

"THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT IS IN A CRISIS," — SEE LEFT WING LABOR DAY STATEMENT STARTING ON THIS PAGE

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

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections. SECTION ONE.

Vol. III. No. 200. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$9.00 per year. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1926. Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

LEFT WING ISSUES LABOR DAY CALL

Cline Arrives for the I. L. D. Conference

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT followers of the "meek and lowly Nazarene" are no longer meek nor lowly was again brought to public attention when the newspapers carried the report of an attempted steal of jewelry and bonds valued at \$50,000 from the home of Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia. Dougherty was one of the fat spiritual boys prominent at the eucharistic congress. His mission in life is to encourage his sheep to allow themselves to be shorn without a murmur so that they may wear golden wings in eternity. The cardinal is one of the shearers and as a thief learned he has a sharp pair of shears.

THE Irish Times, organ of the protestant ascendancy in that country is quite excited over the religious struggle in Mexico. The Irish Catholics look on the Irish Times as an organ of the devil. Of course the wealthy Catholics care very little whether one's god is Luther or the holy fater in Rome, provided material accounts can be squared. The Irish Times has not much love for the Catholic church but it hates the working class movement more. Therefore on this occasion it kisses the papal toes as obsequiously as a K. of C. bootlegger and hops onto Calles with both feet.

"YOU won't get heaven when Communism comes in" pipes a reader who thinks we are a little bit too "narrow-minded" and bitter against everybody who does not wear the Communist badge. Well, who the devil wants a heaven anyhow? If the time should ever come that all the trouble makers passed away life would be a rather dreary purgatory. There is little danger of that. Communism will not come like a thief in the night and confront us with a ready-made world the following morning. Things don't change as rapidly as that.

OUR theory is that the reconstruction of society on a socialist basis will be a gradual process, after the working-class first take hold of the governmental power, after they become the ruling class, preparatory to abolishing all classes. This period will not sprout many wings, and beds of roses for the working-class will be conspicuous by the number of thorns in them. It will be a period of strife and struggle. We cannot conceive of the capitalist class surrendering their luxuries without a struggle. Look at the society columns in the papers if you want to know the reason why. No! Heaven is a long way off but if the road to it is beset with dangers the scenery is splendid.

GEORGE E. BRENNAN is becoming the father of a big slice of his country because of his efforts in attempting to slake the thirst of his potential constituency. Brennan is candidate for United States senator (Continued on page 4)

REGULARS HIT AT PREFERENCE GIVEN C. M. T. C.

"Citizen Soldiers" Get Double Allowance

(Special to The Daily Worker) PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A soldier interviewed here today by a DAILY WORKER correspondent stated that enlisted men find a partial explanation for their scanty mess allowance in the fact that the "citizen soldiers" are allowed about 75 cents a day for food while the regulars get along on less than half of that. Condensed Milk.

The soldiers said: "Today's papers played up the fact that the C. M. T. C. rations include a bottle of milk each morning. We get along on the canned condensed variety. That special feed they put on when the president and the labor leaders were here was good publicity. We are fed like that only on New Years, Christmas and Thanksgiving Day."

Small Allowance. The subsistence allowance for the regular army totals about \$128.57 per year per man. The pay of a private is \$252 annually, less laundry, repair and tailoring expenses which make a big cut.

WEISBORD GIVEN FAREWELL FETE BY MILL HANDS

Charter of U. T. W. is Delivered at Passaic

(Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 3.—Albert Weisbord, organizer and leader for the past seven months of the splendidly conducted strike of the 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity, officially relinquished his leadership of the big strike Thursday night when he delivered his farewell address to a mass meeting of strikers and sympathizers held at Belmont Park.

Altho stepping out of the strike situation, Weisbord will remain in Passaic to fight the mill baron's attempt to railroad him to jail for his services to the workers. Since April 12 he has been out on \$30,000 bail in cases arising out of the attempts of the mill bosses and their judicial tools to punish him for his fight on behalf of the striking textile workers.

Deliver Charter. The charter of the United Textile Workers granted to the strikers was delivered by the Lauck Committee at the mass meeting. Gustav Deak, a striker from the Botany Mills and a committee of nine other strikers formally accepted the charter, which was signed on Monday.

Thomas McMahon, president of the U. T. W., will meet a delegation of members of New Jersey labor organizations to arrange a parade and speech-making program celebrating the entry of the A. F. of L. into the situation. The parade will probably take place Sept. 11. The speakers will include McMahon and possibly President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Alfred Wagenknecht, strike relief chairman, in a statement issued today, warned organized labor that the Passaic strike was not yet over, as the mill barons had so far refused to deal with the United Textile Workers. He declared the strike was a fight against all bosses, as Rockefeller, Gary, Good-year, and all the other bosses, have their eyes on Passaic and are lending encouragement and aid to the textile barons in their savage fight against the workers' right to organize into real unions which would be able to protect them from the starvation wages and cruel wage cuts meted out by the mills. He urged upon labor the necessity of meeting the united front of the bosses with a united front of the workers.

Need More Relief. The relief chairman stressed particularly the pitiful plight of the strikers' children, all of whom are absolutely dependent for greatly needed milk and other nutritious food upon the solidarity of the working class whose support has hitherto saved these tiny cots from the starvation offensives of the mill bosses.

Strike relief should be rushed at once to the General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Britain Opposes Any Tangier Mandate For Spanish Government

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Spanish proposal to establish a league of nations mandate on Tangier will be vigorously opposed at Geneva by Great Britain, it was stated authoritatively in governmental circles here today.

American Trade Unionism Shown Road to Progress

The Trade Union Educational League, organ of the left wing trade unionists of America, around which rally the progressive workers in the struggle with the employers, has analyzed the conditions and needs of the American labor movement and, in view of the approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor, drawn up a program for building the trade unions and for building the trade unions and for their victorious advance against the present attacks by the employing class. This program has been issued as a leaflet and will be distributed thruout the trade unions of the country. The Special Labor Day Edition of THE DAILY WORKER includes it as one of the most significant declarations of the labor movement.

Program For Building the Trade Unions

Proposals to the A. F. of L. Convention, Detroit, 1926

THE American labor movement is in a crisis. Everywhere the employers are attacking the workers' conditions of labor and standards of living and trying to destroy the trade unions. In nearly every industry wages have been cut, either directly by a straight-out reduction, or by speeding up the workers to a vastly increased production. Only in relatively few cases have wages been increased or hours been shortened. In most cases old gains have been swept away and the long hour day of unorganized industry is threatening the standards of the organized, while every scheme possible is enforced on organized labor to multiply the output of the work day, regardless of health or safety.

The employers are combining their forces in constantly more powerful corporations, and super-trusts. By intensification of exploitation they are wringing enormous and ever-growing profits from labor. Knitting together the great industrial enterprises, the financial trust rules thruout industry, dictating the lives of millions, piling up such great wealth that billions are invested in imperialist ventures overseas to get super-profits.

THE employers' combines are ruthless. They control the government, buying legislators and courts to do their will. Labor is outlawed in every effective action. Injunctions, police and troops are used to beat down any resistance to capitalist attacks. The open shop is enforced by the government, the right to strike is savagely attacked and trade unionism seriously menaced by company unions, a fraudulent substitute for real unions.

Against capital, labor is waging a losing battle when it does fight, the if united in struggle it would win.

While capital is thoroughly organized, there are only 3,500,000 organized out of 20,000,000 organizable workers. The unions have lost more than a million members in the open shop war. Company unionism is gaining, with over a million workers bound up in these fake organizations.

THE trade unions, weakened by craft divisions and top-heavy with an official bureaucracy which refuses to fight the employers, have retreated almost everywhere under the employers' attacks. The bureaucrats have adopted a policy of surrender to and collaboration with the employers. For more "recognition" the bureaucracy undertakes through such schemes as the B. & O. plan, to help employers get more profits out of the workers than they can get thru company unions.

In politics the bureaucracy trails behind the coat-tails of every capitalist politician of both capitalist parties, seeking "friends" by "non-partisan" politics, and thus reducing labor's political power to zero, instead of building up a powerful party of labor alone.

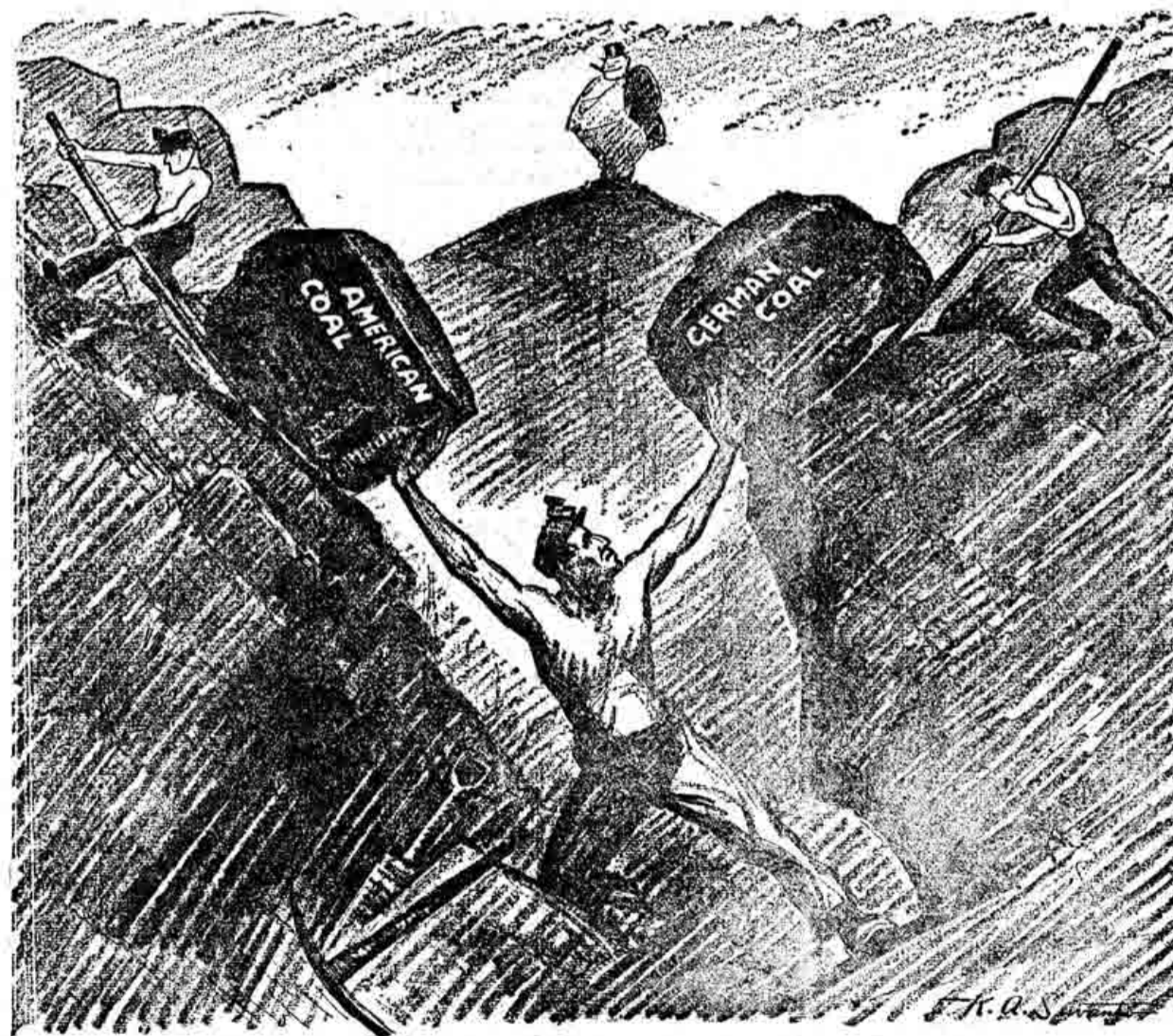
To remedy these conditions and to build the trade unions into powerful organizations the following measures are necessary:

1. Organize the Unorganized

Much of the weakness of the labor movement lies in the fact that only about 10 per cent of the workers are organized, and that these ten per cent are mostly skilled workers and in the light industries. It is therefore im-

(Continued on page 2)

Slogan for Labor Day: "No Scab Coal to England"



Help the British Mine Strikers Win!

