect the girls from assaults by uniformed and plain-clothes plug-uglies.

During the strike about 3000 to 400 workers were arrested. Arrests were made on "disorderly conduct" and "assault" charges.

"Committee of Fifteen."
The assaults of State's Attorney Crowe's men on the girls led the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting Sunday, March 2, to create a committee to probe the misuse of public funds by Crowe in his attempt to aid the garment shop bosses. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, appointed the "Committee of Fifteen."

March 3, 1924, two groups of bosses applied for an injunction prohibiting picketing of the struck shops. The Graceline Dress Co., Singer and Nudelman, Inc., Goldrich Frankle Co., University Frock, Inc., and Elias Mann were one of the groups that applied (Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 2)

HISTORY OF THE I. L. G. W. FIGHT ON INJUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

for an injunction. They were represented by Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Illinois Employers' Association, Employers' Association and the Citizens' Committee for the Enforcement of the Landis Award. The other group of manufacturers belonging to the Chicago Dress and Skirt Manufacturers' Association were represented by Leo LeBosky.

Sullivan Aids Bosses.
March 5 Judge Denis E. Sullivan issued a sweeping injunction which not only prohibited the union members from picketing the shops, but also to be on the same street with those that were strikebreaking or to speak to any relative or in any way try to get the message before workers that may have gone to work in the shop not knowing a strike existed, that a strike did exist. Judge Sullivan refused to allow the lawyer for the union to present his case in court.

In the first few weeks of the strike about 40 to 50 bosses signed up with the union.

March 6 the Committee of Fifteen held its first meeting, at which it decided to probe the use of city policemen by Crowe to break the strike. A committee was elected to wait on Mayor Dever and demand that this practice be stopped.

On this same day fifteen members of the Northwest Side Manufacturers' Association signed up with the union.

Another Injunction.
March 7 a third injunction was issued by Sullivan. The Francine Frock Co., which had an injunction against the union prohibiting it from organizing the shop, was granted this second injunction.

Fear Labor's Power.
The three injunctions were issued no attempts were made at first to arrest pickets for contempt of court. The bosses feared to use the injunction at first as they feared that this weapon might be destroyed by mass picketing on the part of the entire Chicago labor movement. Students from the Women's Trade Union League, the University of Chicago, members of the Young Workers (Communist) League and other organizations were arrested on the picket lines for aiding strikers.

Police violence increased. Girl pickets were dragged into doorways and clubbed. Investigators for various civic bodies shared the same treatment. Reporters were arrested during the course of their work. As a result of this display of brutality a group of clergymen and college heads formed the Citizens' Committee. This committee as well as the Committee of Fifteen waited on Mayor Dever to end the police brutality.

Mayor Dever reluctantly ordered the bureau of public welfare to step in and aid in settling the strike. Calls were sent by Commissioner Mary McDowell to the Interstate Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Committee of Fifteen, and the bosses. The workers' representatives and a few of the independent bosses attended the conference. The big bosses refused to attend the meeting and declined to carry on negotiations with the union. Police violence still continued.

Nelson's Attitude.
A sub-committee was appointed at this meeting to investigate police brutality. Oscar Nelson was the only labor representative on the sub-committee. This committee later brought in a report which was never made public and which Nelson refused to make public for fear of "embarrassing" the mayor. This was Nelson's argument throughout the strike whenever any attempts were made to bring the matter of police brutality before the city council. Several times he threatened to refuse to aid the union in its legal fights if demands were to be

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

WHY SUFFER WITH PILES
When a few PAINLESS treatments will permanently relieve you. Twenty years of experience curing PILES without cutting, burning or disability. Write for free booklet or call on Don C. McGowan, M. D., Ex-Surgeon U. S. A. and C. R. 1, 4 P. R. R., 1517 Kimball Hall. Hours: 12-5; 6-8 p. m. 25 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Contrast This Enthusiasm of Strikers With the Cringing Scabs Below



Wild enthusiasm was manifested by these strikers who have broken away from the I. R. T. company union and formed one of their own. A group of them are shown here being addressed by one of their leaders, Edward P. Lavin, at Manhattan Casino.

Strikebreakers Fed by Company Under Guard in New York



Some of these camera shy scabs are showing that even they feel the onus of the disrepute that comes to a worker when he hires himself out to break strikes. The I. R. T. management is going to great expense to keep these pariahs fed and guarded. The New York police department, under the Tammany Mayor Walker, also is doing its bit by detailing over 6,000 cops to guard some 700 scabs.

made on him to take these measures in the council.

Mass Picketing.
Sunday, March 16, demands were voiced in the Chicago Federation of Labor for mass picketing and real support of the strikers by the Federation. John Fitzpatrick opposed this move and declared that the Federation could not do so until the union requested this aid. Anton Johannsen, chairman of the "Committee of Fifteen," informed the delegates that such a request had already been made by Meyer Perlestein.

Fitzpatrick and Nelson led the opposition to real aid for the garment workers and succeeded in getting the Federation to dodge giving this aid to the strikers.

Wednesday, March 19, the first of the pickets arrested on contempt of court charges for defying the injunction were sentenced. Florence Corn received a sentence of 30 days from Judge Sullivan.

By this time 70 bosses had settled with the union and 1,000 of the 3,500

workers were back at work. The bosses spent over \$50,000 in five weeks for scabs and gunmen.

Joel—Injunction Judge.
Judge Sullivan, due to his strenuous activities on behalf of the bosses, was forced to take a vacation. Judge Foell then took the place of Sullivan in passing harsh jail sentences and fines on the strike pickets.

An appeal was made for a review of the case to the appellate court. The appellate court rejected the case. It was appealed a second time and rejected again.

Jail Garment Workers.
Warrants were then sworn out and the matter turned over to Sheriff Hoffman. The union then made a personal appeal to Judge Sullivan, producing evidence that the greater part of those sentenced had children, sick husbands or aged parents dependent on them.

As each case was reviewed Judge Sullivan conferred with the representative of the bosses. The representative of the bosses' association insisted on making an example of these heroic fighters for better conditions. Very few of the women were released. Those that were released were about to give birth to babes. This was done because Judge Sullivan feared the criticism that would follow their jailing. The others were forced to go to jail.

Start Sentences.
Saturday, June 12, 1926, twenty of the pickets started to serve their sentences. The pickets and fellow-members of the union marched thru the busy downtown section to the county building. Here the pickets surrendered themselves to the sheriff and went to Cook county jail to serve their sentences.

The Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a number of other unionists sought to gain freedom for the pickets. The officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor were appealed to aid in releasing the pickets. These officials, instead of calling on the entire labor movement of Chicago and of Illinois to openly protest

against the imprisonment of these 1924 strike pickets and openly fight injunctions, sought to effect the release of the prisoners thru back-stairs dickering with politicians holding state offices. John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor and John H. Walker and Victor Olander of the Illinois Federation of Labor were in the delegation that sought to gain the release of these pickets thru appeals to these capitalist politicians.

