

See 115

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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SOLDIERS PATROL RHODE ISLAND MILL TOWN

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

NOW that Mussolini has abolished elections, our bourgeois admirers of the great man may alter their hitherto exalted opinion of him. Excepting old Art Brisbane who would excuse Benito for any act of violence except suicide. The American capitalists can get along very nicely without a dictatorship yet. And even those that would like it now, find too many obstacles in the way. As long as Mussolini confined himself to crucifying the working class he was a brilliant statesman. But the goddess of capital democracy must not be defiled the willing to be teased.

THE story of Mussolini's latest daily edict came on the heels of a story of a workman who was given ten months in prison for participating in a strike. Being used to work on the outside the fascist judges gave him hard labor on the inside. We observe right here that William Green, president of the A. F. of L. has not urged the Coolidge administration to withdraw recognition from the Mussolini government on the ground that it is a dictatorship. Oh no! Wall Street is getting along very nicely with Mussolini. And William Green is getting along very nicely with Wall Street.

WHILE on this subject it may be in order to call attention to the growing coolness of the A. F. of L. chiefs towards Mexico. This changed attitude must not be entirely attributed to the influence of the catholic church in A. F. of L. councils. Rather should we look for an explanation to the disappointment of Wall Street with the Calles administration. The high hopes once entertained of Calles by the House of Morgan have been badly bent, and William Green follows the general orientation of the House of Morgan as a tail follows his dog.

NO doubt Wall Street expected the Pan-American Federation to be very useful in its plan to subjugate the South American working class and successfully inoculate them with the virus of class-collaboration, which in simpler and more effective language is the theory that the best interests of the workers can be served by a policy of helping the boss extract the maximum profit out of his business, so that he can afford to give the worker higher wages. That might work out alright in some future era when tigers shed their stripes and their claws and pole-cats exude eau de cologne instead of something else.

THOSE things have not come to pass. The Calles administration is fighting on two fronts, against the catholic church in Mexico and against American imperialism. It is a powerful combination. The A. F. of L. bureaucrats being committed to the policy of helping the boss become richer at the expense of the toilers does not like this situation in Mexico and fears that its influence over the workers south of the Rio Grande is almost nil. The Mexican workers are socially inclined and crawl.

(Continued on page 3)

BUNUAN DENIES FILIPINOS PAY FOR MORO HELP

All Islanders Anxious to Win Freedom

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A statement by V. G. Bunuan, head of the Washington office, Philippine commission of independence, is as follows: "The report appearing in the press that Senate President Quezon is employing money to win over the Moros is a part of the entire scheme of the enemies of Philippine independence to befog the issue of independence and to defeat the Filipino cause.

"The charge is as untrue as it is illegal because the Moros, themselves, the majority of them, of their own volition, are with the Filipinos in the demand for independence. They, as well as their christian brethren of the North, realize that the two, together, form one racial, ethnic and geographic group, and they prefer thus to join hands rather than to being cut one from the other and ruled permanently by another people of different race, customs and tradition, 10,000 miles away—with the smell of rubber always putrifying the atmosphere of relationship.

"Senate President Quezon yesterday on the floor of the Philippine senate strenuously denied the charge and the Philippine legislature has adopted a resolution demanding an investigation of the whole affair."

WEISBORD TO SPEAK AT I. L. D. RALLY

HYMAN SPEAKS OUT AGAINST ARBITRATION

Warns Bosses, Direct Dealing or Nothing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 2.—A bitter reply was made last night by Louis Hyman, chairman of the general committee of 40,000 striking cloak-makers, to attacks by Henry Finder, chairman of the Manufacturers' Industrial Council, on the eve of a series of conferences called by Governor Smith to end the two months' tie-up of the garment industry.

Hyman charged Finder, in statements yesterday in the press, with interpreting Smith's calling of these conferences as a foredoomed failure, which would be welcome to the Industrial Council as paving the way to enforced arbitration. Hyman again reiterated the union's position that it will not refer its demands to the present controversy to arbitration.

His statement follows: "Finder's attacks which he makes against the union just prior to going into conference called by Raymond V. Ingersoll at the request of Governor Smith, serves to indicate that Industrial Council leaders will participate without the object of reaching an understanding with the union, stubbornly insisting upon accepting not one of the union's demands.

"These manufacturers take this position because they infer from Governor Smith's letter that, when they disagree with us on every point and the conferences break up, the governor will compel us to refer the entire dispute to arbitration.

"From this viewpoint, the governor's letter is a hindrance instead of a help in reaching some sort of an understanding. The union will not refer our demands to arbitration.

"We would like the leaders of the Industrial Council to know this before the conference begin."

Finder Lies.

"Finder's accusation that the union has, in six strikes, worked hand in hand with jobbers against inside manufacturers, is absolutely false and without foundation. We have, on several occasions, and we want to repeat this here, stated that the majority of the present jobbers were manufacturers, many of them were members of the Protective Association which, since reorganized, is now the Industrial Council. It was then that the Protective Association, as now the Industrial Council, which fought against the union and attempted thru every means to lower workers' standards. Because thru the system of jobbing and sub-contracting, they are able to bring these evil conditions about, the system was developed.

"The same procedure is still employed. We see no difference between the jobbers and the Industrial Council when the union demands that jobbers be responsible for the conditions of the workers. They work hand in hand and are fighting to defeat the union and thereby render the workers de-

(Continued on page 3)

ROUMANIA BEGS ITALY TO RATIFY PACT THAT CEDED HER BESSARABIA



Bessarabia, originally Russian property, was ceded to Rumania by a treaty signed by allied powers. Only Britain and France have ratified the treaty and it is necessary for another large power to do so. Premier Averescu, above, is now in Rome dicker-

ing for Mussolini's favor. Map shows Bessarabia.