Daily Worker Greet I.L.D. Conference

THE DAILY WORKER extends fraternal greetings to the second annual conference of the International Labor Defense which opens its sessions tomorrow in Ashland Auditorium.

Within the short period of one year, this non-partisan, all-inclusive working class defense organization has accomplished much despite the handicaps it encountered, the most serious of which was the mutual jealousy existing between various sections of the labor movement and the several defense organizations that existed to defend their own particular victims of class injustice.

If the International Labor Defense had accomplished nothing else besides overcoming this competitive hostility between different defense groups it would have justified its existence. But it has more constructive accomplishments to its credit. It has proven by action that it is the defender of all working class victims of the class struggle regardless of what section of the labor movement they owe their first allegiance to. This is the necessary precondition to the accomplishment of the I. L. D. mission.

Among the high lights in the history of the I. L. D. was the national campaign against the Horthy government of Hungary to save Rakosi and Weinberger from the gallows. Horthy was compelled to call off his hangmen, he succeeded in sending Rakosi to jail for over eight years and his comrades to long terms of imprisonment.

Then came the re-arrest of Richard (Blackie) Ford and his trial. The I. L. D. jumped in, rendered assistance and organized a nationwide campaign of publicity in behalf of the worker whose life was threatened. Ford was a member of the I. W. W. A jury acquitted Ford.

For months the I. L. D. has moved every ounce of influence to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair in Massachusetts. This fight is still on. As these lines are written word comes over the wire that Governor Fuller grants a reprieve to a condemned murderer who confessed that he committed the crime for which the two Italian workers were convicted. The reprieved murderer will testify under oath that he committed the crime. Sacco and Vanzetti are philosophical anarchists.

No worker in whose soul the divine flame of rebellion has been lighted can fail to give his support to the International Labor Defense which is a shield of labor in the United States and stretches out its hand to aid the persecuted workers in all lands.

FAMOUS CLASS WAR PRISONER I. L. D. GUEST

Conference Opens Here Sunday Morning

Charles Cline, one of the famous class war prisoners known as the Texas Martyrs, who was recently pardoned with Captain Jose Rangel and four other Mexicans by Governor Miriam Ferguson of Texas, arrived here yesterday to attend the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense.

It is the first time he has been in Chicago since 1910 and he remarked at the office of International Labor Defense that it felt good to be out after 13 years of Texas prison. It was in 1913 that Cline, Rangel and the others were sentenced to life sentences for the murder of a deputy sheriff who Cline, for one, never saw, and concerning whose death no proofs of any kind were given by the prosecution.

But Rangel and Cline and their little band had been on the way to Mexico to aid the revolution of Madero against the reactionary government of Diaz. What is more Cline was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. Reactionary forces whipped up public sentiment to ferret heat against the defendants and at four trials, they were railroaded to prison.

Years of Agitation. The pardon of Governor Ferguson follows years of agitation for the release of the prisoners. From all parts of the world, but principally from the labor movement in this country and in Mexico came demands for the release of the Texas Martyrs.

Cline will be a guest of honor at the I. L. D. convention and will be one of the speakers at a mass meeting to be held Labor Day evening at Ashland Auditorium.

Delegates Arrive. Other delegates are arriving for the conference at which record attendance is predicted. Many Alroas from California, Carl Hacker from Cleveland and John Stovel from Seattle were among the early arrivals.

The conference will open at 10 o'clock Sunday morning at Ashland Auditorium. The first order of business will be a report on the past year's work and future tasks by James P. Cannon, national secretary of I. L. D.

Organize Is Slogan. Sunday night the national executive committee will give a party for the delegates at Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

Monday will be devoted to an organization conference in which all delegates will participate. "The main slogan of the conference this year will be organization," said Cannon. "The sentiment created during the year must be organized on a broad scale."

The size of THE DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

LARGE DELEGATIONS COMING TO I. L. D. CONFERENCE FROM OHIO; DETROIT IS WELL REPRESENTED

From the city of Detroit, Michigan, will come fifteen or more delegates to the second annual conference of International Labor Defense which will be held here on September 5 and 6 at the Ashland Auditorium. This is the information received by the national office from Cyril Lambkin, secretary of the Detroit local of I. L. D., who will himself represent that section at the conference. Trade-unions and fraternal organizations will be represented in the Detroit delegation. In addition to those from Detroit, Grand Rapids will also have its own delegate to the conference.

The nearby state of Ohio will also be well represented at the conference. From mining towns, steel cities, rubber centers and metropolitan districts delegates will come in to lay plans for the next year of activity for united labor defense.

Yorkville, one of the mining towns in eastern Ohio, will be represented by a young miner. Akron, the home of the rubber tire industry, will have a

(Continued on page 4)

LABOR DEFENSE RALLY!

On Labor Day

Demand Release of Labor Prisoners

HEAR! HEAR!

ALBERT WEISBORD CHARLES CLINE

ELIZ. GURLEY FLYNN

J. P. CANNON

C. E. RUTHENBERG

DR. J. J. PETERS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

8 P. M.

Ashland Boulevard Auditorium

Ashland Ave. and Van Buren Street International Labor Defense

American Trade Unionism Shown Road to Progress

(Continued from page 1)

perative that the A. F. of L. shall call upon the entire labor movement to embark on a general campaign to organize the many millions of unorganized, giving special attention to the basic and key industries, including steel, railroads, marine transport, mining, electrical manufacturing, chemicals, rubber, automobile, lumber, textile, etc. Emphasis must be laid on the organization of the unskilled workers.

The A. F. of L. convention shall create a general organizing committee to supervise the work of organization. Campaigns shall be initiated nationally in the various crafts and industries and locally on a general scale. A special organizing fund shall be created. The system of shop committees to mobilize the unorganized shall be established to induct them into the unions. The general organizing committee shall conduct a special campaign against the company unions, designed to convert them into real trade unions or to destroy them and to build up trade unions in their place.

To facilitate organization work the A. F. of L. should henceforth hold its conventions in big industrial centers, discontinuing the present practice of holding them in summer resorts, such as Atlantic City.

To facilitate the organization of the unorganized, a general reduction of initiation fees shall be recommended to affiliated internationals with high fees.

In those industries where no organizations exist, the unions to be established shall be based on the industrial form. In industries where a whole group of conflicting, weak unions claim jurisdiction over the mass of unorganized workers, the jurisdiction shall be awarded forthwith to the basic union of the industry, such as to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the steel industry, to the International Association of Machinists in the automobile and electrical manufacturing industries, to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in the packing industry, etc.

The campaign to organize the unorganized must be accompanied by a general demand for improved living standards of the workers.

2. Demands for Improved Living Standards

Through advancing machine production and the speeding up of the workers by all manner of "efficiency" schemes to increase output, the employers are reaping profits almost beyond imagination. The unexampled profits in the General Motors corporation, the United States Steel corporation and the record profits of the railroads, loaded with over-capitalization the they are, show that the capitalist class is enjoying fabulous profits wrung from labor.

BUT Labor? Labor has been "deflated" since the war. The cost of living has gone up faster and farther than wages have been increased. And the costs stay up while wages have been out in many industries. The average wage is well below \$30 a week, a glaringly insufficient wage. The workers' health is undermined by the terrific speed-up.

To check this attack on the living standards of labor, the A. F. of L. must call upon the workers in the various industries to take advantage of the present active state in their industries to present demands for increased wages, decreased hours, and increased control over industry. All wage movements should be conducted jointly by related trades. Attempts to out wage anywhere must be resisted by a militant strike policy.

3. A Policy of Militant Action

The most dangerous tendency in the labor movement is that hidden behind the pretty phrase of "co-operation with the employers," now current with trade union leaders. The attack of the employers upon the trade unions and the standards of labor, cannot be stopped by having the unions adopt plans for increasing production. This only surrenders them to the employers. It demoralizes the very foundation of trade unionism and poisons the workers with the false teaching that labor has a common interest with those who exploit it.

Labor must call a halt to the trade union bureaucracy's policy which leads the workers into such "co-operation" traps set by the bosses. The A. F. of L. must declare for an aggressive policy of action against the employers. It must condemn the so-called "co-operation" or class collaboration policy as expressed in the Baltimore and Ohio-Parker Law, which encourages company unionism, outlaws strikes on the railroads, practically establishes compulsory arbitration, permits civil courts to pass upon the merits of labor disputes and establishes a partnership between labor officials and railroad magnates, to be used by the latter to raise railroad rates.

THE A. F. of L. must reject the "New Wage Policy" adopted by the last convention of the A. F. of L., and repudiate also the so-called "Monroe Doctrine of Labor." It must decisively condemn trade union capitalism, as expressed by labor banks, labor investment corporations, trade union life insurance companies, etc., and demand transformation of these institutions into genuine co-operatives. The investment of the workers' savings should be in the socialized industries of the Soviet Union.

4. A Labor Party

The present A. F. of L. policy of supporting candidates on the tickets of the republican and democratic parties is absolutely fatal to the interests of the working class. It checks the growth of class consciousness. It makes a unified, successful fighting front of labor against capital impossible and it destroys all real representation of labor in government. The evil effects of this policy are illustrated afresh by the exposures of political corruption in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

In place of this ruinous policy, the A. F. of L. shall declare for the formation of a labor party, which shall make a bloc with the organized farmers. To put this policy into effect, it shall immediately call conferences in the various cities and states for the purpose of establishing labor parties, and later hold a national labor party convention.

Labor should enter the November elections under its own banner. As the basis for organization the labor party there should be prepared a political program covering the pressing needs of the working class, which should contain the following main planks:

- (a) Revision of the tax and tariff laws so as to take the burden of taxation and higher prices thru the tariff off the workers and farmers. Higher sur-taxes on the incomes of the great corporations and multi-millionaires.
- (b) Legislation outlawing the use of the injunction, police and soldiers in labor disputes.
- (c) The general eight-hour day in industry.
- (d) Fight against all proposal to register, photograph and finger-print foreign-born workers.
- (e) Industry to bear the cost of unemployment thru legislation making compulsory the payment of trade union wages to all unemployed workers, funds to be raised thru higher taxation of profits.
- (f) The prohibition of the labor of children under 16

years of age, with provision to maintain the children of workers and provide for their education up to the age of 16.

(g) Relief for the farmers thru adoption of the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill and the addition appropriation of a half billion dollars to provide for the establishment of co-operative marketing associations controlled by the farm organizations and for the improvement of agricultural production.

(h) The nationalization of all large scale industry, including mines, railroads and the great manufacturing industries, food distributing organizations, etc. The establishment of workers' control and the participation of the workers in the management of these nationalized industries.

(i) Reduction of the army and navy and a fight against militarism and imperialism. The withdrawal of American soldiers from all foreign territory. Immediate independence for the Philippines and Porto Rico and the right of self-determination for all other American colonies and possessions.

5. Save the Miners' Union

The A. F. of L., in view of the deep-going crisis in the mining industry, and the reactionary leadership of the Lewis machine, which has already resulted in the collapse of the Miners' Union in many of the most important districts under the open shop attacks of the coal operators and thus is threatening the very life of the whole organization, should call upon the whole labor movement to lend its active support by furnishing men and money to help carry on the widespread organization campaign necessary to rebuild the Miners' Union in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Colorado and many other demoralized and disorganized districts. The fight must be to save the Miners' Union, whose threatened destruction menaces the progress of the whole labor movement.