Refuses Pardon.
Governor Len Small, who has pardoned thousands of criminals, and Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom refused to grant a pardon to the pickets. Len Small declared that he believed the strikers would be pardoned—yet did not pardon them, tho he had the power to do so. Carlstrom, the legal expert of the state, advised Small that the decision of the courts was not clear as to whether Small could pardon the pickets. The Chicago and Illinois Federation heads then laid down.

To Serve Sentences.
The Joint Board called a protest meeting at which speakers from various organizations joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in demanding the release of the pickets. The Machinists' District Council was one of the first organizations to send a telegram to Small demanding he free those still in jail or about to go to jail.

To this date no pardon has been forthcoming. There are quite a number yet serving sentences. It is not too late to demand that Small free these pickets.

Unions that have had injunctions issued against them should join the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in an open protest against the further imprisonment of the pickets and demand their release and also protest the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

STATEMENT BY JOHN L. FITZPATRICK, Pres. Chicago Federation of Labor.

"I stand on injunctions where I stood twenty years ago," declared John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor in an interview with a reporter for THE DAILY WORKER. "Injunctions are the illegal acts of a judge and should be so regarded by organized labor."

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL DRAFTED AND OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be unlawful for working men and women to organize themselves into or carry on labor unions, and to persuade or induce others to join with them for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor, or regulating the wages, or otherwise bettering the conditions of the members of such organizations, or doing any act in pursuance thereof not forbidden by law if done by a single individual. Labor unions and the individual members thereof shall not be liable to damages for the unlawful acts of their officers or of other members thereof unless they shall have personally aided, counselled and advised the same.

SECTION 2. No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court in the United States or any Judge or Judges thereof in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning the terms of employment or conditions of labor which shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation or contract of employment or from ceasing to perform any work or labor; or from recommending, advising, inducing, or persuading others so to do; or from attending at any place where any person or persons might lawfully be for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information; or from inducing or persuading any person to work or to abstain from work; or from ceasing to patronize any person, firm, or corporation; or from recommending, advising, inducing, or persuading others, so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute a single individual. The acts specified herein shall not be construed or held to be illegal, or unlawful in any court of the United States.

SECTION 3. No person shall be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of the United States for entering into or participating in any arrangement, agreement, or combination, made with a view of joint action for the purpose of regulating the number of hours of labor, or regulating wages or bettering the conditions of working men and women, or for any act done in pursuance thereof unless such act is in itself forbidden by law if done by a single individual.

SECTION 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

U. S. INDICTS STONE CUTTER UNION'S HEADS

"Anti-Trust" Law Jails Building Trades Men

NEW YORK, July 9. — The president of the International Journeymen's Stone Cutters' Association, Michael W. Mitchell, and four other well known officers of labor unions, including William J. McGregory, president of the Building Trades Council of Westchester county, N. Y., have been indicted in the federal court for violation of the Sherman "anti-trust" law, based on strikes and boycotts against contracts using scab made cast stone. The instance cited is the strike on the Junior high school of New Rochelle.

Cast stone made of pulverized rock and cement, may be made anywhere and cut to fit the particular job. U. S. Attorney Buckner, together with special federal investigators, Alexander B. Royce and W. Houston Kenyon Jr., assistants who investigated the strike, are to prosecute the union officials.

Buckner said that, "The government can see no reason why plants manufacturing the cast stone should not be located at points where wages are low and the stone brought into the district where more than 1,000 union workmen get wages from \$8.30 to \$12 a day."

The men by unionizing, had sought to keep out all stone not made in the district, said Buckner. Twenty-three unions in Westchester were allied together to help each other, and he intimated that the government would prosecute other unions besides the stone cutters.

"PASSAIC STRIKE MUST BE WON," IS CONFERENCE CRY

"The Passaic strike must be won" was the keynote of the conference called in the Machinists' Hall, 113 So. Ashland Blvd., at which 27 local unions, 3 central labor bodies and 85 fraternal and other organizations sent their delegates to plan how to aid the 16,000 striking textile workers.

Delegates were present from the Metal Trades Council representing 25,000 members, the United Hebrew Trades of Chicago, the joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Typographical Union No. 16, Plasterers' Union Local No. 5 and the city central committee of the Workmen's Circle.

Werlik Chairman.
An executive committee of eleven was elected. John Werlik, of the Metal Trades Council of Chicago and business agent of the Metal Polishers' Union Local No. 6 was elected chairman, Victor A. Zokaitis of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 secretary and Duane Swift of the Bank Clerk's Union and the Liberal Club of Chicago, treasurer.

Representative Executive.
Anna Dubrov of the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Morris Seiskind of the United Hebrew Trades, Joseph L. Pruneau of Plasterers' Union Loc. 5, Andrew Overgaard of Machinists' Union Local 390, Rupert H. Isenhammer, of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Local 6, Anna David of the Millinery Workers' Union Local 52, Fagan of the city central committee of the Workmen's Circle and Green-spoon of Branch 448 of the Workmen's Circle were elected to the executive committee.

Nancy Sandosky Arrested Again

PASSAIC, N. J., July 9. — Nancy Sandosky was arrested by Passaic police in a new reign of terror. With two other frail girl strikers, Nancy was picked up on the astounding charge of having attacked and beaten up a husky police cossack, Max Meyer.

The other two girl strikers arrested are Marnie Sandosky, Nancy's sister, and Catherine Toth. All three are playing an important part on the picket lines and are on the police black list. The three girls were arrested and held in a filthy lock-up all night. In the morning they were brot before Judge William B. Davidson in police court. Judge Davidson naively declared his belief in the astounding story of the policeman that he was beaten up by three frail girl strikers, and held them on \$1,000 cash bail.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out!

YOU CAN EAT WELL IN LOS ANGELES
at GINSBERG'S
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
2324-26 BROOKLYN AVENUE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEMINARY CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141

WHAT AND HOW TO READ

Under this title we will publish periodically, at least once a month, one or more giving our readers a series of books for the purpose of self-education. We were fortunate to secure the cooperation of several competent labor editors and contributors to this department of the magazine. The aim of this department will be to give our readers the maximum possible assistance in the selection and reading of books. Our aim is to be of the maximum possible assistance to our readers in the selection and reading of books. Our aim is to be of the maximum possible assistance to our readers in the selection and reading of books.

FACTS AND FANCIES IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

If you went to the public school yesterday, you remember some of the fairy tale stuff they peddled off on you as American history. It told of Christopher Columbus, a bold hero anxious to advance knowledge and to convert the heathen to the true faith. It pictured bands of noble souls pushing their way across the Atlantic in search of freedom. It painted for our admiration a race of superhuman, idealistic patriots, who sacrificed and suffered in order to cast off the British yoke. It told our pride in America by recounting in inflated phrase the process by which these same fathers made the most remarkable document ever struck off at a given time by the hand of man.