LABOR UNION OF VENEZUELA CABLES CALLES

Supports Mexico in Fight With Church

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Venezuelan Labor Union, which has its headquarters in Brooklyn at 4 Willow street, owing to the white terror of the present government of Venezuela, which is united to the catholic church, and crushes the labor unions with prison and death, has published in its organ, *Obrero Libre* (Free Labor), the following announcement concerning its stand in support of the Mexican government:

"Concerning the patriotic and sensible attitude observed by General Plutarco Elias Calles, president of Mexico, in enforcing in an admirable manner the respect due to the fundamental laws of the nation, the executive committee of the Venezuelan Labor Union, in its regular assembly voted unanimously to send to the head of the Mexican government the following cablegram:

"President Plutarco Elias Calles, Mexico, D. F.—The Venezuelan Labor Union applauds your energetic attitude in defense of the laws of the nation.—Signed, M. Flores Cabrera, President."

STRIKE LEADER WILL SPEAK AT I. L. D. MEETING

Annual Conference to Open Sunday Morning

Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike, will attend the second annual conference of International Labor Defense and speak at the mass meeting in Ashland Auditorium on Monday, September 6. A telegram to this effect was received from Weisbord by the national office of I. L. D. today.

Indicted Several Times. For over seven months, Albert Weisbord served the Passaic textile workers as their leader and organizer, imparting to them his enthusiasm and fortitude in the face of brutal persecution by the police and the bosses' judiciary.

Because of his unflinching determination to lead the textile workers to victory, Weisbord was singled out for more arrests and indictments on fake charges than any of the other strike organizers. He is even now at liberty only on bail running into tens of thousands of dollars and has a number of indictments hanging over his head.

The name of Weisbord is now well known thruout the entire land and his presence at the conference and the mass meeting which follows it on the evening of September 6, at the Ashland Auditorium, will be an event of great interest.

Cline to Speak. The mass meeting on September 6 will also be addressed by other well-known figures in the labor movement. Charles Cline, for whose freedom from a Texas prison hundreds of American labor organizations have taken a favorable stand, is coming from the South whence he was just released after serving a thirteen-year term with the other Texas martyrs, to speak at the conference and the mass meeting.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who has fought in the front ranks of the labor movement for years, and who took a leading part in organizing the Passaic textile strike, will also speak at the conference and mass meeting. James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, himself awaiting a supreme court decision on his case, and Dr. J. J. Peters, third assistant president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, complete the list of speakers.

The conference is to open promptly at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Sept. 5 and there is already every indication that it will be a successful one, and certain to stimulate the work of united labor defense in the coming year. The national office of International Labor Defense expects an attendance of between two and three hundred delegates at the conference.

Cannon to Report. The first day's session will be taken up with a thorough and detailed report on the past work and future tasks of I. L. D. by its secretary, James P. Cannon. Weisbord, Cline, Flynn, Ruthenberg, Peters and others will address the conference on that day.

The second day of the conference will be occupied with detailed discussion of the experiences of the past year and the drafting of plans for future organizational work. Local secretaries from all parts of the country will occupy the floor at the second day's session with discussion of experiences and plans for the practical work of the next year.

The mass meeting for Weisbord, Flynn, Cline, Ruthenberg, Cannon and Peters takes place in the same building, the Ashland Auditorium, at eight in the evening of Sept. 6.

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

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS AND MARINE TRANSPORT UNIONS OF U. S. TO AID BRITISH MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Bearing the written pledge of support of the 21 standard American railroad and marine transportation unions, Ben Tillet, British transport leader and member of parliament, sailed for home on the Berengaria after a month's tour of American labor centers as chairman of the visiting British Miners' Relief Committee. The text of the resolution of support and the appeal for funds that the American railroad unions signed together was made public by Tillet. It reads as follows:

TO THE RAILROAD WORKERS OF AMERICA:

A million British coal miners, with their backs to the wall, are heroically fighting for a living wage and decent working conditions.

They have been locked out for 16 weeks. During all that time they have withstood the assaults of the mine owners backed by a reactionary government which seems determined to scrap many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by Englishmen since Magna Charta.

A finer exhibition of pluck and bulldog determination to resist injustice is not recorded in the history of the labor movement. The union's treasury is empty; the miners' savings wiped out; their credit exhausted. They and their wives and little ones are facing starvation, but they refuse to quit. These marvelous coal diggers know how to die but they do not know how to surrender.

Their fellow workers in Britain have given to the limit of their resources, but as a result of the recent general strike, their financial condition is precarious. The trades-unionists of Continental Europe have contributed generously of their meager earnings, every penny representing genuine sacrifice.

It is clear, however, that if the miners are to win, America must come forward with substantial sums. Therefore, as executives of Associated Railroad Labor Organizations, we are issuing this appeal to our members in the United States and Canada.

We hope you will give as generously as your circumstances will permit.

- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
- Order of Railway Conductors.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
- International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America.
- International Association of Machinists.
- International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.
- Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.
- Switchmen's Union of North America.
- Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.
- Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
- United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.
- Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers.
- Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.
- Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.
- American Train Dispatchers' Association.
- National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.
- International Longshoremen's Association.

Passaic Union to Get 8,000 Under Charter; Withdraw Mill Police

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Charter for Local 1603, United Textile Workers of America, has been turned over by the union to the Passaic local formed by striking wool textile workers. Already 3,400 signed applications from strikers have been accepted by the U. T. W. and 4,000 more are being certified as signed.

Thomas F. McMahon, U. T. W. president, has agreed to preside at the demonstration in Passaic over the admission of the strikers to the American Federation of Labor union. Special police guarding Garfield mills are to be removed by the city council. The council informed the mill owners that the cost of the service to them was \$700 a week.

LENROOT THINKS REED'S PROBE SHOULD BE TWO WAY PROPOSITION; SUSPECTS SLUSH IN WISCONSIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 2.—Characterizing "foolishly false" Senator Lenroot's statement that the recent edition of Labor circulated in Wisconsin asking for his defeat, had cost \$30,000, Edward Keating, manager of the publication, today wired Senator Reed of Missouri, to immediately convene the senatorial investigating committee "to refute the canard."

"He said the edition had cost less than \$5,000 and that the entire expense had been contributed by the 'organized railway workers'."