6. Nationalization of Industry

The A. F. of L. must declare against the private ownership of industries vital to the life of society. It must demand the nationalization of coal mines, railroads, super-power plants, grain elevators, packing houses, etc., with workers' control in the management of these industries. The further development of organized labor depends upon taking this stand.

7. Against American Imperialism

One of the most outstanding features of world development is the rise of American imperialism, which is not only subjugating colonial peoples and the working classes of foreign nations to Wall Street bankers, but rebounding in its competitive effects against the American workers. It creates an ever-growing danger of war.

The A. F. of L. shall condemn the imperialist policy of the American capitalist class. It shall reject participation in the league of nations and demand withdrawal from the world court. It shall condemn the Dawes plan and the proposed war debt settlement plans. It must demand immediate and unconditional freedom for the Philippines and Porto Rico, and condemn the policy of American imperialism in China and other Far Eastern countries. Above all it must demand from the United States government a policy of hands off Mexico and other Latin-American countries.

The A. F. of L. shall act immediately to transform the Pan-American Federation of Labor into an instrument of struggle against American imperialism, now beginning in the Latin-American countries under the leadership of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. It must condemn the plan of the Pan-American Union to develop into an American League of Nations, and specifically condemn in detail, the growing militarism of the United States.

8. Company Unions

Company unions constitute a real menace to organized labor. They have spread into many industries, especially those of a basic and trustified character. The employers have established these organizations in order to increase production and to block the formation of trade unions. The A. F. of L. shall devote more attention to this important problem and it shall wage an active warfare against the company unions, with the aim in view of breaking them up and establishing trade unions. To this end it will often be necessary to work within the company unions and capture them.

The weapons that must be used against company unions are an active defense of the workers' interests in open struggle against the employers and a complete repudiation of the ideas and practices of collaboration with the employers in speeding up production and eliminating strikes, as expressed by the B. & O. plan and the Watson-Parker railroad law; a militant campaign to organize the unorganized; the amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions, and the systematic building-up generally of the trade unions into real fighting organizations to defend the class interests of the workers.

9. Fight Against Injunctions

The use of anti-labor injunctions in labor disputes is a stab at the heart of the labor movement, and the A. F. of L. shall call for a more militant fight against the issuance of injunctions. Such tyrannical action by the courts must be countered by a mass violation of the injunction by the strikers involved and by the labor movement generally.

10. Political Prisoners

The A. F. of L. shall initiate a vigorous campaign for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney, Billings and the many other labor prisoners. A special day shall be designated whereupon the various state federations and local central bodies shall hold meetings of protest, adopt resolutions demanding the release of political prisoners, and send delegations in co-operation with an A. F. of L. delegation, to the governors of California, Massachusetts and other states holding political prisoners, demanding the release of these prisoners.

11. Against Racial Discrimination

The trade unions must include wage workers regardless of race, creed, sex, age or color. The A. F. of L. must declare for the removal of all bars against Negroes, Japanese, Mexicans and other races and national groups which are being discriminated against in entering the trade unions. It must demand the abolition of all Jim-Crow laws, practices and discriminations, and the elimination of lynching.

The A. F. of L. shall initiate an active campaign to organize Negro workers, and demand that they be given equal pay for equal work, and extend them the utmost

(Continued on Page 3.)

MADEROS' STAY OF EXECUTION NOW SECURED

Governor Changes His Decision

By S. D. LEVINE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—The defense attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti will have an opportunity to present the confession of Costello Maderos, confessed participant in the South Braintree murder and robbery for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been sentenced, at a hearing for a new trial on Sept. 15.

Following the refusal of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to grant a respite for Maderos, who was sentenced to be executed on Sept. 5, the governor was prevailed upon to change his decision after the presiding judge in the case, Thayer, recommended a delay of execution. Attorney General Devlin concurred in Judge Thayer's recommendation to the governor.

At First Denied.

The stay of execution to Maderos is for seven weeks and will permit him to attend the hearing on the 15th of the month in person to make an adequate record of his testimony.

The governor had refused the stay to Defense Attorney Thompson on the occasion of his first request because he did not have Judge Thayer's recommendation. This was later secured and the stay granted.

Thompson claims that the confession that Maderos made in the penitentiary some time ago to Sacco and Vanzetti attorneys completely exonerates the two Italian workers and proves beyond question that they were railroaded to within the shadow of the electric chair.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.
8:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Marion and Jim Jordan, harmony; Clarence Sullivan, tenor.
8:30 to 10:00—Hickey and Johnson, Hawaiians; WCFL Ensemble; Little Joe Warner.
10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium by Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, 1926.
5:00 to 5:00 p. m.—Band Concert, Municipal Pier Auditorium, Mauleta and his band.

MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1926.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—Band Concert, Municipal Pier Auditorium, Leavitt and his band.
6:00 p. m.—Talk by Edward N. Cooke, Secretary of Chicago Federation of Labor.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1926.
6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:30 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Vella Cook, contralto; Nick Smith, baritone.
8:30 to 10:00—Little Joe Warner, Charlie White, Harry Dream Daddy Davis, Harold Groissaint.
10:00 to 11:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

GARY PICNIC TO HEAR ENGDahl, PETRAS ON SACCO AND VANZETTI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Sept. 3.—Fifteen labor and fraternal organizations in the Lake County Conference for the Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti are holding a Labor Day picnic and protest meeting on Sept. 6, Labor Day, at the picnic grounds, Pine St., East Gary. The speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Paul Petras, who will talk in Hungarian. Take Valparaiso car at 11th Ave. and Broadway to East Pine St., East Gary. Everybody invited.

SEMINARY TAILORS

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.

Labor Day Good Time to Start Cleansing Unions of All the Farringtons

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

MONDAY, Sept. 6th, is "Labor Day." Not the International Labor Day, May 1st, of the militant world toil. It is the sterile "Labor Day" of the "class peace" between the reactionary labor officialdom and the capitalist exploiters who, together, seek to straight-jacket the whole working class into conformity with the profit-taking social system. Two developments are worth careful study on this year's Labor Day of the "class peace." They are:

First. In the trade union movement, the ousting of Frank Farrington as president of the Illinois Miners' Union.

Second. In the parliamentary arena, the exposure of wholesale corruption and the expenditure of huge sums of money in the primary elections, especially in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

These two developments cannot be taken separately. In fact, they must be studied together, if labor is to understand the crying necessity for the acceptance of class struggle principles in carrying on its war against its enemies.

It was Farrington, now an out-cast from the labor movement, who energetically supported Frank L. Smith, the candidate of Sam Insull, the multi-millionaire light, heat, power and traction magnate, for the United States senate.

It is a reflection, of course, upon the class consciousness of the Illinois coal miners, that they did not out Farrington immediately he revealed his alliance, in politics, with labor's worst enemies, which has continued for a long period of years.

The DAILY WORKER ceaselessly pointed out the treason to the working class committed by Farrington in supporting Smith, Governor Len Small and their whole tribe of political agents of the great capitalists. It pointed out the necessity for a complete break with the capitalist parties and the development by the workers of their own independent political action thru a labor party. But the coal miners would not listen. Farrington was allowed to continue in this open treason.

Neither was the miners' district executive board stirred as the startling revelations were made showing that Insull "donated" \$200,000 to the Smith campaign fund, with Studebaker and Copley, two other traction magnates, donating \$25,000 each. This is the Studebaker of the "open shop" automobile concern that bears his name. The union was blinded to this treacherous alliance of Farrington with the Smith-Insull-Studebaker-Copley interests.

Evidently Farrington felt the next step was perfectly safe. He thought that he could sign a contract for \$25,000 per year as "labor counsel" for the Peabody Coal Co. while he was still president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union. That is exactly what he did. He brazenly confesses to it, declaring to the coal miner, "You can't dictate to me where I will take my employment." He claimed that the \$5,000 per year that he received from the coal miners was not sufficient to provide for his old age and for the bringing up of his family. What, then, becomes of the families, the women and children of the coal miners, who must get along on one-fifth or one-tenth of that sum per year?

Yet this treason the coal miners could understand. Farrington has therefore been booted out of the organization. Even "Labor," the official organ of the railroad officialdom, refers to the charges as "sensational."

Efforts will be made in some quarters to show that the case of Farrington is an isolated one. The pious supporters of things as they are will "thank God that there are so few Farringtons."

But the coal miners must know better. They have too often been betrayed by their officials going over

to the employ of the coal barons. Farrington joins a procession that includes such former officials as Phil Penna, of Indiana; Tom Lewis, of Ohio; Thomas Haggerty, of Pennsylvania; to mention only a few, all of whom now hold lucrative positions in the pay of the mine owners, using the experience they have gained in the miners' union to betray the mine workers.

These traitor elements can only be fought on the broadest possible basis. This is on the basis of the class struggle.

Farrington became a marked man when his contract with the Peabody Coal Co. was made public. He should have been marked for expulsion from the miners' union when he first proclaimed his support of the capitalist political parties. Instead, the great rank and file of the miners' union permitted Farrington, Lewis, Van Bittner, Murray and their kind to expel the left wing militants, the greatest builders of an effective miners' union. But the tide turns. It must turn all the way.

Years ago the miners' union declared that no member of the organization could belong at the same time to the employers' National Civic Federation.

In the case of Farrington, the miners have declared that no member of the union can agree, while holding that membership, to enter the pay of the mine owners.

The next logical step is for the membership of the miners' union to put the stamp of traitor on those officials who use their position openly to give aid and comfort to the political parties of the mine owners.

The union official who uses his position today to advance the candidates of republican and democratic party candidates is the likely traitor of tomorrow in the industrial struggle.

It may be said that the miners' union in Great Britain has advanced that far. No liberal or Tory supporter uncovered in labor's ranks in Great Britain could win any standing in the British coal miners' union. Study the political affiliations of the labor officials in the different American trade unions and it will be easy to uncover crowded nests of prospective traitors, whole swarms of Farringtons.

John H. Walker, Victor Olander, John Fitzpatrick, Edward N. Nockels and hosts of other officials of labor, right in Chicago and Illinois, who are so enthusiastic in support of Insull's Mr. Smith, might profitably examine the case of Frank Farrington when they talk at great length of the advantages of supporting the parties of the greatest exploiters of labor.

The workers cannot dictate what employment an official will accept. But they can say that an official that accepts employment from an enemy of the working class, or supports an enemy political party of the organized trade union movement. This year's Labor Day, altho it is the Labor Day of the "class peace," is a good time to consider the cleansing of the unions of all the Farringtons.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

HOW FARES FASCISM?

The truth about the present status of Fascism and "who's who?" in the present black shirt government will appear in Wednesday's DAILY WORKER from the pen of G. Rossi, a specialist on the Italian political situation. Unlike journalists who visit Italy with a commission from the international bankers to boost Mussolini, the writer of the forthcoming article is a member of a workingclass organization that is under the iron heel of Mussolini's regime. Mussolini is only a figurehead—a prisoner, tho a voluntary one, of the big financiers, says our correspondent. Don't miss Wednesday's DAILY WORKER!

We Are Lefts, But We Will Treat You Right! PACKAGE PARTY AND DANCE

Given by the Needle Trade Section of the T. U. E. L., Chicago Saturday Evening, Sept. 4, 1926 at 8 P. M. At The Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Tickets 25 cents Com. A. Bittelman, Speaker

T. U. E. L. SIXTH ANNUAL LABOR DAY **PICNIC** TO BE HELD SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th At Stickney Park Grove

Sports - Refreshments - Games Speaker: REBECCA GRECHT Organizer for Passaic Strikers' Relief. Tickets 50c Children Free
Good Music Rain or shine a good time. Plenty of tables. A large shady grove—an ideal place for a family picnic.
Dancing from 2:30 to 8:30 P. M. HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line, then take Lyons-Berwyn car to Ogden and Harlem Avenues. Walk five blocks south.

PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS GET U. T. W. CHARTER

8,000 Strikers Signed Up in A. F. of L.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 3.—With the chartering yesterday of Passaic Local, No. 1603, United Textile Workers of America, the striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity, who have waged a heroic battle for the past 35 weeks against the robber textile barons, became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, thus fulfilling one of the major aims announced from the beginning of the strike by the former leadership.

With the continued backing of the American Federation of Labor, which, now that the strikers have been admitted into the U. T. W., will be intensified a thousand-fold, the strikers expect to bring their 224-day strike to a speedy and victorious close.

To Ask Congressional Probe.
 Henry T. Hunt, vice-chairman of the Lauck committee, thru which the A. F. of L. affiliation was negotiated, said yesterday that the work of the committee was not yet ended, as it had been asked by the U. T. W. to collaborate in further negotiations with the mill owners.

Mr. Hunt also said that the work of organizing a general committee of 100 to promote a congressional investigation of the textile industry with special attention to tariffs and wage scales, will be proceeded with. "I would advise the textile barons to put their house in order before this investigation," Mr. Hunt added, "as they are in no position to go before the public now." He pointed out as an absurdity the 74 per cent protective tariff imposed on the American consumer thru the tax on imported textile goods, which, he said, combined with the miserably low wages paid their workers, enables the American textile manufacturers to make 100 per cent profits.

Charter Dated August 30.
 The new charter is dated August 30 and 4,500 of the 8,000 union cards are ready for distribution in Passaic as soon as the executive committee of the strikers goes thru the formality of accepting the charter from the Lauck committee, to whom the charter has been officially turned over by the U. T. W. Eight thousand strikers have enrolled so far, but the lines are still long at 743 Main avenue, and it is confidently predicted that over 12,000 will enter the new A. F. of L. union.

At 3:30 tomorrow Thomas McMahon, president of the U. T. W., will meet the strikers' executive committee to discuss the details of the organization of the new union and plan for future mediation proceedings.

Albert Weisbord, the organizer of the strike and leader thru the past seven months of heroic struggle, will step aside as soon as the strikers accept the charter of the U. T. W. in accordance with his promise during the early negotiations when the U. T. W. demanded his withdrawal from the strike as the basis of their acceptance of the strikers into a U. T. W. local. Weisbord, for the past several weeks, has been rallying the strikers to the U. T. W. and doing everything in his power to keep their ranks intact and turn over a 100 per cent strike to the U. T. W. In this he has fully succeeded, and the strike today is still a 100 per cent strike.

Leader of Passaic Textile Strikers



Albert Weisbord, the leader of the striking textile workers of Passaic, N. J., who have conducted a long and hard battle against the mill owners, will come to Chicago to speak at the big mass meeting arranged by International Labor Defense at Ashland Auditorium on Labor Day eve following the national convention of I. L. D., which will meet on the fifth.

American Trade Unionism Shown Road to Progress

(Continued from page 2)

protection of the trade unions. Special campaigns should be launched to organize the Mexican and Japanese workers in this country.

12. Women and Youth

The A. F. of L. shall emphasize the special importance of organizing women and youth workers, calling upon its affiliated unions to remove all constitutional barriers existing against these workers and to intensify the work of organizing them. It must demand equal pay for equal work, prohibition of night work, child labor and excessive hours, and propose that their demands be brought forward in all wage movements by trade unions in industries in which they are employed.

13. Corrupt Labor Papers

The A. F. of L., in order to lay a basis for a campaign to eliminate the numerous fake labor papers which infest many cities with or without the endorsement of local labor, shall appoint a special committee to investigate this prolific form of corruption in the labor movement and to report back to the next A. F. of L. convention.

14. British Coal Miners' Strike

The strike of the British coal miners is of profound importance to every trade unionist of the world. Their victory will be our victory and their defeat would encourage attacks on labor in America. The A. F. of L. shall pledge its complete and active support to the strike of the British miners. It shall call upon the marine transport and railroad unions to refuse to haul coal destined for Great Britain, and it shall call upon all affiliated members each to donate immediately to the strike relief fund a sum of not less than two hours' pay. In addition it shall proceed to organize a loan of not less than \$3,000,000 from the labor banks to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

15. International Affiliation

The A. F. of L. shall endorse the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee, and support its program of a world congress for trade union unity, to include the Amsterdam International, the Red International of Labor Unions, the American Federation of Labor, and the unions of South America, China, India, etc. It should recommend to its affiliated internationalists that they affiliate to the respective industrial federations of the Amsterdam International on the basis of the admission of the Russian trade unions and the holding of a world trade union unity congress.

16. Recognition of the Soviet Union

The progress in the Soviet Union of the socialized industries can no longer be questioned and the Soviet government of workers and peasants now stands before all the world as a historic triumph of labor. Its strength has been shown in the recognition by scores of nations, among them the most important countries of the world. Only the United States withholds such recognition, and the A. F. of L. should demand of the United States government that it recognize the Soviet Union and establish full diplomatic and commercial relations with that country.

17. Trade Union Delegation to The Soviet Union

The trade unions of Europe have practically all sent delegations to investigate the conditions of labor under the Soviet government, no longer trusting the prejudiced news of the capitalist press, which time after time has proven wholly false. The American trade unionists have a right to know at first hand why it is that the whole world capitalist class is so bitterly opposed to the Soviet government and what are the conditions that 8,000,000 Russian trade unionists share under that government. Therefore, the A. F. of L. shall accept the invitation of the Russian unions and send an official delegation to visit the Soviet Union and submit a report to the American labor movement.

18. Centralization of the Trade Union Movement

One of the main weaknesses of the A. F. of L. is its decentralized form of organization, which cripples the ef-

fectiveness of the workers' struggles against the employers. The A. F. of L. shall, therefore, initiate an active campaign for the centralization of the forces of the trade union movement, including the affiliation of the Railroad Brotherhoods, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and other independent unions.

The executive council shall be enlarged to 45 members, representing principally mining, railroad, metal, textile and other key and basic industries. The executive council shall meet quarterly, with a smaller board to transact executive business in between meetings.

We must look forward to the time when, with a democratized A. F. of L. and an educated membership, all affiliated unions, before presenting demands to their employers, shall first have them passed upon by the executive council, whereupon the executive council shall mobilize the support of the labor movement behind these demands to the extent and in the manner required by the situation.

The executive council shall have the right to levy strike assessments. There shall be a universal transfer system prevailing between the various unions, and efforts shall be initiated to establish a standardized dues system. Progressively, the Central Labor Councils shall be extended more jurisdiction over the organization and activities of their affiliated unions.

19. Amalgamation

As a part of the general movement to centralize the forces of the trade unions, the A. F. of L. shall endorse the principle of industrial unionism and call a series of conferences in the various industries for the purpose of amalgamating the many craft unions into industrial organizations. In carrying thru this amalgamation, the principle of organization on the basis of the shop, instead of the miscellaneous local union, shall be introduced. Amalgamation is a powerful weapon against company unionism.

20. Democratization of the A. F. L.

The task of democratizing the A. F. of L. is basic, and a necessary complement to the centralization of the trade union movement. The present system of complete control of the A. F. of L. and its component unions, the A. F. of L. convention, etc., within the hands of a small, autocratic bureaucracy to the exclusion of rank and file participation and control is highly injurious to the growth, function and progress of the organization. For the democratization of the A. F. of L. the following measures are necessary:

At least 25 per cent of the members of the executive council shall be actual workers. The representation of the various international and local bodies in the A. F. of L. convention shall consist of at least 60 per cent of rank and file workers employed at their trades. All convention delegates must be selected by general referendum vote of their respective organization. No person should be a delegate to the convention who is himself an employer of labor or an owner of stock in any capitalist business institution.

The convention representation of the State Federations and Central Labor Bodies shall be increased from the present system of one delegate each to from two to ten, and two to five, respectively, according to the size of these organizations. Upon the demand of 25 per cent of the members of the executive council, or of 25 per cent of the delegation at the A. F. of L. convention, or of 1,000 local unions, any question, including the election of officers, shall be submitted to a general referendum vote.

In order to make a start at correcting the glaring evil of an overpaid officialdom, the salaries and expense accounts of the general officers of the A. F. of L. shall be reduced 50 per cent, and the general organizers accordingly.

The agenda system shall be introduced by a provision providing that two months before the holding of the annual convention, an agenda shall be made up touching upon the most vital issues confronting the labor movement, and such agenda shall be submitted to the various organizations for their consideration.

Full freedom of expression shall be guaranteed to minorities in the unions. The foregoing general proposals for democratization shall also be introduced into all the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor.

Issued by

THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE,

156 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

CONVENTION OF ANTI-FASCISTI IN NEW YORK

First National Meet Opens Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Sept. 3. — The first national convention of the Anti-Fascist Alliance will be held here Sept. 5th. Delegates from all parts of the United States, representing thousands of Italian organized workers will be present at the convention.

Industrial, political and fraternal working class organizations will be represented and also Italian refugees driven from their home-land by the fascist regime. Masonic organizations will be represented. Mussolini has outlawed the Masonic organizations in Italy.

The present status of fascism in Italy will be discussed and consideration will be given to the problem of fighting fascism and Italy and preventing the spread of its influence in the United States.

Tried To Make Split.

A trivial incident in the Anti-Fascist Alliance due to the resignation of a socialist branch from the anti-black shirt organization was magnified by the socialist party organs into a serious crisis. Due to some criticisms made by the Communists of certain socialist members in the alliance the socialists demanded that the alliance take measures that would mean the elimination of Communists.

This demand was turned down by the membership and the west side branch of the socialist party resigned. The only sufferers from this attempt at creating a split were the socialists.

The Anti-Fascist alliance was organized in April 1923 and has done splendid work since its organization. It has conducted several campaigns against fascism and has rallied the great majority of the Italian workers in America to its side.

Organized Big Protest.

When Matteotti was murdered on the order of Mussolini the alliance organized great demonstrations in every large city in the United States against the murderer. Mussolini sent emissaries to America to counteract this propaganda but his speakers were never able to hold one successful mass meeting. Italian workers met his agents on the pier and the police had to protect them from the wrath of their anti-fascist fellow countrymen.

When Valentino's body was on exhibition in New York City, the fascist tried to make political capital out of the situation. Black shirts were sent to stand guard over his body but the anti-fascist alliance protested and the guards were compelled to withdraw to prevent a riot.

Judge Lenient With Gary Boss Who Beat up Dyer on Strike

GARY, Ind., Sept. 3.—A case of a striking member of the Cleaners and Dyers' Local 17868 against a plant owner who slugged him, was tried here before Justice of Peace C. I. Clemence.

The defendant, C. T. Warner, the owner of a shop, pleaded guilty on a charge of assault and battery brought about by the union man, brother Wilfung. The boss excused himself stating the first offense I will let it go at tieup of his shop.

We are all liable to loose our temper, said the justice sympathetically, "Especially boys, at your age. Better stop your jabbering and fighting and get to work."

"I will have to make it five dollars and costs," the judge continued. Ought to make it more but this being the first offense I will let it go at that. It was unfair to beat up a man taking advantage of his physical incapacity (Wilfung is not in good health).

The boss had to pay \$17.50 \$32.50, the balance of the bond, was retained by the court as security for C. Warner's appearance in court on two more charges.

Slackening of Work in the Steel Mills of Gary

GARY, Ind., Sept. 3. — In the morning one can see large crowds of workers standing at the gates of the Illinois Steel Co. But only a few are taken in. The Axel Mill is at a standstill. The Wheel mill is working only four days a week. The plate mill is working likewise four days a week.