Then began the panorama of national greatness, with the spotless Washington in the presidential chair. We learned how America fought for the freedom of the seas. We traced the struggle against chattel slavery and learned how the boys in blue died to set the Negro free. We saw the stars and stripes as the emblem of hope to struggling nations. We heard how the United States drove Spanish tyranny from Cuba and the Philippines, and now at last our children are regaled with fanciful tales of America's fight "to make the world safe for democracy."

What else could you expect? Whoever writes history, writes it for a purpose, and in so doing selects the facts that fit his own interests. No one can help weaving his own hopes and desires into the fabric of his story.

But the rosy version of United States history is the deadliest obstacle to American progress. It binds people's minds to the dead past and prevents them from taking hold of the means on which a free future depends. Looked at even in the most superficial way, it is apparent that if children get the notion that a hundred and fifty years ago politicians were noble statesmen, while now (as observation teaches) statesmen are measly politicians, a sense of political helplessness very agreeable to the ruling interests will be cultivated. Of course the reality is far worse than that. Americans are systematically deluded about all the vital elements in the nation's history and are consequently unable to take a realistic attitude toward present problems.

Let's try a different version of American history. When eastern Europe had developed economically to the point of wanting profitable trade connections abroad, a plucky slave-catcher, Christopher Columbus, found the way. Immediately all the land-grabbers on the Atlantic front of Europe got busy. As fast as possible they killed off the red-men and annexed all the resources in sight or in imagination. In order to make profit out of them, they kidnapped boys and girls, men and women, in the streets of British towns, or got their hands on them in other ways, and sold them into slavery in America. The only thing that kept this slavery from being more extensive was the development of man hunting in Africa and the Negro slave-

trade to America. When there got to be big enough business interests this side the Atlantic they duped the common people into fighting for independence, and then in secret convention saddled the country with a constitution cleverly constructed with a view to keeping down democracy and putting across by dishonest propaganda. When the maximum possible assistance is to be of the maximum possible assistance to our readers in the selection and reading of books. Our aim is to be of the maximum possible assistance to our readers in the selection and reading of books.

By means of the Civil War, the rising capitalism of the East got its grip on West and South and paved the way for the triumph of big business, which then, by the war with Spain, and by participation in the World War, extended the grip of American finance to all corners of the world, so that the American workers are tools by which American capital rules and exploits the human race.

That is a different story. We ought to be able to fill in the details and answer objections. Fortunately, there is at hand a book that will do the business. It is "Social Forces in American History," by A. M. Simons, which

has just been re-issued by the International Publishers. Simons wrote the book while he was still a socialist, and it is in the main an entirely accurate account of the past of the United States. Possibly a few points need to be touched up as for instance, his treating of the fact that America was discovered partly on account of the closing of trade routes to the East by the Mohammedans. As a matter of fact, the routes to the East were still open, and the force leading to discovery in the West was rather the increasing development of the western European nations so that they needed new outlets. In this matter, however, Simons' version of American history is correct, and besides the book is not very hard for an intelligent worker to read.

Suppose you try it, asking yourself at every step: "What has this to do with the fix the American workers are in now?"

HERE are some questions that will help you to get the most out of your reading:

1. What conditions in Europe laid the foundation for exploitation in America?
2. What methods were used in order to establish exploitation firmly in the new world?
3. What did the War for Independence mean to the American workers?
4. Show just what sort of deal the workers got when the United States constitution was put over.
5. What enabled the property interests to retain their hold in the new nation?

6. How did the opening of the frontier and the expansion of business affect the chances for a big labor movement?

7. How were the workers affected by the conflict between western, southern and eastern interests, culminating in the Civil War?

8. How was the labor situation affected by the overthrow of slavery?

9. What does American history show about the nature of political parties?

10. How has the rise of big business affected the nature and prospects of the class struggle?

THAT will do for a starter. If you read Jim Omeal's "The Workers in American History" (which won't hurt you, even if you don't like Jim), and Gustav Myers' "History of the U. S. Supreme Court" and "History of Great American Fortunes," Myers is like some Simons one better in that respect and has atoned for his past by writing a book of bunk on "The History of American Idealism," but you would never have expected in the old days that he would come to that. His old books are as worth reading as ever.

If you strike any snags in this reading in American history, let's hear about them. Maybe if you do a first-rate job of answering the questions the answers might make an article worth publishing.

40,000 New York Cloakmakers on Strike



Two Leading Russian Men-
shévites
DAN AND ABRAMOVICH
Are Sitting in a Berlin Cafe
Inventing Stories to Hurt
Soviet Russia.

The New Magazine

Supplement of
THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1926

British Capitalists Celebrating the Calling Off of the General Strike

EVEN THE BLIND CAN SEE

ALL credit to the British miners. Their courage, discipline and vigor is a real inspiration to the working class the world over. It is also serving as a serious check upon the "open shop" and wage-cutting ambitions of many an American capitalist. The American workers are, therefore, in duty bound to come to the immediate assistance of the British miners with substantial sums of money.

The real nature of the desperate struggle in which the British miners are engaged is becoming obvious even to the blind. And what is it?

It is to stop the offensive of British capital against labor. It is to save the entire British working class from being thrown into the abyss of misery and starvation to which British capital is persistently driving the working masses. It is to save the British trade union movement from demoralization.

And in this struggle the British miners are confronting the tremendous weight of a practically united capitalist class which has to its service the full might of the governmental machine. Baldwin's government is doing the bidding of the British coal magnates as truly and loyally as they could desire.

The king already signed the eight-hour bill for the miners, and the Baldwin government is now spending tens of thousands of dollars in full page advertisements in all English newspapers trying to show "how an increase in one hour would solve the coal problem and give the miners full satisfaction."

At the same time parliament decides to continue in force the "Emergency Act," which gives the government war-time powers to crush the strike by all means at its disposal.

But the British miners are not downhearted. Despite the black treachery of the class-collaboration trade union leaders who called off the general strike leaving the miners alone in the field; and despite the cowardly behavior of the sham left wingers, who sur-

rendered leadership to the right wing and permitted the support of the general strike, the British miners are pushing ahead over.

The British miners must win. The American workers must support them. The militant workers the world over. Help the British miners!



Coolidge and the Declaration of Independence

HOW much finality and perfection is there in the Declaration of Independence?

"About the declaration," says Coolidge in his July Fourth oration, "there is a finality that is exceedingly restful." RESTFUL is the word. It is, indeed, restful and comfortable for the class of capitalists that Coolidge serves to have the Declaration of Independence considered final, and to have it backed up by the armed forces of the American government. It is restful and profitable.

Coolidge says: "If all men are created equal, that is final. If they are endowed with inalienable rights, that is final. If governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, that is final. No advance, no progress can be made beyond these propositions."

What is missing here to complete the thought is a statement to the effect that the republican party and President Coolidge are also final and then everything would be nice and dandy.