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

AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM WOULD GRANT ANTI-LABOR GOVERNMENT CHANCE TO RUN UNION OFFICES

By W. FRANCIS AHERN, Federated Press Staff Correspondent. SYDNEY, Australia.—The Australian labor party and the organized industrial workers in Australia are engaged in a hot campaign against the referendum proposals put forward by the federal anti-labor government to secure a closer control over the unions.

The first of the two proposals is that the government should have, among other things, power to create, regulate, control and dissolve corporations. (Continued on page 3)

SHOT WITHOUT WARNING UPON MIXED CROWDS

R. I. Federation Backs Manville Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 2.—Little signs of peace in the textile strike in this district were visible today while 100 national guardsmen continued to guard the bridge on the public highway near the Manville-Jenckes mill, scene of the murderous attacks by state troopers and deputy sheriffs upon strikers, sympathizers and bystanders.

Barbed wire entanglements and machine guns commanded the approaches to the thoroughfare and sentries were posted beneath the bridge as fraudulent reports were spread that an attempt was to be made to dynamite the structure.

War Moves Against Labor.

Guardsmen with steel helmets, rifles and ammunition patrol the town and rolling kitchens have been brought up to cook food for the troops. In addition to the entanglements at the bridge approaches, four parapets have been erected out of cotton bales and machine guns have been mounted on each, two at either end of the bridge and two in the center. Soldiers are constantly on duty at each parapet.

MANVILLE, R. I., Sept. 2.—With national guardsmen of the 103rd field artillery throwing up barbed wire entanglements and barricades on the public highway over the Blackstone river bridge near the Manville-Jenckes cotton mill, the resentment of the population, not to speak of the mill strikers, is open and frank at the wanton shooting of state troopers and de-

(Continued on page 4)

TURN TO PAGE FIVE.

The second installment of Frank Farrington's record in the labor movement appears today on page five in our "Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities" section. Today's installment tells the story of Farrington's relations with Col. Frank L. Smith, hero of the slush fund investigation, sixteen years ago. Then Smith was the donor and Farrington the receiver. In the year of our lord 1926 Smith is the receiver. Farrington is getting his from the Peabody Coal company.

(Continued on page 4)

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(Continued on page 4)

TURN TO PAGE FIVE.

FORCE FIFTEEN GUARDSMEN TO SUMMER DRILL

Baltimore Sun Waxes Indignant (Special to The Daily Worker) BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—Fifteen members of the 110th Field Artillery, Maryland National Guard, who refused to heed orders to report for the summer encampment, were forcibly delivered there by members of the militia.

The Baltimore Evening Sun, editorially objecting to publicity in such matters, altho it does not condemn dragging unwilling men to militia camps, declares:

"It doesn't attract recruits to advertise to the world that officers in charge of the camp are proceeding upon the assumption that unwilling volunteers shall be forced into obedience."

Indignant Major. William D. Tipton, major of the air service of the National Guard, in an indignant letter, makes this reply:

"In the first place, a suggestion that the military should let down the bars of discipline to attract recruits sounds like the talk of a Sunday school teacher. To tamper with the discipline of a military organization is to strike at its very roots. In any organization there exists a percentage of bad actors. As commanding officer of a National Guard organization, I have never seen an enlisted man who was forced to do his duty come out of the so-called ordeal other than a better man."

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO FIREMEN AND OILERS SEES ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN NEGRO IMPERATIVE

President Morton of the Chicago local of the Firemen and Oilers' Union sees the organization of the Negro workers of the south as an essential move in the near future of the American labor movement.

"One of two things will happen," said Morton, in an interview with a representative of THE DAILY WORKER, "either the colored workers below Mason and Dixon's line will remain unorganized as at present, or they will be organized by campaigns undertaken thru the unions.

(Continued on Page 3)

SATURDAY
"THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR—PAST AND PRESENT"
 by ARNE SWABECK
"THE WORKERS IN IRON AND STEEL."
 by W. J. WHITE
"THE RUBBER WORKERS ARE ORGANIZING"
 by I. AMTER

LABOR DAY SPECIAL
ISSUE OF THE DAILY WORKER
SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH
DON'T FAIL TO GET THIS ISSUE

SATURDAY
"RAILROAD LABOR BEGINS TO MOVE"
 by A Railroad Worker
 NOTES OF THE LEFT WING IN THE EAST
 and other Features
 IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO WIRE YOUR ORDER!

A. F. OF L. IS STILL MUM ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS MEXICO

Unofficial Hint of Break With Calles Made

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adjourned its sessions at the Mount Royal Hotel here without taking a public position on the question of the attitude of the A. F. of L. towards the situation in Mexico. There was a hint that the developments between now and the time the A. F. of L. convention convenes in Detroit in October will influence the recommendations to be made to the convention on Mexico. There is also a rumor that those who are opposed to the Calles government on religious grounds have demanded a break with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

As usual, the council had nothing to disclose regarding its report to the coming convention. Officially, it was even less communicative concerning the Mexican situation.

It was learned, however, that the question, if it is raised at Detroit, will not be put on a religious basis. There is a group that is opposed to a continuation of the relations between the two labor movements because, as they say, they have little in common and can benefit each other to only a negligible degree. This group, of course, has the backing of the group that opposes the Mexican labor movement on religious grounds.

On the other hand there is a large body of sentiment in support of the Pan-American Union which would be practically wrecked by a falling out between the labor movements of Mexico and the United States. The advocates of maintaining the union seem to make no hesitation about putting the question on the following basis: The rapprochement between the A. F. of L. and the Latin-American labor movements made a beginning in the process of strengthening American influence in those countries and a break with the Mexican labor movement would shatter these relations.


PASSAIC RELIEF CONCERT IN N. Y. RAISES \$15,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Well over \$15,000 will be added to the Passaic strikers' children's milk and bread fund when the proceeds are counted from the monster concert at Coney Island Stadium.