By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross is a wealthy independent California oil operator who was first Jim Ross, a teamster and then a merchant before he went into the oil business. Bunny, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and now going to high school. Dad has a field in the San Elido Valley on the Watkins ranch. The Watkins family are holy rollers. Eli Watkins has become a religious fakir with a church of his own. Bunny had met Paul Watkins when they were both much younger. He liked Paul who had run away from home because he didn't like the religious discipline imposed by his father. Paul is now a carpenter in the new Watkins field and his sister Ruth is keeping house for him. The Watkins field is really Bunny's and he has been made very wealthy thru the bringing in of a great well which has grown to fourteen derricks. In the meantime war with Germany looms and the men in the oil field under the leadership of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, Tom Axton, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Paul becomes a leader of the strikers and a battle is on between the oil workers and the Oil Operators' Association which supplies thugs and gunmen to the various operators, including Dad, during the strike. Bunny is back at school and receives the reports only thru the press. He is somewhat sympathetic to the strikers and doesn't believe the calumnies printed in the press about the strikers. Paul becomes a member of the strike committee and editor of the strike paper. Bunny takes a trip up to the field and finally gets a chance to talk to Paul who tells him he is too soft to take the stand he would like to take—with the strikers.

IX.

Bunny walked on and there was a fever in his soul. He was enraged because of Paul's lack of understanding, his cruel harshness; but all the time another voice inside him kept insisting, "He's right! You're soft, you're soft—that's the word for it!" This, you see, was the thing in Bunny which made his sister Bertie so absolutely furious; that Bunny subjected himself to Paul, that he was willing to let Paul kick him, and to take it meekly. He was so utterly without sense of the dignity which his father's millions conferred upon him!

Bunny went back to school, and the oil-workers took a hitch in their belt, hanging on by their eye teeth, as the saying is. Meantime America was in the war, and Congress was passing a series of measures—one providing for a vast "liberty loan," to pay the war costs, and another for the registering of all men of fighting age, and the drafting of a huge army.

And then began to come wild rumors of a truce with labor. It came first in connection with the railwaymen, many of whom were on strike for a living wage and better conditions. The railways were absolutely vital to the winning of the war, and so Congress must authorize the Government to intervene in disputes, and make terms with the unions, and see that everybody got a square deal. If such steps were taken for the railwaymen, they would surely have to be taken for others; the oil workers might get those rights of which the Employers' Federation was endeavoring to deprive them! The labor press was full of talk about the new deal that was coming, and telegrams came from labor headquarters in Washington, bidding the men at Paradise stand firm.

It was like the "big scene" in the old "ten-twenty-thirty" melodrama that we used to see on the Bowery in our boyhood in which the heroine is lashed to a log in the saw-mill, and being swiftly drawn to the place where she will be sliced down the middle; the hero comes galloping madly on horseback, and leaps from his steed, and smashes in the door with an axe, and springs to the lever and stops the machinery at exactly the critical instant. Or, if you want to be more high-brow and dignified, it was like the ancient Greek tragedies, in which, after the fates of all the characters have been tied into a hopeless knot, a god descends from the sky in a machine, and steps out, and resolves the perplexities, and virtue is triumphant and vice is cast down. You believe this, because it is in a Greek classic; but you will find it less easy to believe that the "open crowd" in Southern California, the whole power of the industrial system, with all the millions of their banks, their political machine and their strike-breaking agencies, their spies and gunmen, and their state-militiamen with machine-guns and armored cars in the background—that all this terrific power felt its hand suddenly grasped by a stronger hand, and drawn back from the throat of its victim! Another god descended from a machine—a lean old Yankee divinity, with a white goatee and a suit made of red and white stripes with blue stars spangled over it; Uncle Sam himself stretched out his mighty hand and declared that oil workers were human beings as well as citizens, and would be protected in their rights as both!

The announcement came from labor headquarters in Washington, saying that the oil workers would get a living wage and the eight-hour day; a government "conciliator" would be sent out to see to it, and meantime, they were to go back to work, so that the benevolent old gentleman with the white goatee and the red, white and blue suit might have all the oil he needed. The President of the United States was making speeches—oh, such wonderful, convincing speeches, about the wars that was to end the war, and bring justice to all mankind, and establish the rule of the people and by the people and for the people over all the earth. Such thrills as shook all hearts, such a fervor of consecration! And such rejoicing on the playground of the school-house at Paradise, when the news came that the gunmen would slink back into the slums from which they had come, and that work was to start up at once!

Dad got the news early in the morning, and Bunny danced all over the house, and made as much noise as if it were a football game; and Dad said he felt pretty good himself, he wouldn't have been able to hold on another week without them. And Bunny said he'd cut school in the afternoon and they'd drive out and see the celebration, and make friends with everybody again, and get things started. The first thing they would do was to tear down that barbed wire fence that separated capital from labor! In the new world there would be no barbed wire and no more bad feeling—the roses would bloom on the hedges in front of the workers' homes, and there would be a book of the President's speeches in the reading-room, and all the oil workers would have time to read it!

(To be continued)

The General Strike and the General Betrayal



By John Pepper

25 Cents

GRIGER & NOVAK

GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS
 Union Merchandise
 1934 West Chicago Avenue
 (Cor. Winchester)
 Phone Humboldt 270?

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on their dental work.

DR. M. RASNICK

DENTIST
 2050 Center Ave., Cor. Errin St. PITTSBURGH, PA.

GINSBERG'S
 Vegetarian Restaurant
 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
 LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren—Monday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m. On Labor Day demand release of labor prisoners!

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it

IN DETROIT!

Every Worker Should Hear

WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of THE DAILY WORKER.

Speak on "DEMOCRACY AND CORRUPTION."

Tuesday, September 7th

8 P. M., at the

G. A. R. HALL

Corner of Grand River and Cass Avenues

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$10.00 per year \$5.50 six months \$7.00 per year \$4.00 six months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.

Labor Day

We greet Labor Day even tho the official holiday of labor in the United States has been robbed of its revolutionary significance by the reactionary bureaucrats who use the occasion, not for the development of the spirit of class consciousness among the workers, but to instill into their minds the pernicious idea that the interests of labor and capital are identical and that the best interests of the working class can be served by co-operating with the employers instead of by fighting against them in order to win more of the products of their toil.

It is a rather ironical fact that the initiative for making the first of May an international labor holiday should come from the United States. Today the labor movement of every other country in the world excepting the United States recognizes May Day as its day of celebration and reckoning.

But the best-laid plans don't always work out as expected. The organized workers can take advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate on Labor Day. They can nullify the propaganda of the labor lieutenants of capitalism by bringing the burning issues of the class struggle in concrete form to the fore.

In the textile regions of New Jersey and New England the slaves of the mill barons are waging a long drawn out battle for better conditions and the right to organize. In New York City the I. L. G. W. U. is on the firing line. The bituminous coal diggers are battling—in a disorganized way—against the contract-breaking operators. The same is true of the anthracite miners. A leader of the Illinois Miners' Union has been exposed in the act of selling out to the enemy. The entire bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. has gone over to the master class, ideologically at least.

Internationally the biggest event of the year and the most magnificent gesture on the part of the proletariat since the successful Russian revolution was the British general strike in aid of the miners whose gallant struggle still continues.

Labor Day speakers must stress the importance of the British miners' strike, expose the treachery of the leaders of the Trade Union Congress who deserted the coal diggers and more important still urge the American workers to continue their assistance to their striking brothers and their needy families.

And last but not least class-conscious labor will hail the coming ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution which today stands stronger than ever as a challenge to world capitalism and a tower of strength to the exploited workers of the world.

Labor has suffered defeats during the past year, but in the struggle it has gained experience. The ultimate triumph of labor is inevitable and every labor defeat is only a rehearsal for final victory.

Whose Governor Is Al Smith?

Jovial Alfred Smith, governor of New York state, who is willing to take a foaming glass of not-so-near beer with the humblest ward heeler in Tammany Hall, back-slapping Al, the beloved of the drooling sentimentalists, friend of labor fakery and Wall Street bankers, praised by right wing leaders and vacillating centrists of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has finally shown his hand. Governor Smith threw his influence on the side of the manufacturers at a crucial moment of the strike by throwing the blame for the continuation of the struggle on the shoulders of the strike leaders.

Under pressure of the left wing workers in the I. L. G. W. the leaders were forced to reject the governor's suggestion that the dispute be arbitrated. Arbitration always plays into the hands of the employers. The impartial arbitrator is yet to be born.

While the Sigman leadership of the I. L. G. W. U. docilely followed the genial AP's suggestions, the genial Al continued to shower praise on the union but nothing more substantial. Now that the left wing has asserted itself and refused to play the poodle to Al, the governor substitutes a frown for a smile and the uniformed thugs of his puppet, Mayor Jimmy Walker, get busy with their clubs. Needless to say there is no police hickory broken on the heads of the manufacturers.

The representatives of the master class can afford to be pleasant and agreeable as long as the workers are submissive. But when the latter assert themselves the sharp claws of the capitalist tiger emerges from the velvety sheath.

Which proves that there can be no lasting solution of the workers' problem until all capitalists, the smooth-tongued as well as the acid-tongued, the "good" as well as the "bad," are consigned to the dump heap of history.

Wipe Out the Landis Crowd

The citizens' committee for the enforcement of the Landis award has sent a full crew of scabs into Chicago to finish the De Wolf building. It did not do this without warning. All thru the strike it has been threatening to supply strikebreakers. It did furnish guards on the first day of the strike. Now it is proceeding logically to break the strike.

It stands to reason that work cannot be stopped for any length of time on two or three buildings when the great aggregation of capital represented by the citizens' committee stands ready to support its open shop contractors. Ability to continue the strike on the De Wolf job depends on the readiness of the Chicago Building Trades Council to strike the rest of the thirty million dollars worth of building construction nominally classed as "Landis Award." Even the citizens' committee cannot find strikebreakers for that much work. There is a chance now to put the infamous Landis award crowd out of commission, if the council has the courage and the energy to carry on a fight on a big scale. If they are not willing to do this, the members of the unions concerned must find a way to compel action.

Now that Frank Farrington is exposed as a high-salaried company employe, even liberal labor journalists are ready to spank him. But Farrington is no more venal today than he has been ever since he became prominent in the affairs of the United Mine Workers.

CHAMORRO SLAPS AT MEXICO THRU NATIONS' LEAGUE

Nicaraguan Revolution Approaches Bluefields

GENEVA, Sept. 3.—The Nicaraguan government headed by President Chamorro who operates in close touch with the American bankers, has protested to the League of Nations against alleged aid by the Mexican navy to revolutionists in Nicaragua. Mexico is not a member of the league but has been sent a copy of the protest. It states that the auxiliary cruiser Concon of the Mexican navy set sail from Salina Cruz with the full knowledge of the government officials and "engaged in a freebooting expedition against the peace of Nicaragua." More particularly, it is claimed, the ship conveyed arms and ammunition to the rebel army.

League Little Use. Almost any positive action the league of nations may take will be an infringement on the Monroe Doctrine. If the council of the league investigates and finds Mexico guilty, Nicaragua, which is a member nation, will be permitted by the league to wage war against her powerful neighbor with the full consent of the league, which may also help the attack by a commercial interdiction, the so-called, "economic blockade."

Revolution Gaining. BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Sept. 3. The town is under the domination of the United States cruiser Galveston. Bands of revolutionists are operating almost up to the city limits. Continued reports arrive from the center of the country showing that recruits are flocking to the armies marching against the Chamorro dictatorship, but that these armies are not yet sufficiently solidified to do more than make sporadic raids. They may take the field in force at any time. Gun-runners approach the Pacific coast ports and fight with the Chamorro coast guards and American aviators in the government service.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)
on the democrat party ticket in Illinois. He led a band of Jeffersonians to Springfield with a donkey-load of petitions carrying 400,000 signatures against the Volstead law. The inconsistency of things is shown when the government tries to tax citizens Druggan and Lake our most popular bootleggers.