HOWEVER, what is the real truth of the matter? The equality truths of the Declaration of Independence were

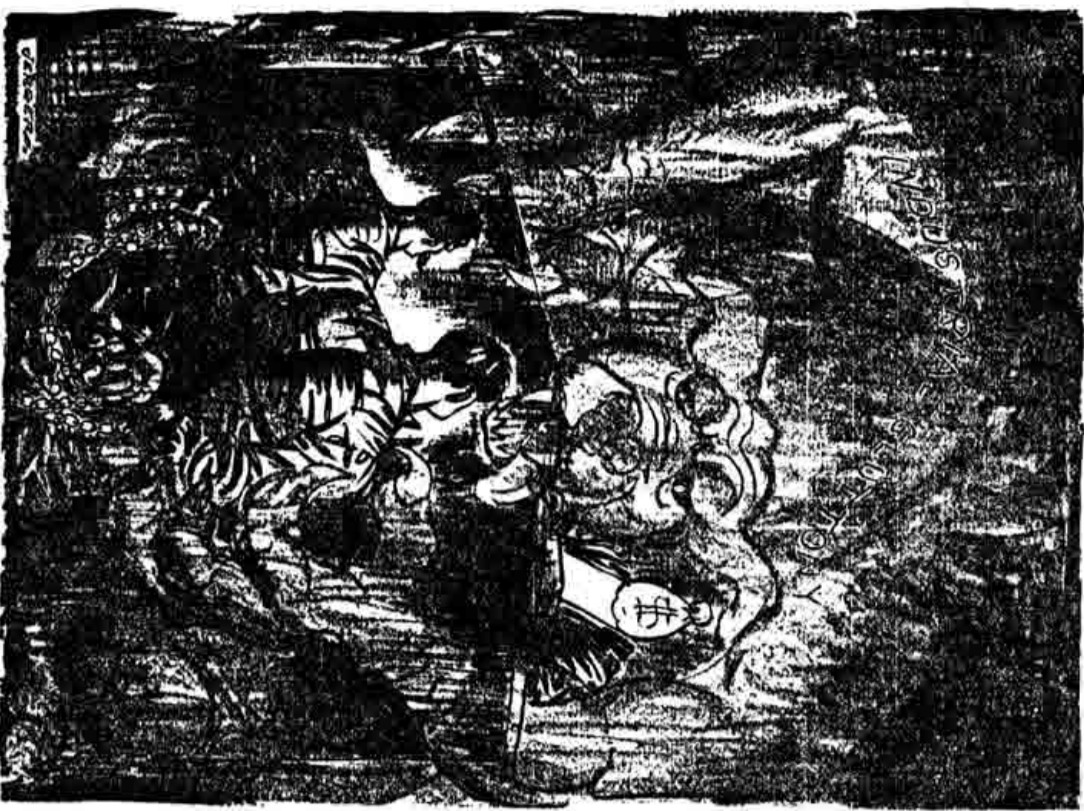
very concrete and material truths at the time when the American government was formed. These truths meant that the young American capitalist class shall become the dominant power in the government. For a class that holds the economic power in its hands, equality before the law means more than equality. It means domination. And that's what happened. But for a class that is economically dependent, as the workers and poor farmers are, equality before the law means inequality and oppression. And that is our present system.

Tell the victims of the Gary disaster that they and the steel trust are equal before the law.
Tell the Passaic strikers that they and the textile bosses are all equal.
Tell the bankrupt and ruined farmers that they and Wall Street are all standing on a basis of equality before the law and the American government.
It is ridiculous, of course. The only equality that will affect the economically oppressed classes is the abolition of classes altogether. This means the abolition of capitalism thru the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.

To a Certain Dick

By JIM WATERS.

I got your number; I know you from the neck up. I was there when you squelched on a prostitute Because she wouldn't kick-in with booze and money; She got six months in the work house. I was there when you forgot the evidence Against (Muggs) McGuire, pinched for pandering He went free to pander again. I was there when you said: "This is the truth. Nothing but the truth so help me God." But I got your number; I know you from the neck up.



In the Shadow of the Chair

By SAMUEL A. HERMAN.

(Inspired by the picture drawn by Fred Ellis, the noted cartoonist, for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.)

Solid as a Gibraltar rock,
Square set—it's four legs
With bulld-dog tenacity,
Firmly gripping the ground,
Entrrenched in place, immovable,
As firm as Death, as fearful
And awe-inspiring as a Tomb at night
On some far-off burial ground
When shadows prance in mad revel;
With horrible arms that clutch to kill,
Rests the lone Chair of the Executioner.

Look! See its murderous stare,
See its blood-shot eyes, its air
Of expectation, of hope, of desire
To torture and to kill!
Not far away two men are in a cell,
Whom thousands knew as Comrades,
Whose only crime was that they loved
With each beat of their hearts;
Their Class—the exploited of all lands
For this they are caged in a cell
With one solitary, iron-barr'd hole
Through which the ghastly moonlight
Spreads a weird light—and Lo!
Two shadows are cast on the Chair,
A grim forecast, a reminder
Of what the future holds in store,
A premonition of impending doom—
Unless . . . unless . . . LABOR,
The Court of Last Appeals,
Commands: LIFE AND FREEDOM!
For none there are who dare oppose
The Command of such a Court!

A PEAK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

LA BOHEME.

LA BOHEME is as good a production in its own kind as that other Victor production, the Big Parade. Margaret's old story, the original inspiration of all the Latin quarters and Chelsea and Greenwich Villages that ever were or will be has a certain frank and gracefully artificiality that makes it admirably adapted to movie as well as to operatic technique. Genuine artistic discretion has been shown in the selection of the scenes and incidents best suited to the screen, and the numerous opportunities for taking into the usual movie abominations—the temptation to stick on a happy ending, for instance—have been avoided.

The movie version of the tale tells of the life of a carefree group of budding geniuses in a garret of Paris of the fifties, with the theme of the love of the young playwright, Rodolphe, and the little seamstress, Mimi, at the heart of the story. Gilbert, who gave excellent performance in the widely divergent roles of the dough-boy in the Big Parade, and the prince in the Merry Widow, makes a Rodolphe whose dashing youth and brilliant shrewdness will doubtless be the envy of many a pining operatic tenor in the same role.

Lillian Gish, as Mimi, does perhaps verge a trifle on over-sentimentality, but on the whole her interpretation of the part is good. In the first place she avoids the self-conscious and stupid earnestness and naughtiness that most actresses feel in duty-bound to introduce when they are playing a Frenchwoman, quite without regard as to the type that the particular character they are portraying is meant to be. Secondly, she avoids prettifying the sickness and weariness of the girl, young as she is, already threatened by the struggle against overwork and slow starvation. The contrast of the young bourgeois Bohemian, to whom the hard life is more or less of a lark, and each one of whom is certain that it is only a short stage to success and fame, and the seamstress to whom poverty is the unchangeable law of life.