Carmi Thompson Wants Government Ownership to End in Philippines

MALANGAS, Mindanao, P. I., Sept. 2.—Colonel Carmi Thompson, confidential agent of President Coolidge, inspected a rich coal mine here on which the government has spent during the last few years \$2,700,000 in development work and recommended that the mine be immediately leased to some experienced and reliable private company on a fixed royalty. Thompson said that he had seen in the Philippines government-owned coal, sugar, cement and railroad enterprises, and wanted to insure the economic progress of the country by turning them all over to private companies, as these "experiments" were one of the reasons discouraging American capital from entering the islands.

NEW!



the first booklet on the subject:

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

By Wm. Z. Foster.

A timely pamphlet of interest to every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

10 CENTS.

Celebrate in Chicago Denouncing of Spanish Imperialism in Mexico

The Mexican colony in Chicago invites all well wishers to attend the celebration of the 116th anniversary of the announcement of the end of Spanish feudal imperialism in that country.

The final victory over the Spanish military despotism was not secured until eleven years after the proclamation of independence, more than a decade of hard fighting. The same people who carried thru this rebellion have so far successfully repelled all other attempts at imperialist conquest from that day to this and will continue to resist them in the future.

The celebration will begin at 9 p. m., Sept. 15, and will be held at Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, in the main hall. There will be a program of speeches, recitations of poetry, songs, and dances in Mexican costume.

FAITH IN LABOR STIRRED BY THE PASSAIC STRIKE

Newspaper Man Urges Financial Support

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 2.—(FP)—Ramon Coffman, "Uncle Ray" of newspaper renown and author of the Child's History of the World, has visited Passaic. He has taken time from his writing for the Publishers Syndicate of Chicago to tell what he saw in the town of the seven months' mill strike. He concludes:

Stir Faith in Workers.

"I have seen the Passaic workers in action, attended their meetings, observed their efficient and excellent relief system, talked with the young workers in whom I am especially interested. I can say without hesitation that nothing in years has stirred my faith in the workers' world as has my first-hand experience with this strike of exploited textile workers. The human brotherhood and solidarity displayed in this struggle for unionism will certainly have its effects on the unorganized workers everywhere in the other textile industries and in all American industry.

Deserve Every Support.

"Finally, I cannot see how any worker or labor sympathizer can fail to dig down deep into his pocket for strike relief for these heroic young strikers: fathers and mothers, grandmothers, grandfathers, young workers, all of them of heroic mould; all of them sternly determined in their fight for a decent living wage. The Passaic strikers are fighting the battles of every working man and woman in this country and should be backed to the limit of labor's purse.

Everyone Must Aid.

"More, in their struggle against police and court autocracy and the attempts of men like chief Zober to nullify the constitution, these striking textile workers are fighting the battles of every American citizen. Every decent American citizen should get behind them and back them with money and with articulate moral support in their battle against autocracy and arrogance in industry."

Local Listens in Glee as Queer Charges Fly in Right Wing Quarrel

The Wage Earners' League appeared before Local 181 of the Carpenters' union in Chicago at its last meeting, with a request that the meeting elect delegates to the League.

The Wage Earners' League is a political organization created by the right wing officials of various Chicago locals, with the leaders of the building trades in control, and its purpose is to sell at wholesale the labor vote.

Scandal Comes Out.

The progressives in Local 181 wished to send representatives, if for no other reason than to find out the details of the plan. In this ambition they were defeated, however, by the solid bloc of the right wing of the local, which to the surprise of everybody, loudly "hawled out" the right wingers in the Building Trades Council and the whole Wage Earners' League for all the sins ordinarily charged against them by progressives. The members heard from sources not usually given to such language accusations of sectarianism, splitting the forces of the workers, backwardness, lack of interest in the cause of the workers, general treachery, trickery, and high finance on the part of conservative building trades union officials.

It was great while it lasted, say those who listened to it. Jurisdictional disputes between the carpenters and other unions were the cause.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

NATIVES INVADE TANGIER TO AID GENERAL STRIKE

Officials Admit Union Sole Authority

TANGIER, Sept. 2.—The European Workers' Syndicate has declared another general strike here, contingent on the failure of the administration and the Sultan's court to accept their demands for the eight-hour day and more freedom of speech, abolition of the laws against demonstrations, and interference with organization.

News from the country has been received that the great Faha tribe is marching with arms into the city to see to it that their Moslem brothers, co-operating with the European workers on strike, are not any further mistreated.

Neutral But Has Class War.

Tangier is a neutral territory, with an administration composed of the foreign consuls in the port, and a judiciary controlled by the Mendub, or representative of the Sultan of Morocco, who is a French figure. Native guilds, on friendly terms with the European Workers' Syndicate, have frequently complained of discrimination against workers in this native court. The administration regularly supports the court in such cases.

Tangier is an important seaport, thru which much of the commerce of North Africa and the Sahara region passes. It is of military strategic importance, and the warships of England and France are assembling there in response to a deal between Spain and France which has the apparent purpose of turning it over to Spain. Strikes and revolts are therefore likely to attract international interest.

An inspired statement to foreign news services says:

"There is undoubtedly an element of Communism among the workmen, but so far law and order have been observed. These repeated strikes, however, are injuring commerce and causing a growing feeling of unrest.

"The sole body which seems able to exert any authority in Tangier is the Workers' Syndicate."

Reservations of U. S. Debated by the World Court Powers Meeting

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—The battle against acceptance of the proposed reservations to the United States' entry into the world court opened today soon after the conference of jurists representing the powers signatory to the world court met here to consider the reservations.

The first two reservations proposed by the United States were accepted by the conference with little or no debate.

When the third reservation was brot up Sir George Foster, Canadian delegate, opened an attack on this reservation and was supported by several other delegates.

Sir George Foster declared that the third reservation would give the United States the power of veto upon all world court amendments which had been accepted by all other court members and this he said was "entirely inadmissible."

Doctor Van Eysynga of Holland was elected president of the conference. It was decided that all sessions would be held in public and Senator Swanson of Virginia and Representative Burton of Ohio followed the discussions from the gallery.

League Will Not Give Spain Permanent Seat; Germany Given Place

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—Spain's request for a permanent seat in the league of nations will not be granted for the time being, at least. The reorganization committee of the league council today decided the time was "not propitious" to grant Spain's request.