WHILE Brennan is winning popularity by promising to do something for the thirty, Messrs. Druggan and Lake are being sued for over half a million dollars, which is the sum they owe the government in taxes on their illicit business. It's a hard life for an honest bootlegger. He is hounded by the law for making money by supplying the citizenry with beer and he is hounded by the same law if he does not turn over his illegal profits to the government.

M. ANTONOPOULOS, the Greek merchant who attempted to blow former dictator Pangalos' brains out with a revolver was born under a lucky star. Instead of stopping the bullets of a firing squad for his pains, he was given a vote of thanks by a court dominated by the new government. And Pangalos is scratching his head to see if it is still there. It seems that the most constant thing in life is change.

MUSSOLINI'S happy Italians must now eat black bread and forego many necessities in an attempt to keep the lira from hitting the bottom. The Fascist regime has been able to do everything except produce prosperity by decree and murder. Despite the efforts of American newspapers favorable to the Mussolini dictatorship, tourist traffic in Italy fell off thirty per cent this year and hotel keepers are cursing the black shirts way down their midriffs. To mildly criticize the Fascist government is to solicit a speedy demise. Nevertheless, in spite of persecution and terror the black shirts have not succeeded in completely smashing the labor organizations. There is reason to believe that Italy is nearing an economic crisis which the Fascist magicians cannot survive.

THE British government has denied M. Tomski, chairman of the executive council of Russian trade unions, permission to land in England. Tomski had planned to attend the T. U. C. convention in Bournemouth, which opens next Monday. The presence of Tomski, leader of a trade union movement that has its heel on the neck of capitalism would encourage the British miners in their fight. It is most likely that the British government was no more anxious to exclude Tomski than the T. U. C. leaders who betrayed the miners by calling off the general strike.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

The Shady Record of Frank Farrington

THE following sketch of Frank Farrington's career in the United Mine Workers of America is a summary of a series of articles that appeared in The DAILY WORKER in October 1924, under the title, "On a Labor Fakery Trail." Farrington's latest exploit in accepting a \$25,000 a year salary from the Peabody Coal company, while still president of the Illinois Miners' Union, makes it impossible for even his closest friends to condone his action. He now stands suspended from office by action of the district executive board.

ARTICLE III.

Farrington's main function in the Miners' Union seemed to be dragging the members into agreements that gave the boss the best side of the bargain. In 1917 when ballots were sent out from the secretary-treasurer's office calling a special convention to consider the Northern Illinois machine agreement, Farrington was very angry. One day he walked into the board room of the district offices in Springfield and inquired if it was true that ballots calling for a special convention were sent out. He was answered in the affirmative. He then made the following remark: "If every God damn son of a b—— in the organization votes for a special convention there is not going to be any called. If these God damn bastards are trying to break up the organization, I'll break it up for them myself."

There were present when this statement was made: John L. Lewis, Springfield; James Pitman, Carrier Mills; James Box, Virden; G. J. Frick, Marion and C. S. Stonberg, Springfield.

When the miners who were tricked into this machine agreement went on strike Farrington again played the role of strikebreaker and brutally informed them that he would resort to any method to force them back into the mines.

In a letter dated Feb. 14, 1917 written to Peter Grubich, secretary of Local Union, 620, LaSalle, Illinois, Farrington threatened to revoke the charters of those locals who were on strike and that in the event of any members of the local dying inside of thirty days after the local charters were restored, their heirs would not be entitled to the \$250 death indemnity provided for in the district constitution.

Uses The Blacklist.

The labor lieutenants of capitalism, always willing to see the boss' side of an argument, when the latter violate wage and working agreements. But with the union members the case is different. Any technical infraction of the rules is severely punished, unless the rules are violated by the henchmen of the labor fakery. The blacklist, which is the most deadly weapon at the disposal of the employing class for use against workers who have spunk and the rebel spirit, was used by Farrington on many occasions to get rid of progressives in the ranks of the union. But never did this arch faker prove himself a greater Judas, than in 1919 during the period of the so-called outlaw strike.

When the late world war broke out in Europe in 1914, the coal industry was at a very low ebb. The war created a market for coal and production went up quickly. In 1916 the miners secured a slight wage increase. Another increase, very small, was granted in 1917. In the meantime the bosses were making millions on war contracts. The cost of everything that the miners had to buy went up. But the only commodity, they had to sell, their labor power, remained practically stationary.

When Woodrow Wilson placed his friend Dr. Henry A. Garfield in charge of the coal industry, this agent of the coal barons tied up the miners in a new contract, which introduced the "penalty clause" providing for the firing of miners who stopped work. The fines to be collected by the coal operators under threat of discipline.

Farrington declared the Mooney fines were penalties for "their defiance to their accredited leaders." He authorized his official henchmen to hire scabs to break the strike.

A miners committee went to Springfield to interview Farrington. The members of the committee were slugged on Farrington's orders by the notorious Jack Brown, a boss in the employ of the Peabody Coal company, aided by Edward (Red) Maher and William Wall, also known as "One-Eared Wall."

After the brutal slugging of the Collinsville delegation the movement for calling a special convention to kill the automatic fine clauses grew rapidly. The state policy committee issued a call for a special district convention to be held in Springfield, Illinois, Tuesday, August 19, 1919.

While the miners throuth the state had many grievances, they wanted redressed, the action of Farrington's slugs fired their anger.

Deputy sheriffs were appointed from the ranks of the miners who remained loyal to Farrington. Gunmen and criminals of all descriptions were organized to terrorize the strikers, charters were revoked and the coal operators on Farrington's suggestion issued orders to the strikers that unless they returned to work their jobs would be forfeited. Here were the bosses and the government working hand in hand with strikebreaker Farrington.

(To Be Continued.)

The agreement stipulated that if any miner entered suit against any operator in a civil court for the recovery of any fine collected by the operator the miners' union shall be obliged to reimburse the operator for the expenses of the litigation.

The operators were protected in every way from the coal diggers. The January, 1918, convention of the United Mine Workers meeting in Indianapolis, accepted the Washington agreement. Dr. Garfield in the meantime secured an advance of 45 cents per ton in the price of coal.

The living costs of the year 1917 increase and the living costs were made the basis for the 1918 wage mounted rapidly no further increases were made until 1920.

The miners were told that it was unpatriotic to ask for higher wages while soldiers were killing Germans at the rate of thirty dollars a month. Many capitalists were working in Washington for one dollar a year! It was afterwards shown that they were really "working Washington." Charley Schwab, the millionaire steel manufacturer who worked for one dollar a year, was spending \$250,000 a month. The fat war contracts paid well.

The year 1919 witnessed a slump in the coal industry. The war was over. The coal barons had made their millions and were out for a good time. The coal diggers were left sucking their thumbs. The labor leaders looked quite prosperous. Only those who went down in the mines and dug the black diamonds had the dirty end of the deal.

President Farrington, instead of helping the miners to secure better working conditions actually took steps to prevent them drawing bonuses above the stipulated wage scale. Tho the war was ended the coal diggers found themselves tied up in a decision which said that the war in Europe was officially over, as far as the miners were concerned it would not be over until two years after April 1918.

The miners were unable to put up with this state of affairs any longer and the action of the coal operators and the union officials over the Mooney strike brought the rebellion of 1919 to a head.

The Mooney Strike.

The miners who went on strike in an effort to save Mooney from the gallows were fined by the operators and this action was sanctioned by Farrington. When the miners struck against this wrong, Farrington got his thugs busy and miners were slugged, arrested and black-listed for the crime of sticking up for their rights as workers and for a member of their class whose life was threatened by the gallows.

Farrington declared the Mooney fines were penalties for "their defiance to their accredited leaders." He authorized his official henchmen to hire scabs to break the strike.

A miners committee went to Springfield to interview Farrington. The members of the committee were slugged on Farrington's orders by the notorious Jack Brown, a boss in the employ of the Peabody Coal company, aided by Edward (Red) Maher and William Wall, also known as "One-Eared Wall."

After the brutal slugging of the Collinsville delegation the movement for calling a special convention to kill the automatic fine clauses grew rapidly. The state policy committee issued a call for a special district convention to be held in Springfield, Illinois, Tuesday, August 19, 1919.

While the miners throuth the state had many grievances, they wanted redressed, the action of Farrington's slugs fired their anger.

Deputy sheriffs were appointed from the ranks of the miners who remained loyal to Farrington. Gunmen and criminals of all descriptions were organized to terrorize the strikers, charters were revoked and the coal operators on Farrington's suggestion issued orders to the strikers that unless they returned to work their jobs would be forfeited. Here were the bosses and the government working hand in hand with strikebreaker Farrington.

(To Be Continued.)

Week-End Revolt in Spain Exaggerated; Better News Later

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Reports of disorders and political difficulties in Spain would appear to be unfounded.

No Issues on Sunday and Monday.

OWING to the Labor Day holidays, The DAILY WORKER plant will not operate on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 5 and 6. This means that there will be no issues dated Monday and Tuesday. The full report of the Second Conference of the International Labor Defense, meeting in Chicago, Sunday and Monday, will appear in the next issue.

ARBITRATION REJECTED BY THE STRIKERS

Leaders Get Orders in Entering Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 3.—The leaders of the garment strike have entered into conferences and the "independent manufacturers," meeting with Raymond V. Ingersoll, so-called "impartial chairman" of the industry. The outcome is not yet known.

However, strike leaders were entering the conference with the specific instructions of the union, given thru a meeting of the shop chairman a few hours before the conference opened, to oppose arbitration in any form in the present strike. In addition, the strike committee has decided that the crafty trick of Governor Smith to force arbitration upon the union will be answered with a letter flatly rejecting such a proposal.

Henry H. Finner, head of the "Industrial Council" of manufacturers, seeing the little game of sabotaging the directing dealing by conference in the hope of getting the machinery of the state government to force arbitration on the workers disappearing, is issuing wild accusations against the union, alleging its demands are "confiscatory" and again asking for outside arbitration. Direct dealing between employers and the union Finner terms "trial by combat."

MUSICIANS MAY STRIKE CHICAGO MOVIE PALACES

A strike will start in all Chicago motion picture and vaudeville theaters Sunday night after the performance unless a satisfactory wage scale is signed before then. James C. Petrillo, president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, will issue the orders.

Joseph Weber, international president of the union, has already called a nation-wide strike in all theaters of the Orpheum circuit in all cities according to reports from Seattle, Wash. This action was taken in support of a strike in the Orpheum theater in San Francisco.

More Pay, More Rest.

The union demands in Chicago an increase in pay from \$82.50 a week to \$86 for performances, with an increase in rehearsal rates from \$2 to \$4. It demands also a rest period of twenty minutes instead of fifteen, and a change of the Sunday seven-hour day to six hours.

Stage Hands Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Musicians' union officials state that about one thousand men are on strike here, tying up all the theaters in the Bay district.

International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

NEW YORK CITY—Sept. 10 at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Avenue. Speakers: Lovestone, Stachel, B. Gold, Don, Garfield.
SUPERIOR, Wis.—Sept. 6. Speakers: Elsie Beck and A. J. Hayes.
BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 26. Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers: Jacob Sachel, N. Kay and others.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On Sept. 8 at 9 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Sam Darcy, speaker.
Cleveland, O.—I. Y. D. demonstration in Public Square, Saturday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m. Phil. Shatz, H. Schneider, Abe Harfield and I. Amter, speakers.
NEWARK, N. J.—Sunday afternoon, Sept. 5, 2 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 708 E. 14th St., near Springfield Ave. Good speakers and Pioneer program.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Sept. 9 and 4 open air demonstrations on the corner of South Salina and Harrison St. I. Greenberg, S. Hurovitz will be speakers.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Open air demonstrations on corner of Division and Main Sts., Sept. 7 and 8. I. Greenberg and Benjamin speakers.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—I. Y. D. data has been changed to Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m., at Workers' Home, 308 Elm St.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sunday, Sept. 12, at 436 Rice St. The district organizers of the party and Y. W. L. and M. Parmew will be speakers.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sept. 11, 8 p. m. Speakers: Lovestone and Darcy.