A clever suggestion of operatic rhythm runs through the picture, and as every member of the cast fits his part to this rhythm an unusually harmonious whole is achieved. In the climactic scene, when the whole Bohemian gang celebrates the advent of spring, and the amazing possession of a few stray francs by spending the day in the woods. Here Lillian Gish



LA BOHEME.

shows real skill and spontaneity in her portrayal of the girl emerging from her somber existence in her delight in her first experience of the woods and her intoxication with freedom and sunlight and the joy of Rodolphe.

Rene Adoree, the Belgian actress who gave such a good performance of the French peasant girl in the Big Parade, is equally good as the gay, generous-hearted Mimi, and Karl Dane, the tall soldier of the same play, is a realistic janitor—at least, operatically realistic.

'VARIETY'

'VARIETY' is entitled to its name. It is different from other movies shown in New York. The story is simple: The everlastingly tragic: A retired acrobat known as "Boss" is reawakened to his activities by a young girl, and goes to the circus. There an accident of one of the well-known trapezists this new couple joins "Artiebelli," the remaining trapezists, as the "Three Artiebellis" at the Wintergarten Theater.

Julius of "Artiebelli's" relationship with "Boss," now sweet companion causes "Boss" to murder "Artiebelli" and then to give himself up to the police. And the play opens with Prisoner No. 28 ("Boss") telling the story of his crime, which story he kept from the world during his ten-year stay in prison. It ends with his discharge from prison.

But the story is not the paramount part in this German production. Emil Jennings, as "Boss," is himself the expression of suffering and happiness, of love and hatred, as never yet seen on the screen. There are a few novelties in "Variety": (1) In his "Artiebelli" will turn a somersault in the air he will not catch him, but let him drop dead onto the theater floor. This thought has never yet been produced in an American production. (2) "Boss," resting on his trapeze, with a whirling, dizzy head, looks down upon the audience—and what he sees must be seen and marveled at. The facial expressions of the theatergoers in watching the performance is a realistic treat.



William Hart

Jackie Coogan



As Seen by the French.



From a Russian Painting.

Second Thoughts on the Fourth of July

This is the second and concluding article by Jay Lovestone on the revolutionary methods of struggle employed by the colonial fathers in overthrowing the rule of the British crown. The first article appeared in last week's issue of the magazine and dealt with the tactics of force and violence in the revolution of 1776.

By JAY LOVESTONE.

The Form of Government.

WE can understand why the American capitalist today is shuddering at the word dictatorship. When they hear the word dictatorship uttered by workers they know that it means the dictatorship of the workers to supplant the present dictatorship of exploiters. When the bourgeois apologists speak of the holiness of the present form of government they try to make us believe that the people living in America have always had the same form of government, that this present form of government is immutable. That it has eternal blessings for the masses.

Our revolutionary forefathers, when they decided to destroy the domination of the British ruling class, did not put much faith in the then existing governmental institutions under which they were living. Our forefathers decided to set up their own governmental apparatus. The first thing they did was to clean out the courts, which then, as now, were the bulwark of the reactionaries, the Tories (those who were loyal to the existing government).

In a letter which Lorn Dunmore, governor of Virginia, wrote to Lord Dartmouth, dated December 24, 1774, he gave a description of the governmental apparatus set up by the revolutionists to displace the existing government. He said:

"A committee is chosen in every county to carry the Association of the Congress into execution. They inspect the trade and correspondence of every merchant; watch the conduct of any inhabitant; may send for, catch and stigmatize him if he does not appear to follow the instructions of their Congress. Every city, besides, is forming an independent company to protect their committee and to protect their committee against the government, should occasion require. Not a justice of the peace acts except as a committeeeman. Abolishing the courts of justice was the first step taken."

The American revolutionists set up a very effective dictatorship to unroot all those loyal to the government of the exploiters and oppressors at that time. Anybody who did not declare himself on the side of the revolution was treated roughly. Even before the Declaration of Independence was issued, Connecticut declared that there should be no more freedom of speech

Book Review

The Humanizing of Knowledge. By James Harvey Robinson. G. H. Doran, Pub., 1926. \$1.00.

DR. ROBINSON wishes to educate the adult worker. It seems. He enumerates the difficulties: Scientists, etc., write only that they may continue to be held in respect by their coteries; it does not matter to them whether or not the "masses" understand them; in fact, if these "masses" are by some latent ingenuity able to perceive their work intelligently they are contemptuously termed "popularizer" by their high-brow colleagues. Then there are the economists, historians, psychologists, philosophers, philologists, and so on down the line who live alone on their separate isles of economic, history, psychology, etc., in the sea of life, and who, into the bargain, may be feared by the mere desire to broaden and make more sensible their minds, do not try to help build the inevitable bridge from one island to the other. College presidents are all of the conservative variety; they cannot voice the very mild and est opinions as regards any change of curriculum, as laid down by a board

of trustees. Still, on the fingers of one hand could not be counted the number of college professors who have not already fallen into the rut of staid conservatism before having received that distinguished position.

The human mind, he says, can hardly be said to have been given a show in feeling an education, but he lays the fault and blame at the door of no one. He expects knowledge to be "humanized." How? Not by some fundamental change in society as it exists now, but by the changing of the attitude of college professors, of scientists, of educators in general.

Dr. Robinson is a philosophical idealist. According to him knowledge will come to man, not by the concerted action of man, but by that so-called subjective factor, a change of attitude on the part of the learner. Indeed, it is wearisome to hear Dr. Robinson exaggerate the role of the "humanizing." It is as ridiculous to petition the board of education to die as it is the idea that workers should buy 51 per cent of the stocks of all industrial and commercial enterprises and thus become the owners of this, our country of capitalism.

True, educational reforms can be had after some little or much agitation, but these reforms come only in spasms between which long periods of precisions time are spent with only slight advance, and nothing more of material value to the uneducated "masses," and without the slightest change in our mind.

On this day marking the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence from those who exploited our forefathers in 1776 it is time for us to think very seriously of the necessary steps to be taken for signing a new Declaration of Independence from our exploiters today.

We can proudly tread the paths beaten by our revolutionary forefathers. They can teach us much. Let us learn from them. Let us act.



Joseph Caillaux

The Man Who Wants to Save French Finances by Taking the Poor.

In the Next Issue

A story by M. J. O'Leary. Illustrated by Fred Ellis.

Mexico and Its Labor Struggles, by Manuel Gomez.

The Great Labor Battles of 1877, by Amy Schechter. Original cuts and illustrations. Cartoons by Balas, Ellis, Vose, Jerges and others.

The Story of a British Domestic Worker Who Fell Into the Clutches of Bolsheviks

By FLORENCE PARKER.
"The rich man in his castle,
The poor man in his state,
And ordered their estate."
And ordered their estate."

THE very popular little verses from a ballad written in the reign of King George III, the heroine of this story (and a few million other people who are not heroes or heroines of this particular story) from taking her place in the emancipation of her class and kept her also in a half-doped state of serfdom.

She was elderly, senile, convinced that the "upper classes" were rightly on top—and she was religious. In short, the above quoted little piece of information summed up Alice Johnson's philosophy in pre-strike days.