Germany, which was granted a permanent seat earlier in the day, refrained from entering the discussions regarding Spain. Poland, which has been fighting for a seat in the council, also did not participate in the discussions.

SWITCHMEN DOUBLE NEW MEMBERS DURING AUGUST

Twice as many switchmen in the Chicago area entered the Switchmen's Union of North America as in the previous month, International Vice-President Perry and Kanan announced. They have been at work in the district since May 1 enrolling unorganized yards workers in their union. The Chicago terminal of the Great Western they now report as 100 per cent organized. Progress on other roads is reported also.

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

Leaflet Names Biggest Hammond Business Men As Crude Tax Dodgers

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 2.—This community is somewhat excited over the publication in the form of a handbill of charges that 25 of Hammond's most prominent business men are dodging their taxes. The leaflet is unsigned, but calls on the voters to remedy the situation. Among the names given, along with the personal taxes paid by each, as shown by the city treasurer's office, are the following:

Karl Kaufman, millionaire president of the chamber of commerce, \$73,787; W. G. Paxton, president Hammond Trust and Savings Bank and prominent in the lumber trust, \$43,301; E. C. Minas, owner of one of the largest department stores in Indiana, \$2,430,401; Mueller & Sons, owner of Mueller Hardware Co., \$34,110; Peter W. Meyn, president First Trust & Savings Bank, \$44,641; A. Murray Turner, president First National Bank, \$31.

CONSUL CALLS CHAMORRO PLEA 'QUITE ABSURD'

Catholic Boycott is Not Taken Seriously

"The Chamorro complaint to the league of nations that the Mexican army and navy are running guns into Nicaragua on auxiliary cruisers or in any other way is absolutely ridiculous," said Luis G. Lupian, consul in Chicago for the Republic of Mexico.

Senor Lupian stated to a reporter for The DAILY WORKER that he had no direct advices from his government on the Nicaraguan situation and could only give his opinion, based on his general knowledge of affairs. He did not hesitate, however, to stigmatize as not only false but quite "absurd" the protests of the president of Nicaragua that Mexico was violating the neutrality of the smaller country. He does not believe that there is any warship in the Mexican service known as "Concon," the name given by Chamorro in his message to the league as that of the naval vessel which he alleged set sail from Salina Cruz on a "freebooting expedition" against Nicaragua.

Ignore Chamorro.

The consul said that he saw no reason to doubt that the minister of foreign affairs in Mexico City stated, as is reported in press reports, that Mexico would ignore the Nicaraguan action.

When asked about the continued strained relations between the hierarchy of the catholic church in Mexico and the Mexican government, Senor Lupian stated that the situation was quiet, and called attention to the fact the fifth Sunday since the bishops ordered the withdrawal from the churches has now passed without any extraordinary incident. He agreed that this condition might last indefinitely, but said that the longer it lasted, the worse it would be for the clergy.

Another Warship Sails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The state department today announced that the U. S. cruiser Rochester has been ordered to Nicaragua and will arrive tomorrow at a seaport 120 miles north of Bluefields, on the east coast.

The department received word that conditions were quiet in Bluefields today. Marines and sailors, with artillery and machine guns, have been landed and the city has been proclaimed a neutral zone.

Spain Renews Demand for Permanent Seat on League of Nations

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—The committee on reorganization of the league of nations council today deferred the question of Spain's demand for a permanent seat in the council.

The committee met twice and at both sessions the Spanish delegate, Senor Palacios, demanded that Spain's claim for a permanent seat be taken up. The committee ignored these requests, however, and discussed temporary seats.

"Our demand is as old as the league itself," said Senor Palacios. He asked a detailed consideration of the Spanish demand and reasons for the rejection of the demand, if a permanent seat is not granted.

Ford Takes Air Mail Contract. Announcement was made here that the Stout Airplane division of the Ford Motor company will take over the Chicago-Minneapolis-St. Paul air service at the expiration of the present contract on September 30.

Fifteen Prisoners Escape. WINCHESTER, Ky., Sept. 1.—Two of 15 prisoners who sawed their way thru steel cell bars early today and escaped the Clark county jail here had been recaptured at noon.

Ousting of Farrington Must Be Made Action of Rank and File of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

FRANK FARRINGTON has been suspended as president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois for signing a contract with the Peabody Coal company to become its "labor counsel" at \$25,000 per year.

This action suspending Farrington was taken quickly by the miners' district executive board after the actual facts of the signing of the contract had become public property. The executive board members could not blink the fact that a crime had been committed against trade unionism, even as it exists today in the United States.

The question as to how far an American labor official may go in committing treason to the working class in this country has received an answer as it applies to the miners' union.

Farrington, like many other labor officials, no doubt felt that there was no limit, that the membership of the miners' union could be made to "stand for anything" on the supposition that it was "none of their business" whether he was dicker with the bosses for a soft job while at the same time heading the miners' union.

Farrington joined with President John L. Lewis in breaking the district organizations in Kansas and Nova Scotia, helping former Governor Allen, of Kansas, of industrial court infamy, send Alex Howat to jail. Farrington shamelessly padded his expense accounts until the question became a matter of intense discussion on the floor of international miners' conventions. Farrington supported the employers' government in convicting members of the union in the frame-up at Zeigler, Illinois. He committed these and many other crimes, anyone of which should have been sufficient to drive both Lewis and Farrington out of the organization. But only part of the membership protested. The majority of the union's members remained inert, leaving its militant sections to ask, "How long? How long?" The answer has come at last.

An effort was made, to be sure, in the executive board to save Farrington. But it was fruitless. He had to go.

But Farrington's exit was not entirely accomplished by the rank and file of the miners' organization, who would ultimately have learned all the sordid details themselves, to bear out their long-standing suspicions. In fact, the making public of Farrington's relations with the mine owners was in great part a grandstand play by President Lewis before the union's membership in an effort to gain some prestige for himself.

This is an old trick that has been somewhat successfully played, for a time, by reactionary officials in the miners' union in the past.