Large Delegation Coming From Ohio and Detroit, Mich.

(Continued from page 1)
delegate to the conference. Toledo, one of the most active sections of I. L. D., is sending a representative. Two delegates will appear from Canton, another activity center of labor defense.

Youngstown, scene of labor struggles and home of steel mills, will have a delegate. Cincinnati will be represented by two delegates. Cleveland will have two delegates, one of whom is Carl Hacker, local secretary of I. L. D. The Ohio delegation is completed, according to credentials, making thirteen delegates from the state of Ohio.

Another delegate was added to the growing list today with the receipt of a credential from Denver, Colorado, for James Ayres who will represent this western section of International Labor Defense.

Pittsburgh I. L. D. will have Caroline Soblen, its secretary, as delegate to the conference.

Dunne to Speak at Detroit on Sept. 7

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—There will be a huge mass meeting at the G. A. R. Hall, corner Grand River and Cass avenues, Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 8 p. m. Wm. F. Dunne will be the principal speaker of the evening. Additional meetings are arranged for Tuesday, Sept. 21; Thursday, Oct. 5, and Tuesday, Oct. 26. Meeting halls for these will be announced later.

Stage Hands Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Musicians' union officials state that about one thousand men are on strike here, tying up all the theaters in the Bay district.

17 MINERS KILLED IN PEABODY COAL CO. MINE IN OKLAHOMA

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—Seventeen miners were killed in an explosion at mine number 29 of the Peabody Coal company at Pahoma, Okla., according to word received at the U. S. bureau of mines here this afternoon.

Pahoma is just across the state line from Ft. Smith, Ark., the bureau of mines was advised.

Several miners trapped by the explosion made their way safely from the mine, altho they suffered from the effects of after-damp, reports received here stated.

In The New (September) Issue of



THE LABOR DEFENDER

A Warning to Our Friends
For Amnesty in Poland B. K. Gebert
Framing Up On Passaic Michael
Save Rakosi and His Comrades!
The Cause That Passes Thru a Zetkin
Some Day a Silent Guard Jax. P. Cannon
George Papoun Is Convicted Ralph Chaplin
The Word and the Deed—A Year's Work of I. L. D. Max Shachtman
Voices From Prison Letters from Edgar Combs, J. Gonzalez, A. Cienfuegos, Tom Nash and Matt Schmidt.

Regular Contributors:

EUGENE V. DEBS
ROBERT W. DUNN
RALPH CHAPLIN
CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY
ROBERT WHITTAKER
and all the most prominent figures in the American labor movement.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE LABOR DEFENDER,
23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.
Send One Dollar to get a subscription. For the enclosed please send the LABOR DEFENDER to:
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

WHAT AND HOW TO READ

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

Now we come to a book that some of the comrades have stigmatized as the gospel of class collaboration. You will know what to say about that till you have read the book, but suppose that as you go you keep in mind three questions: (1) Did the authors intend class collaboration? (2) Would the book tend toward class collaboration? If its teachings were generally accepted? (3) Can we make any sound use of the material in it? It may sometimes happen that the same book can be used as a text-book in class collaboration or as a text-book in class struggle, according to the disposition of the students and teachers.

The book in question is Hamilton & May's "Control of Wages," one of the numbers on the "Workers' Bookshelf" of the Workers' Education Bureau. As you read the first two or three chapters see whether you can find anything to explain the new interest in economics, both on the part of business interests and on the part of labor. How much hinges on the question whether labor is a commodity or not? How does the traditional business view about wages differ from the labor and "social" views? What explanations of why wages are what they are? What difference does it make whether there are any natural laws determining wage levels? In so far as there are such laws, where do we look for them? Perhaps it will appear as a result of this study that labor's choice is between trying to make itself a more valuable commodity and trying to get rid of the wage system.

As you proceed with chapters IV and V, try to get a clear picture of the possible sources from which the workers might possibly gain wage increments. Supposing it were possible to persuade unnecessary income of property and privilege to the limit, how nearly would the needs of labor be met? You may not like the author's emphasis on the smallness of the total amount available for annexation, but remember what we said in an earlier number: that even in the United States, the richest country in the world, the total annual product is at best barely sufficient to give the whole population a decent living even if all injustice in apportionment were done away with.

Now why has labor been more interested in attempts to change the distribution of wealth than in efforts to increase production? Under what conditions might labor face the problems of efficiency of production? To what extent have labor and the technicians common interests as against management and the property holders? Assuming that labor could in various ways promote increases in industrial efficiency, do you find in that fact any guarantee that the benefits will accrue to labor? These questions are of practical significance. A year ago the B. & O. plan was a flowery gospel. Today it is beginning to sound like a battleground. It may turn out that experiments with union-management co-operation will put a new edge on the class struggle in the form of a battle over the fruits.

When you come to chapters VI and VII of Hamilton and May you face the problem of a general strategy for labor to have a general economic philosophy? How would you characterize the reorganization contemplated by the authors? Is it reasonable to expect a rational, orderly solution along logical lines? Would labor domination mean an automatic end of economic injustice?

In chapters VIII, IX and X we arrive at a theory of wages. We see that it is necessary to figure in not merely the amount of money in the pay envelope, but also what the money will buy, and besides this we need to count the things the worker gets without paying the bill out of his own pocket. Are free schools, libraries, etc., under capitalism a benefit to the worker? How much would a Communist society increase the number of services furnished free to the com-

munity? How would it change their nature? After you have taken everything about the workers' income into account, sum up in one sentence the wage theory that emerges. What use do you make of such a theory by way of propaganda? Could you apply it effectively to the workers' struggle in a particular industry? Which come chapters XI and XII, which offer an approach to a policy for labor. What sort of internal and external adjustments would organized labor have to undertake in order to get itself into a position to act advantageously on the analysis provided in this book? How far can inventive and constructive functions be performed by a militant labor organization? How would you decide in a given case how much emphasis to put on getting something away from the employer as compared with promoting an increase of efficiency? How much weight would you give to arguments about "fairness," "right," "justice," "what would you say to the authors' argument for reform in contrast with revolution? Is their viewpoint a labor viewpoint?

On the home stretch, through chapters XIII and XIV, you will find a program for one week are listed.

WEEKLY PICTURE SUMMARY

"MOANAY"—See II.
 "VARIETY"—"Smazoo" says "Too—By all means!"
 "THE SON OF THE SHIEK"—Rudolph Valentino's last picture. If you have never seen him—go. (At the TIVOLI THEATRE).
 "LA BOHEME"—A. S. praises it highly. (At the CAPITOL).
 "PADLOCKED"—G. W. says "too much morbid."
 "THE BAY"—Spooks — detectives — crooks — bloods, bloods.
 "MANTRAP"—G. W. gives it some good points . . . Ernest Torrence among them.
 "THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"—No!
 "BATTILING BUTLER"—Just so-so, according to G. W.
 "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"—Men will like it.
 "SENIOR DAREDEVIL"—Save your money.

NOTE: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1926.

The Real Labor Day



By K. A. Szwedko

THE march of progress in the American trade unions cannot be stopped. This is clearly evidenced by the newer and fresher winds that are beginning to blow in the movement. The reappearance of a powerful progressive opposition to the Lewis machine in the miners' union; the Passaic strike with its reverberations thru the textile mills and other industries in the

east; the great struggle and growth of the left wing in the garment trades. And the general spirit of vigor and militancy that is beginning to make its way in various sections of the labor movement—all this points to the fact that despite all obstruction by the reactionaries the American trade unions are making progress. In celebrating Labor Day this year we should be taken of the fact that the slogans and policies of the left wing are gaining a foothold among ever larger sections of American labor. Our trade unions are making progress despite Green, Lewis and Farringham. What is needed is more class consciousness, more militancy, and more action by the left and progressive elements.

What's Become of the Slush Fund Investigation

THE sensational rocket of senatorial slush fund fared up for a minute on the columns of the capitalist press and died away. Why is that?

It is still new, altho not new in the practices of capitalist politics. But the capitalist press does not enjoy the idea of dwelling upon this unsavory subject too long. The labor press, however, cannot afford the luxury of forgetting about it. The fact that our legislators and executives are being bought and paid for by the rich and wealthy; the fact that reactionary labor officials are participating in this game and are committing the labor movement to the support of paid agents of capitalist corporations must not only be brought to the attention of the workers again and again, but a determined effort must be made to

break once and for all the alliance between labor officials and capitalist politics.
 Alex Bittelmann.

In the Next Issue

"The Messias and Othe Fakirs," by W. Pickens. A humorous little item on the mission of Jiddu Krishnamurti.
 "The British Coal Diggers." A letter from a British coal miner on how the great struggle is going on.
 "Religion in Literature," the third article of V. F. Calverton's series on Labor and Literature.
 "Ethyl is Back," by N. Sparks. A splendid article of a popular scientific nature dealing with the evil effects of the popular gas "ethyl" upon the workers employed in its production.
 Barbusse's first article on the White Terror in the Balkan states.
 And many other features.



By Robert Minor

The Story of Labor Day

Decorated by OZMA



Illustration by OZMA

There is more than one way in which the capitalists have time and again attempted to thwart the ambitions of labor. Whenever it seemed impossible or undesirable to attack labor headlong and directly, the master class would proceed in a roundabout way, but always pursuing the same objective, which is to prevent the crystallization of class consciousness and class organization among the workers.

Labor Day was conceived as labor's day. It promised to become, like May Day, a symbol of working class solidarity against the capitalist class. But it didn't. The capitalists together with their henchmen in the labor movement have accepted Labor Day as their own day, and in doing so have killed the soul of what should have become a day of real working class struggle.

Labor Day was made into a perfunctory, official holiday. It has become a legal holiday by act of congress and the legislatures of thirty-two states. The banks observe it. Everything is closed down. Factories stop. The mills are shut. None but the wheels of necessary transportation move.

But not because the workers will it. Not because of a show of main strength by the toilers in whose name this hollow tribute is observed. No! The factories close, the working class rests on that day because the masters themselves recognize the day and rest also. However, as the American labor movement becomes more militant and conscious Labor Day also will become transformed into a day of struggle against capitalism.

How did Labor Day come about? It was first suggested in the New York Central Labor Union in May, 1882. On the first Monday of the following September, a parade which speeches were made by labor orators. Two years later, in 1884, the American Federation of Labor, sitting in convention declared the first Monday of every September, Labor Day. In the resolution all wage earners, regardless of sex, race or nationality, were urged to observe the day until it should become as

common as July 4th. Various states were persuaded to make the day a legal holiday.

So far so good. Labor Day celebrations were held in all the large cities. Some of them were impressive. The movement was young and vital. In the early eighties it was picking up steam for the battles to be fought at the end of that decade. In 1886, a huge parade was held on Labor Day in New York, which was made part of the campaign to elect Henry George mayor of New York City. Sam Gompers was there and aided in the campaign. Injunctions were being used on a wide scale and with impunity in a number of strikes that year in New York. "Down with Injunctions" was one of the slogans of the day. Gompers spoke from the same platform with Henry George and told the workers to violate the injunctions.

Then came the eight-hour movement. The American Federation of Labor was the initiator and the moving spirit of this memorable campaign. The Knights of Labor, grown to great power by this time, made a fatal error in refusing to participate officially in the movement for the eight-hour day. But the A. F. of L. went forward with the preparations for the calling of a nation-wide eight-hour strike on May 1, 1886. May 1 was the logical time, with summer in the offing to fight the battle rather than Labor Day with winter around the corner. That is how May Day came to be. And that is how May Day superseded Labor Day—why May Day is part of the flesh and blood of the movement. But Labor Day was continued. Yes, but that is another story.