Not that she was quite unacquainted with the class struggle. Her mother had been left a widow with seven young children to rear somehow. All of them had gone to work very young and endured in their various trades all the exploitation of youth which is so essential a part of life under the capitalist system.

Alice had for years worked early and late, always honest and conscientious, and unfailingly respectful to the "upper" class by which she was employed—and exploited—as a domestic worker.

At 45 a skilled cook general, I met her at the age of 60, still able to do her work, and still able to bear and to sing, the above little hymn, verse without experiencing the slightest desire to knock sense into me from the rich man or even to move from the lowly gate to the castle.

found by Alice munching an apple during an urgent meeting of the strike committee, just like an errand boy views before she really faced up to them.

At the home of the Bolsheviks work went on unceasingly day and night, and one night at the tremendous hour of 2 a. m., when people were really tired and when Alice was sleepily boiling up some hot soup for some newly-arrived comrades, there came the news that "the young foreigner" from Liverpool had been arrested.

Alice couldn't believe it. Then the woman Bolshevik was arrested and fined £50 for merely carrying about a packet of the little daily papers which Alice had begun to read regularly and was learning to appreciate. She really longed to know more of all that was happening around her and that had caught stolid unimaginative old Johnson in its grip no less than the Bolshevik family.

The last day before he went to jail to the young foreigner. In the dull, sunless, ever busy house of the Bolsheviks.

"Oh, Mr. Alec, whatever have they arrested you for? I'm sure you haven't done anything bad enough to be put in prison for. I wish I understood what it's all about. Johnson's too busy and everyone else is either writing newspapers or going to jail."

New young Alec was a good propagandist, and also somewhat busy, as one is apt to be the day before going to jail for three months, he looked at Alice and seeing quite clearly the sincerity of her question, divined without further hesitation into the strike, the arrests and the class struggle.

Alice was a good and apt audience and his efforts were not wasted. To stand by the workers, to take one's place with one's own class, to know what they ought to have and to be able to raise them from their apathy to support of their own class, to see ahead the path to freedom "for our class" and to know beforehand the difficulties and dangers likely to be encountered on the way—it was for such work as this that Alice and a thousand other workers were being sentenced.

Alice began to see daylight. And her church? Alec bravely tackled that question for her, too, and gave her a new outlook on this as on practically every other question. Still, on religion he did not seem terribly drastic and the

forced in debate to agree with him. Alice felt that she would wait till Johnson confirmed these strange views before she really faced up to them.

Other class-conscious workers at the call to stop the strike and saw clearly through the betrayal of the "leaders." So did thousands of other workers. The Bolshevik family dug into a recruiting campaign for the Communist Party, pointing out clearly and unceasingly the lessons of the general strike—and so did a few thousand other members of the C. P. G. B.

And Alice did a number of strange things.

She lost her faith in the little hymn verse, began to hate "the rich man in his castle," to develop a "shoulder to man at his gate" and had an ever-increasing suspicion that God had on

truly mismanaged the position of the high and the lowly." She even began to doubt whether it was the function of God to arrange these matters at all.

Most significant of all, she no longer got in a flutter when the Bolshevik family and their visitors called her "comrade." She joined the co-operative stores, for Johnson fip and said that no striker should shop anywhere else, for he said "you never know what we shall need the co-ops behind us."

By the time that Comrade Alec, looking pale and "more like a foreigner than ever," came straight to the house of her Bolshevik family on his release from jail, Alice knew well enough to realize what he had been put in for, and what the strike had been for, and what her duty was to these things which she had ignored so long.

So that when Alec got back from his local labor party and she now read the papers the Bolshevik family lent her on holiday as the guest of his British majesty's government, she was sure to "Hullo, comrade," he said.

forced in debate to agree with him. Alice felt that she would wait till Johnson confirmed these strange views before she really faced up to them.

Other class-conscious workers at the call to stop the strike and saw clearly through the betrayal of the "leaders." So did thousands of other workers. The Bolshevik family dug into a recruiting campaign for the Communist Party, pointing out clearly and unceasingly the lessons of the general strike—and so did a few thousand other members of the C. P. G. B.

And Alice did a number of strange things.

She lost her faith in the little hymn verse, began to hate "the rich man in his castle," to develop a "shoulder to man at his gate" and had an ever-increasing suspicion that God had on

truly mismanaged the position of the high and the lowly." She even began to doubt whether it was the function of God to arrange these matters at all.

Most significant of all, she no longer got in a flutter when the Bolshevik family and their visitors called her "comrade." She joined the co-operative stores, for Johnson fip and said that no striker should shop anywhere else, for he said "you never know what we shall need the co-ops behind us."

By the time that Comrade Alec, looking pale and "more like a foreigner than ever," came straight to the house of her Bolshevik family on his release from jail, Alice knew well enough to realize what he had been put in for, and what the strike had been for, and what her duty was to these things which she had ignored so long.

So that when Alec got back from his local labor party and she now read the papers the Bolshevik family lent her on holiday as the guest of his British majesty's government, she was sure to "Hullo, comrade," he said.

Proletarian Cartoons

Minor's depiction of the workers driven to the abattoirs of labor by the slavish whip of the capitalist cavalryman (The Liberator) has a rhythmic flow of line and a symmetry of organization that mark it as a strong and significant production. Another of the great migrations of the Negroes from southern to northern latitudes are interpreted in their relationship to the kilt klan and lynching programs, is scarcely less effective. There are many others that stand out as striking, sturdy achievements, particularly "Burred Alive" by Ellis, "A Sacrifice to Greed" by Juanita Preval and "The Evolution of the American Peasant" by Robert Minor. Altogether the collection is a valuable contribution to the proletarian art that is slowly growing up in this country.

Such a collection as Red Cartoons, one genre that has come only after numerous evolutions in its substance. The word cartoon is derived from the Italian "cartone," which means pasteboard, and the real cartoon, according to its original character, is a large picture in fresco, oil or tapestry. It serves as the model of the finished work. The word cartoon was not employed until 1843, when a large exhibition of real cartoons was held in Westminster Hall, from which selection was to be made of designs for the House of Parliament. What are now called caricatures were originally called "cartoons." Political cartoons are naturally did not develop until after printing was invented and rapid circulation of material could be realized. It is interesting to note the growth of the genre. The earliest caricature for as today called cartoon is a French engraving that dates back to 1499, in which Louis XII is depicted playing cards with the Doge of Venice and the Swiss ruler, while the other rulers of Europe are forced to look on. In the 17th century caricatures multiplied. One of the most amusing and yet at the same time bitter is that inspired by the Protestants who fled to England after the Edict of Nantes had

been revoked in 1685—this caricature consisted of 24 hideous faces grotesquely similar to the ministers and courtiers of Louis. In England the bourgeoisie was frequently caricatured by the artists of the aristocracy. One of these caricatures representing "The High Court of Justice, or Oliver's Slaughter House," is especially clever and memorable. In 1710 in the noble proceedings against Dr. Sacheverell caricature became a salient weapon. It was at this time that the word "caricature" came into common use, the word deriving itself from the Italian "caricare," meaning to load or charge, and hence in English transcripts into an exaggeration. Hogarth, Gillray, Thomas, Rowlandson, Isaac Cruikshank, Tinnel, Maurier and Keene are the most famous caricaturists that flourished on English soil. Hogarth and Cruikshank were the leaders of the bourgeois satirists in their effort to use caricature for the moral absurdities and injustices of a class-strangled society must not be twisted into form evocative of laughter, but revealed with candor productive of hatred.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.