It was Tom Lewis, who succeeded John Mitchell as head of the United Mine Workers of America nearly a score of years ago, who posed as an enemy of the National Civic Fed-

eration, of which Mitchell, Sam Gompers and other reactionary "labor lieutenants" of capitalism were at that time active members. Lewis, the conservative, took up the fight against the Civic Federation when he saw that this issue was popular in the miners' union. He secured the passage of the resolution demanding that members of the miners' union either get out of the union or out of the Civic Federation. Mitchell had to get out of the Civic Federation, quitting Gompers' company, in order to hold his card in the miners' union. Lewis, however, is now an agent of the most anti-union coal barons in the New River field in "open shop" West Virginia. Tom Lewis was merely playing politics with this issue.

Farrington is merely following in the footsteps of Tom Lewis in becoming an agent of the mine owners. This is the Farrington who made the socialist, Oscar Ameringer, editor of the miners' official organ, the Illinois Miner, under his regime. But it is just as certain that John Lewis is playing politics with Farrington's going. His fight is no more sincere than the fight of Tom Lewis before him.

The rank and file of the coal miners' union did not develop their struggle against the class collaboration schemes of the National Civic Federation, that won victories for them many years ago. They lost ground with the result that the fight must now be made all over again. William Green, the former secretary of the miners' international union, who is now head of the American Federation of Labor, in spite of his non-membership in the National Civic Federation, carries on friendly relations with the employing class interests on a much larger scale than Mitchell or Gompers ever did.

The Farrington episode, therefore, offers an opportunity to carry on this fight not only against Farrington, where Lewis would like to have it stop, but thruout the whole jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers' Union, and into all the affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor and the independent labor unions.

Every worker in America must be made to feel that the fight against Farrington, and all that Farrington stands for in the American labor movement, is his fight.

The ousting of Farrington can only be made the action of the rank and file of the miners' union if it is followed by a complete purging of the organization of all similar elements. This means President Lewis, Vice-President Phil Murray, the small fry of the Lewis regime in all the districts and sub-districts, especially in Illinois. It means especially the complete repudiation of such tools of the Lewis regime as International Organizer Van Bittner, of the Pittsburgh district, who did the dirty work of President Lewis in attacking and expelling the militants of the organization.

CASE AND BAG MAKERS' UNION WINS MEMBERS

Get Into the Fight For Better Conditions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The organization campaign which the Sultcase, Bag and Portfollo Makers' Union has been conducting for the last few weeks has been very successful. As a result of this campaign a large number of open shops have been completely organized and several employers have already settled with the union, granting all union conditions and signing an agreement for a year's time.

Among those who settled without a strike are: the prominent concerns, Lerner and Trachtenberg, 385 Canal Street, and The Reliable Suit Case Co., 1 Greene street.

"Radical" Bosses Fight Union.

Some employers, however, remain obstinate and the union was compelled to call strikes in their shops. Those on strike now are Lewy and Lewy Suit Case and Bag shop, 159 Mercer street which employs about 60 workers, and The Olympic Suit Case Co., 120 Wooster street.

The employers of the last named concern have a reputation of being so-called "radicals," yet that doesn't prevent them from discharging union members without right or reason. The workers of these shops are determined to strike until they will win complete union shops and better working conditions.

The union is now negotiating with several other concerns whose workers have lately been organized and hopes to arrive at peaceful settlements with these concerns.

Time to Organize.

The fall season in our trade is now getting into full swing and it is therefore of the utmost importance for the workers in the nonunion shops not to lose any time but immediately to get into line and be ready to fight if necessary for better conditions.

The union therefore strongly urges all the nonunion workers to attend this mass meeting and demonstrate their unity with the union members and their determination to obtain for themselves a better and decent livelihood in our trade.

Needle Trades T. U. E. L. Delegates to Get Party

A grand package party and dance will be held by the Chicago members of the needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League at Workers' Lyceum, 2738 Hirsch Blvd., at 8 p. m. on Sept. 4, 1926, for the purpose of sending off in a happy mood the delegates elected to the fourth national convention of the needle trades of the T. U. E. L. The convention will be called to order Sept. 10, in New York.

A committee has made arrangements for a good time at this affair of Sept. 4, and those who do not know what a package party is, are invited to come around and be agreeably surprised.

Besides the dance and other entertainment there will be an address on the present struggles of Needle Trades Workers by Alex Bittelman. All are welcome. The admission is 25 cents.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

It is the duty of all DAILY WORKER readers to help class-war prisoners. Demonstrate for their release—Sept. 6, 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

SCOTT NEARING JUST BACK FROM ENGLAND

Where he reported the British Trade Union Congress will speak on "THE CRISIS IN BRITISH IMPERIALISM" at the

Community Church Auditorium 34th St. and Park Ave., New York Mon. Eve., Sept. 20, 8:15 P. M.

Admission 75c. Tickets at Workers School, 108 E. 14th St. Jimmy Higgins Book Store, 127 University Pl.

GINSBERG'S Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL. Remember the class-war prisoners! Demonstrate at the Labor Defense Rally, Sept. 6, at Ashland Auditorium.

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. **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.**



Read it today on page 5.

Tickets 50c Children Free **HOW TO GET THERE**—Take 22nd Street car to end of line, then take Lyons-Berwyn car to Ogden and Marlem Avenues. Walk five blocks south.