The strike was called. The response was enthusiastic. Great gains were won for the workers. But on the 3rd of May came the Haymarket—the bloody conspiracy against again a handful of virtuous, revolutionary leaders of the workers that was in fact aimed at the growing militancy of the workers' movement in general and the eight-hour campaign in particular. The reaction to this violent reprisal was terrific, and there followed several years of inaction.

Nevertheless, at the convention of the A. F. of L. in 1889, the full war broken and it was decided to proceed with the eight-hour campaign. One union at a time was to make the attempt until eight hours had become the universal work day. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was chosen to call an eight-hour strike on May 1, 1890. Samuel Gompers addressed a request to the International Labor Congress meeting in Paris, to aid the movement by calling mass meetings and demonstrations throughout Europe. The congress granted the request. The eight-hour strike was declared. More gains were made for eight hours in the building trades and great demonstrations of solidarity and support were staged throughout Europe. From then on May Day has been kept sacred by the militant European workers.

But what happened in the United States? After one more unsuccessful attempt, with the miners in the leading role in 1891, the eight-hour movement was abandoned. The militancy of the American Federation of Labor was dead. May Day was forgotten. In 1894, the United States congress enacted a law declaring Labor Day a holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories. Perhaps the memory of May Day, 1888 and the fear that that day would come to be a tradition in this country as it had already become in Europe had something to do with this decision. The A. F. of L. was satisfied. This gift of the boss as a fair day's pay. "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay." The perfunctory annual observation of an official holiday began and May Day was left to the revolutionary section of the American labor movement to keep alive.

From time to time, in various localities, Labor Day parades and celebrations have taken on a militant hue. They have occasionally been genuine workers' demonstrations, occurring in the midst of struggle, and serving as a means to unite masses of workers for a single purpose. But these occasions have been rare. For the most part, Labor Day parades are routine affairs conducted in each city by the central labor body which appoints a committee to arrange a parade and usually a picnic for

it to wind up in. The speeches are the flat, colorless and highly eulogistic type of oratory that slightly altered and spoken by different (but not always) persons, are heard on the fourth of July or Decoration Day.

During the war, notably in the year 1918, Labor Day was used by officials of the American Federation of Labor as an occasion to rally the workers to "help win the war." The day was made over into a militaristic demonstration on behalf of the "War for Democracy." The American Federation of Labor officialdom and all the little petty officials were handed in glove with J. P. Morgan trying to win an imperialist war. Since that time, Labor Days have been hardly less servile in spirit, altho they of course lack the blood and thunder of that disgraceful spectacle.

In recent years many local labor bodies have lost even the incentive to arrange parades on the day. In Chicago, for example, the question of a parade has been a disputed question. There has been no parade for five years. In several more years Labor Day promises to be nothing more than a mere bank holiday.

Such, in brief, is the record of Labor Day. Indeed, Labor Day has traced from year to year, a veritable picture of the A. F. of L. Today the entire Labor Day of 1926 epitomizes the entire A. F. of L. of 1926. It is not our present job to go into the why of it. It is enough to say that the end of the militancy of the official labor movement approximates the beginning of the United States on its career as an imperialist capitalist power.

New blood is needed. The present officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is a dead and bloodless hand guiding a movement that should slough thru too much patronage from the master class.

And that new blood, when it cuts off the dead hand and revitalizes the American Federation of Labor with the fighting traditions of its youth and the fire of struggle, will transform even Labor Day into a day of demonstration against capitalism, and will also observe in a real militant way the day of international working class solidarity—May Day.

Art and Labor

EVER since people have been people, how many have realized that that which is most beautiful in the world is labor? Throughout the centuries, art has knelt before the woman laborer, the star. Has it knelt before the sight than the military encounter? From the face of the kneeling donors, one can tell what faith was. But what picture has been left to show the person who loved his occupation, the transfixed being enraptured by his beautiful work?

Each day, the worker consummated with his hands the welfare of the world. And it is to him that art will owe its new life. The spectacles of love, of prayer are exhausted for the artist. Who has worshipped the dolorous beauty of the trades? After so many out-worn images, here is the renaissance. The blast furnace opens its mouth from which a tongue of flame leaps out at the fearless men. The smoke stack blows towards the sky its great laugh of spurs which the birds overlap. In the midst of the white steam, the linen weaver appears. Half-dressed, in the moist incubus of her misty loom, the moving solutions illumine her livid countenance.

Those who do not wish to find in Socialism the loftiest mysticism, the mysticism of the idea of justice, and those who oppose to it the respect for income, hold themselves triumphant in this affirmation:

It leads the world to ugliness. Through it art would perish.

We must beseech them not to cling so much without clearly ascertaining to what. What is their art? The novels where three hundred pages are necessary to learn whether the viccountess dines with the baron or with the married woman discoverers, during four acts, reasons to her liking for sleeping out.

This world is no longer capable of invention. Is it necessary to meditate so long before contemporary art to see that for it also the revolution will be salutious. Its spent soul searches impudently after pornographic diversions. Let us delight in the healthy destroyer who will achieve its destruction. That which deserves to die ought to die. The world must be born anew.

The poets of the agricultural races have kissed the earth; and those of warlike peoples, emboldened murder. The writers of our indus-

trial race confine themselves to erotic amusements.

The condition of labor produces the permanent struggle between work and leisure. How many people will be allowed meditation by the shortest working day? And what art will come from this meditation of the people? The crowd which deals with reality supports the immature artist, ink-splashed, who spend their lives passing from a study filled with books to a salon filled with women. The dead mason, in erecting the story where they now write, has completed a drama as they will never write it.

What grandeur there is in the consciousness of the craft? No one yet has caused this beauty to dominate us. For, those who accomplish it are vowed to silence.

Ceasing to reproduce the gesticulations of leaders and to invent the psychology of stockholders, art is going to rediscover the times in which it was the sublimation of labor, labor of the soil, labor of war. The drama of the workshop is on the same plane as the Iliad.

The people who today hold reality in their hands, who endure the shock of the stone that falls and the engine that bursts, are the poets

Passaic Strikers' Reply to Mill Bosses

By MARY HEATON VORSE

LAST week the mill-owners of Passaic defied public opinion thruout the country by refusing to deal with either the Lauck committee or the American Federation of Labor. They threw a challenge to the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic and to every conscious working man and woman of this country. To the letter sent by the plenary committee proposing negotiations toward a strike settlement, Charles F. Johnson, vice-president of Botany Mills, stated arrogantly, "as far as we are concerned the strike is over."

Early in the evening the streets near the mills were full of people going in one direction. These were the striking textile workers going to Belmont Park to give their answer to Johnson of the Botany Mills as to whether or not the strike is over. The streets are full of people. Women walking in couples, heads up, stepping out in wide springy footsteps. Streets full of people walking with purpose. They are gay and they laugh. These are happy people walking toward Belmont Park. It gets to be a procession. Thousands on thousands of people are coming together to tell the mill owners that they think of this new carefully planned offensive. It was of a move calculated to break the strike morale. Let the workers believe that there will be a settlement, indicate that if their leaders will step aside that the mill owners will deal with the American Federation of Labor. Bring the striking textile workers to a high pitch of hope and enthusiasm, then as victory approaches snatch it away. Snatch it away just as they are about to change leadership. Separate them from the leaders they love and trust on the pretext of settlement and don't give them a settlement. That ought to break the workers' spirit, especially workers who have been on strike seven months.

So the bosses thought.

The crowd going toward Belmont Park does not look as if it's morale had been shaken. Thousands on thousands of people are there and more are coming. They stand quiet behind the high palms that shut the Park from the street. The tall trees spruce above them. Dark trees form a background for the thousands of strikers' families gathered there.

A car drives up, the speakers are getting out. A murmur runs through the children, "Elizabeth Gurley Flynn." When the children here have grand children her name will still be a beloved name among the textile workers of New Jersey. The children who meet here every night to cheer the speakers, and especially to wait for Albert Weisbord set up a shout. The crowd opens to let the speakers through. Women put beautiful bouquets of flowers, zennas and dahlias, into their hands. On the platform are the leaders the waiting people know and trust. They have been with them all the long months of the strike. Alfred Wagenknecht, relief director; Robert Dunn of the Civil Liberties; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Rank and file leaders from the Botany Mills, from the Fortmann & Hartmann Mills, are talking to the crowd. They catch the mood of the calm, assured thousands, the

they fall, it is without knowing that their fall pours forth into space a silent song great as the songs of Homer.

In the resistance of giddiness, before the enchantments of the fire, where swam the faces of hard toilers, and whose active flame cast reflections on the hidden bodies, all these are the men who bear the grief of the world. In their spirit lives the millenary religion whose Messiah has not yet come; justice. Their dream is to hope for it, their passion to establish it. They are capable of dying gladly for art. What more powerful spirit can give to art its inspiration?

Young local speakers laugh at the Botany offensive.

The hissing crowd stands there, easy as on top of the world. Their laughing calm is more formidable than the grey powerful picket lines. They have victory in their eyes; they have victory in their step. They laugh. Their faces have lost the anxious look.

There has never been a strike like this. Never in the history of this country or any other, can you find a strike where the workers would stand secure and laughing in face of an offensive like today's, made after seven months. They have the serenity of the invincible.

What a sight to look down on! Literally a sea of faces. Every one is here; not part of the people, but everybody, mothers, fathers, children carrying on the strike together. Not just the men, with the women sitting at home scabbing in their hearts, strikebreaking in their hearts. The women in this fight have matched the men. They stand here quiet, clear-eyed. They have lost the mill pallor; they are people of defiance, they have the security that comes from strength.

The sky grows darker, the electric lights are lit. A short echoes through the town. It rises and swells. The young leader is being carried to the platform by his fellow workers. Elizabeth Flynn has just finished speaking. She has brought word that Miss Wilkinson, representing the striking miners of England, will bring their greetings to their striking brothers and sisters in Passaic.



She finishes and her place is taken by Weisbord.

What a jolly crowd, they take active part in the meeting, shouting out full-throated answers to the speakers' questions. There is a constant response, a give and take between the speaker and listeners that is unlike the usual stolid passivity of the average audiences. These thousands of people standing here so quiet and assured, so alive, send up a stream of affection and trust toward their leaders.

Weisbord is explaining that tomorrow the registration for the United Textile Workers will begin. Another shout goes up. "The workers of Passaic are not alone in their fight against Mr. Johnson's 'new policy.'" It is as though side by side with this great crowd stood invincible the other workers who made this sight possible.

Who said you can't buy health? Who said happiness couldn't be bought? No, maybe you can't buy it, but you can give it. Did you give up something you needed for Passaic? Did you give up something you needed for Passaic? Look at the Passaic workers, then you will see that the strike money can buy health and high courage to laugh at this last and most vicious attack of the bosses. The strikers answer to them is a shout from the thousands of throats of "Union! Union! Union!"

What a jolly crowd, they take active part in the meeting, shouting out full-throated answers to the speakers' questions. There is a constant response, a give and take between the speaker and listeners that is unlike the usual stolid passivity of the average audiences. These thousands of people standing here so quiet and assured, so alive, send up a stream of affection and trust toward their leaders.

Weisbord is explaining that tomorrow the registration for the United Textile Workers will begin. Another shout goes up. "The workers of Passaic are not alone in their fight against Mr. Johnson's 'new policy.'" It is as though side by side with this great crowd stood invincible the other workers who made this sight possible.

Who said you can't buy health? Who said happiness couldn't be bought? No, maybe you can't buy it, but you can give it. Did you give up something you needed for Passaic? Did you give up something you needed for Passaic? Look at the Passaic workers, then you will see that the strike money can buy health and high courage to laugh at this last and most vicious attack of the bosses. The strikers answer to them is a shout from the thousands of throats of "Union! Union! Union!"