And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

To the Wall of the Communards in 1926

France and U. S.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

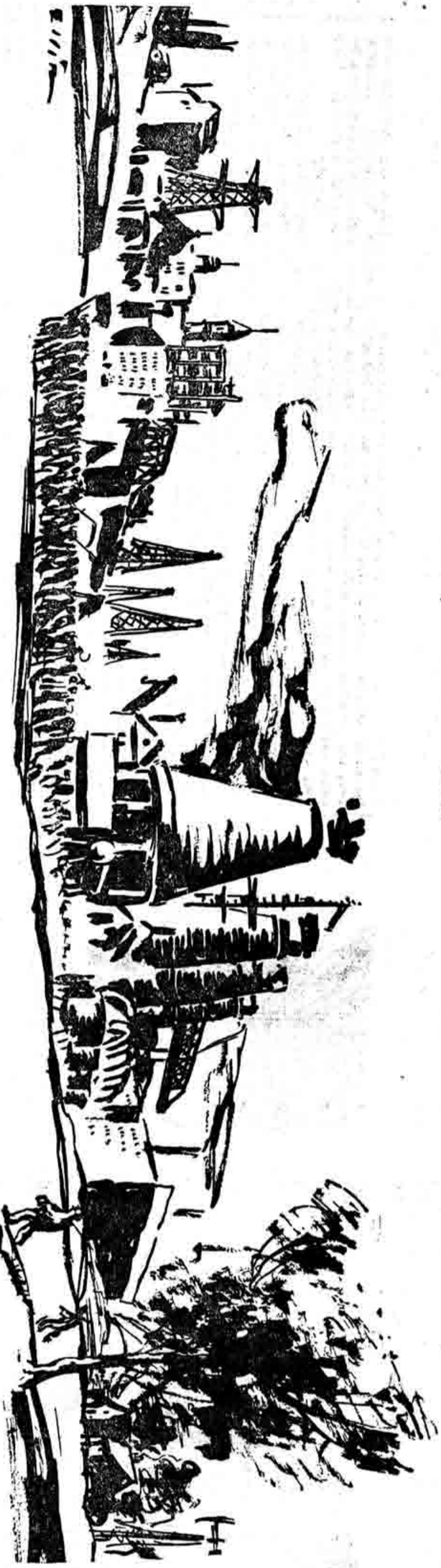


And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

And so Red Cartoons satirizes with a purpose that is as social as it is significant.

The Prelude to the Great Struggle of 1877

By Amy Schechter



New York Carpenters Raise Their Dues

A TRAGEDY AND FARCE IN ONE ACT.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

INTRODUCTION.

A short time ago the job holders of the Carpenters' Union in New York decided to raise the dues, paid by the membership, in order to be able to raise their salaries and otherwise increase their incomes. A proposition was brought up in the district council that the dues be raised from the present sum of \$1.25 per month to \$2.00.

Progressive delegates of the district council succeeded in getting a motion passed that the question be sent out for a referendum vote. Smelling certain defeat a delegate made a proposition that the dues be increased to \$1.75 per month, and this also to be sent out for a referendum vote. When the ballots were distributed by the district council to the local unions, to be voted on, they contained two propositions: Are you in favor of increasing the dues to two dollars per month or, to \$1.75 per month, with a square marked yes under each proposition and no place to vote no. It was only possible to vote for \$2.00 or \$1.75.

This trick raised a storm of protest, the membership of about 10 locals forced their officials to return the ballots without voting and some locals voted unanimously to send the yes from the ballot and write in no, and send their reports in as voting against both propositions.

ACT ONE.

Scene and place: New York District Council of Carpenters. Time: Wednesday, June 23, 1926.

SECRETARY KEISLO of the district council reading the tally of votes as cast by the 10 local unions, at a regular meeting. "Those 10 calls that returned the ballots will be counted as not voting." (Voice: They are impartial.) "Those locals that did not vote in accordance with the instructions on the ballots are void. Total tally for \$2.00 a few hundred, for \$1.75, 5,257 votes. The proposition for \$1.75 is carried."

A delegate arises: "Mr. Chairman, this shows how much interest the members take in our union, when only about 5,000 vote out of over 30,000 carpenters on a proposition of raising their own dues. Those reds are crazy for yelling rank and file all the time, this ought to be a lesson to them."

Delegate Lihnais of Local No. 2,090: "Mr. Chairman, this vote is a fake. I don't believe 5,000 voted. How do you expect the membership to vote on a hold up proposition. It's just like a robber puts up a gun, money or your life, here it is \$2.00 or \$1.75."

as they please than they are to work as many hours a day as they see fit. . . . Men, after having earned their pittance of wages by excessive toil, are expected to prostitute their elective franchise to gratify the will of their employers. . . . we are aware of whole establishments being controlled in that manner.

In some cases overseers sit beside the judges of election to see to it that their men vote the right ticket, and the failure to do so insures the discharge of the workman on the following day."

It was the union, then, that was considered the real bulwark of the labor movement, and a large proportion of the strikes and lock-outs of these years were fought primarily for the right of organization. Repeatedly during these years, particularly among the miners, we read of men—and women—staying out for months in the face of eviction, hunger and troops rather than sign agreements abandoning the union.

The unions grew at a great rate in the period between the end of the war and the panic of '73, some 25 national unions being formed. The largest and most powerful, the Knights of St. Crispin (an organization of shoe-workers) founded in 1867 had a membership of 60,000 by 1870, and lodges all over the states from Philadelphia to San Francisco, as well as in Toronto, Quebec and other Canadian cities.

THERE were of course a variety of elements in the unions of the period; but though some members looked upon the union merely as an instrument for collective bargaining, and subscribed to the "fair day's wage for a fair day's work" philosophy, there was also a large militant element who regarded it as a stage in the class struggle, a means of bringing about that workers' solidarity that would be indispensable for the battles of the future. This militant attitude is excellently summed up in an article appearing in the Workingman's

ization campaign was coming to a successful conclusion. While the war was still in progress an order was issued in St. Louis by Major General Rosecrans forbidding the workers of that city from joining unions or attending meetings or demonstrations on the grounds of "military necessity." The following significant phrase in this order is worth quoting:

"In putting down this attack upon private rights and the military power of the nation by organizations led by bad men, the general confidently relies upon the support, etc."

In the same year two companies of troops were sent into Cold Spring, N. Y., to put down a strike of ammunition workers for a raise from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a day to meet the immense war increase in the cost of living, martial law proclaimed and the leaders first imprisoned in Fort Lafayette and later exiled.