DENY RESPITE FOR MADEROS— BLOW AT SACCO

Gov. Fuller Refuses Stay of Execution

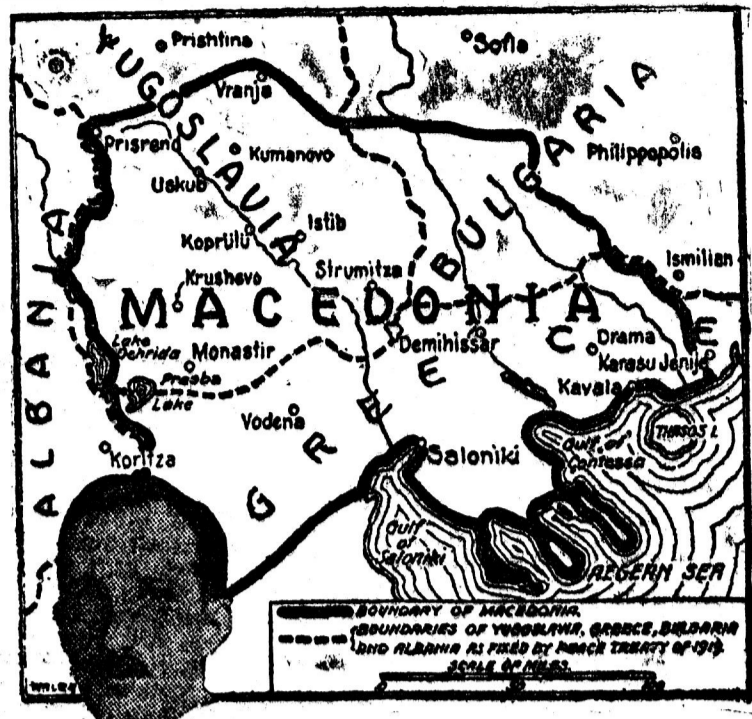
By S. D. LEVINE (Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—Governor Fuller of Massachusetts yesterday denied a request for a respite of the execution of Celestino Maderos, condemned to die the week of Sept. 5th on a murder charge. The request was made by William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, whose motion for a new trial for the latter defendants is based on a confession made by Maderos that he, with members of a notorious gang, committed the robbery and murder at South Braintree, Mass., for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been condemned to die. Hearing Sept. 15.

The hearing on the Maderos confession is set for Sept. 15. Thompson insisted that his request be granted in order to have Maderos testify at the hearing in person on that date. The arguments between Thompson and the governor became quite heated at times as Fuller flatly refused to grant a respite unless the request comes from Judge Thayer, the presiding judge in the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Birmingham Street Car Company in Open Shop Drive on Timid Union

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—The contract between the Birmingham Electric company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America expires today and the company is refusing to meet any of the terms demanded by the union. The union has retreated time and again in the discussions, surrendering demand after demand, and is now agreeing to the company's demand for a three-year contract instead of a one-year contract, if the company will only arbitrate, not grant, the wage demands, which are exceptionally low. The union proposes that the so-called "Memphis award" be the basis of the arbitration it proposes. This "award" fixes the scale of first-year men at 47 1/2 cents an hour, second-year men at 52 1/2 cents and third-year men at 57 1/2 cents. But the company is refusing even to arbitrate this ridiculously low scale demand, and as usual declares that it is too "poor" to pay any increase "without increasing the fare." It earned over \$1,000,000 profit last year. It is evident that the company is planning an open shop attack to destroy the union, and the union's timid policy of continuous retreat has only served to encourage the company to attack.

War Specter Stalks in Balkans Again



Here is a map of the troubled areas in the Balkans and an inset of King Boris of Bulgaria. Bulgaria is the seat of the trouble this time. Her neighbors, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania and Greece have been busily occupied sending notes back and forth with particular reference to border invasions made by Bulgarian irregulars. In all this Balkan mess that may cause a war to break out any minute the intriguing hand of the great western powers is always apparent.

Organization of Negroes Imperative

(Continued from page 1) "If the Negro of the south remains unorganized, he will continue to suffer from the extra long hours and extra low pay he has at present. Some of the old generation may continue to live as farm workers with no pay to speak of. They may be satisfied with the conditions that allow the landlords to take over the whole cotton crop of tenant farmers by a single process of mathematical computation: 'A nought is a nought, and a figure is a figure; all for the white man and none for the nigger.'

Negro Youth Revolts. "But the young men leaving the farms and going into industry will not forever endure wages and conditions built around this theory. They will migrate to the north and compete on a lower standard of living with the workers already here. "The other thing that can happen is that the Negro workers of the south shall be organized. If they are, they will be satisfied where they are, for their union activity will bring conditions and wages there up to the standard in the north, instead of only about two-thirds of that standard as at present.

No Color Bar. President Morton emphasizes the fact that the Firemen and Oilers' union has absolutely no bar on the grounds of race, creed or color. A beginning is already being made to enthrone the mass of roundhouse laborers and Oilers on the bigger railroads of the south with a consciousness of their need of the union. About 65 per cent, according to the estimate of President Morton, of the men who work in the crafts organized by his union are Negroes. The roads of the south on which the battle will be first fought out are the Seaboard Line, the L. and A., and the Mobile and Ohio.

Prejudice Hinders. The union's task in the southern states is not easy, because of the bitter prejudice existing. However, even this prejudice is not as bad as it used to be, says Morton. There was a time when any organizer seen soliciting a Negro worker to enter the union would have been ostracized if not worse. Even now most of the campaigning is done thru the federated councils in the towns, and they

make up committees, which go about in a body, not man by man. It is slower work to organize always in the south, but it is a lot safer in the south, if it is Negroes you wish to get into the union. Yet the Negro must be brought into the labor unions, or he will be a constant danger to standards of living and present wages. He has been neglected too long already.

General Reorganization. The Firemen and Oilers' union takes part in the organization drive decided upon by the last meeting of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor. There are 29 organizers out, scattered about the country.

New contracts have been made since the drive started with important railroad companies, including the Northwestern, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Negotiations are now going on with the New York Central, and the officers of the union expect to have an announcement to make to the members before long that they have been successfully concluded.

Union Reduces Hours. According to President Morton the most important gain in the new series of contracts is the cutting down of the working day. Under the old conditions the men worked any number of hours from eight to eleven; nine and ten hour days being frequent. The nature of the work is such that emergencies do arise in which overtime is justifiable, but since the union won the basic eight hour day and the right to time and a half pay for overtime, it has been observed that the companies put on more men and overtime does not occur nearly as often as before.