In the years intervening between the end of the crumpling tyranny of that worst of trade unions, the Knights of St. Crispin, the strongest of the period, discharged every worker and manned his factory with Chinese, whom he kept in barracks within the factory gates, retaining them for ten years until the union menace was at an end.

"THE LABOR STRIKE—MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE—GREAT EXCITEMENT MONDAY—FIGHTING WITH MILL GUARDS—ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ABOARD (outside of state)—LEADERS ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED.—PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR GEARY."

In this case the troops had been sent in after the strikers had resisted police who had tried on them while picketing one of the saw-mills in this strike. It is worth mentioning, as a comment on the "democracy" that the bourgeoisie is fond of telling us existed in those good old days, some were held on \$10,000 and one on \$20,000 bail, and both their wives and their attorneys were refused admittance to the jail.

ALTHOUGH there was quite a wide recognition of the necessity of independent working class action on the political field, and some of the local labor parties, notably that in Massachusetts, achieved a temporary effectiveness, the struggle was mainly on the economic field. The tendency of certain leaders to flirt with bourgeois reform parties, notably the Greenback party which swallowed by the National Labor Party organized by leaders of the National Labor Union (a loose trade union federation with a membership of about half a million) at the beginning of the seven-ties, aided in rallying militant elements among the workers to the unions as their chief weapon of defense against the capitalist offensive.

The open control of legislatures and congresses by the big interests, and the constant efforts by the bribery and intimidation of labor at the polls also tended to make many workers fairly skeptical as to the efficacy of the vote. The Welcome Workman (1870) writes in this connection:

"There is a pleasant fiction prevalent in this country that the workingman is free and independent as a voter, but such, we are sorry to say, is a delusion. Laboring men in our section of the country are no more free to vote

and the substitution of unskilled for skilled workers in many branches of industry opened up the opportunity for the extensive employment of cheap, untrained labor. Hence "cheap labor" became the slogan of the capitalists which they advertised and glorified as today they advertise the slogan, "The partnership of capital and labor"; and immigrant contractors kept securing the labor markets of Europe for new and ever cheaper sources of labor supply.

A certain defect existed however in the European supply—the ever-present danger that these emigrants, unorganized as they were and strangers in a strange land, might nevertheless become infected with the virus of workers' solidarity, and desert to the workers they were meant to replace. Enough cases of the sort were recorded to frighten them; like the incident of the 700 Swedes brought to smash the miners' union in Arnot, Pennsylvania. Most of the miners, who were on strike against a 10 per cent wage cut and the owners' demand that they sign an iron-clad agreement to abandon the union, were Scotch and English, but they managed to find a Swede to talk to his countrymen. He broke through the company guards around the barracks where the men had been housed, and in just one hour had all 700 of them marching down the road away from the mines with a Scotch miner playing the bag-pipes at the head of the procession.

THIS danger, emphasized as time went on by the fact that the International Workingmen's Association (First International) began carrying on a vigorous campaign against contractors labor and attempting to warn European workers away from strike localities in the United States, caused American capital to investigate other sources of supply. They turned their attention to China, with its exhaustless supply of cheap labor, and here they discovered a near approach to capitalism's ideal of a worker who could exist practically without eating. Around 1869 we find a certain Koopmanschap, a notorious slave-dealer, hailed as a savior by the capitalist press.

"It was only a few weeks ago," exclaims the New York Times feelingly (7-21-69), "that the name of Koopmanschap was unknown to fame! Suddenly it has emerged from obscurity. . . . and occupies a lofty niche within the nation's name. . . . His claim to fame was the proposed transportation, immediately, of hundreds of thousands of coolies, to supply the demand for labor everywhere, and in every industrial department." As a shining example of what will be accomplished by Koopmanschap's project, the Times cites the case of a certain woolen mill in San Francisco, where Chinese workers were installed "when the Irish hands refused to work more than eight hours. The firm immediately discharged them and employed the 'coolies' paying the latter only \$1.00 per diem while to the Irish laborers they had paid on an average of \$3.00 per diem."

And the Cincinnati Commercial exults: "Weavers of cotton and silks can be had in China for \$2.00 or \$3.00 a month. . . . Women are found in abundance to do the labor of households for their mere bread and clothing. Laborers can be got in the tea district for 6 to 7 cents a day."

In addition to its cheapness and submissive-

ness, the other great advantage that American capitalists found in Chinese labor was the immense difference in language and background and customs that constituted a gulf between the workers of the two races that rendered propaganda almost impossible. Moreover, the slave conditions under which the Chinese were imported, bound them hand and foot to their employers, and left them completely at his mercy.

THE Civil War taught the American workers of that day a number of useful lessons—very much the same lessons that twentieth century European labor learned from the war of 1814-1818. They learned that capitalist de-

clares war, and the workers do the fighting; that capital reaps immense profits from war, and the workers, intensified exploitation. But above all, they learned the effectiveness of organized, united action, and the necessity of meeting force with force. When the time became ripe for it, after the terrible misery of the panic year of '73, when capital was beginning to succeed in its efforts at crushing the class organizations of labor that had attained such strength in the years following the war, and was trying to beat labor into complete submission, this war-taught acceptance of force frequently came to expression in the labor press. The Workingman's Advocate, for instance, a sober and very influential labor paper, writing in '73 on the use of militia in a current lock-out, and "the determination to substitute contract coolie labor at starvation rates for the locked out workers" declares:

"It will not be done without a bloody struggle. . . . And if the issue must come in that shape before the American workingman, he will not be found slow to accept it. The rattle of musketry and the belching of cannon has hardly died away from the ear. The scenes of carnage are still fresh in the vision of those who survived the battle-field; and when it comes to a choice of deaths—by slowly starving, or meeting it in the face of the cannon's mouth—the American workman will not be slow to accept the issue. . . . And when, four years later, the issue did come in just that form, at the time of the great general strike of 1877, the workers accepted it without hesitation.

The years immediately following the Civil War were the years of the firm establishment in power of northern capital. The rapid railroad expansion of the previous decade during which the government handed over immense stretches of the public domain to the railroad capitalists without cost; the accompanying development of markets on a national scale; the destruction of the southern feudal economy; the great fortunes founded on war-profiteering; and above all the tremendous industrial development of these years, combined to give it complete supremacy both in the state apparatus and on the economic field.

The one effective challenge to the autocracy of capital was organized labor, which was rapidly organizing on a national scale in line with the national expansion of industry, and every day becoming increasingly conscious of its separateness, its class interests and its rights. With its first realization of the existence of this obstacle to its dream of complete domination and boundless profits, capitalism set itself to break down this resistance to its royal will by any and every means at its disposal. It was perfectly and brutally frank about its intentions; the pretty phrases of class-collaboration had not yet come into vogue.

The tremendous mechanical development of these years pointed the way. The multiplication and perfecting of machines, with the accompanying possibility for the division of labor