End Jurisdiction Dispute. The Firemen and Oilers have now been granted jurisdiction over the roundhouse laborers, who had been for some time a bone of contention between this union and the Maintenance of Way employees' union. Now all workers in and immediately around roundhouses who carry away debris and move cinders are to join the Firemen and Oilers, and many of them have recently done so. During the 1922 strike the Firemen and Oilers had about 35,000 men out. The present campaign is a reassembling of forces after the great conflict.

Rubber Companies Not Exactly Impoverished

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—Three rubber concerns dominate the rubber situation: Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber. The first half of the year has been one of high sales for these three companies, even if their profits were somewhat lowered. In the first six months of this year Goodyear sold \$116,000,000 worth of goods, U. S. Rubber \$100,000,000, Goodrich \$67,000,000 worth. Their profits were \$4,014,873; \$4,915,668 and \$1,358,616, respectively. This is less than last year, for the companies earned \$6,011,407, \$5,875,204 and \$7,106,616, respectively.

Robbers Empty House. Virtually an empty house greeted Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Schaak when they returned from their vacation at Green Lake, Wis. During their absence burglars had carted away furniture, rugs, clothing, silverware and jewelry, valued, Mr. Schaak said, at \$20,000. Schaak is a wealthy grain broker.

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

Hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Sept. 6 (Labor Day), 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

CALLES SAYS CHURCH LAWS WILL STAY PUT

Nods Diplomatically to Oil Magnates

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.—President Calles in his message to congress yesterday, reiterated his previous stand on the church question. The government, he said would not recede from its determination to compel the clergy to obey the laws of the land. He charged the catholic church with having always been in rebellion against the institutions of the republic and with having seized upon the present moment as being most propitious for carrying out their schemes. Answered U. S. Protests.

Calles dealt with the protests made by the American government against the laws which affected the interests of American petroleum magnates. "The Mexican government answered by sustaining the right to issue said laws and regulations" said the president "not only because the regulations were ordered by the constitution, but because their enactment and enforcement could not affect rights legitimately acquired."

Ready To Change. Calles hinted however that he would be ready to introduce motions for the modification of those laws in accordance with the constitution. This was taken as a suggestion that a continuation of the policy of "diplomatic pressure" by the Washington administration might be conducive to better results for the petroleum magnates than armed intervention.

A Piece of Diplomacy. Mexican government officials see in Calles' suggestions along this line a piece of strategy designed to disarm ambassador Sheffield who is scheduled to present his views on the Mexican situation one of these days. It is believed that Sheffield favors more forceful methods than have been hitherto used, but Coolidge is said to prefer more subtle tactics. Both have the same aim; the subjugation of Mexico in the interests of American imperialism.

Hyman Speaks Out Against Arbitration

(Continued from page 1) senseless in the future, as they were in the past.

"In reply to Finder's challenge that union leaders are expressing their own opinion and not the opinion of our members in refusing to accept arbitration, we inform him that our members have discussed this question both at a shop chairmen's meeting and at meetings in halls. They have unanimously rejected the suggestion to refer our dispute to arbitration. "Altho we have not been at all times and under all circumstances opposed in principle to arbitration, in this case, however, after a commission has studied the various needs of the industry for which we are striking and has been unable to reach a satisfactory solution, what sense is there in accepting new arbitrators who shall again consider our demands. Our problems are so varied and the evils from which cloakmakers suffer characteristic of the industry, it is difficult and almost impossible for an arbitrator to analyze and realize these different problems. "After our workers have been on strike two months and are fighting for just demands in order to enable them to earn a livelihood, we would betray our workers if we sent them to work and referred their future to an arbitrator, no matter who he may be. "The strike must and can be settled between leaders of the unions and employers. If the leaders of the Industrial Council are in earnest and want to end the present strife, they must realize this, because, after all, our members are not impossible. A meeting of striking shop chairmen originally scheduled for Thursday afternoon was held Wednesday morning to discuss the strike situation before union leaders went into conference with Mr. Ingersoll.

Rubber Workers of Akron Hold Picnic

(Special to The Daily Worker) AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The Mellorite Club of Akron, which is the organization of the rubber workers, held its first picnic on Sunday, Aug. 29. This is the first attempt of the rubber workers to get together and to come out into the open. The picnic was a success. The arrangements committee succeeded in getting Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal of Cleveland, to speak.

HELP WANTED AT ONCE!

THE International Workers' Aid at 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, needs volunteer workers to help address 25,000 envelopes for British miners' relief. Wanted every day and evening this week from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Volunteers Give Your Services!

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The United Mine Workers' Union of New Zealand has invited all unions in that country to organize a nation-wide protest against the government's action in banning from New Zealand all working-class literature. It is demanded that all such literature should be allowed free entry into the country, seeing that it is absolutely necessary for the education of the workers.

ATHEISTS ORGANIZE TO WRENCH NATION'S YOUTH FROM GRIP OF CLERGY THRU JUNIOR ATHEIST BODY

The organized atheists of this country have launched a campaign to capture the youth of the nation, according to a statement issued yesterday by Charles Smith, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, 49 Vesey St., this city. Mr. Smith announced the formation of the Junior Atheist League, a subsidiary organization for children between the ages of seven and seventeen, with Christine Walker of Gap, Pa., as the national secretary.

Failed to Reach Young. "The anti-religious movements of the past have had but meager success because they failed to convert the rising generation," he said. "There will possibly be bitter opposition to the Junior Atheist League, even among some liberals who favor proselytizing adults; but we realize that unless steps are taken to prevent the church from instilling its superstition into the plastic mind of youth, atheists will always be in the minority. This children's crusade is intended to counteract the influence of Sunday schools and religious instruction in public schools, and defeat the persistent efforts of the clergy to gain control of our boys and girls."

League's Program. A printed announcement of the association reads in part: "In response to many requests for increased activity among young people, the Junior Atheist League is established. Godless children shall have an opportunity to emancipate their companions from unreasonable religion.

Clerical Influence. "The league will remove boys and girls from the evil influence of the clergy. It will encourage them to protest against Bible reading and religious worship in public schools and agitate against religious instruction during school hours. Children shall be told the truth about the Bible and christianity. The magical, animistic, and phallic, or sexual, origins of religion will be explained in simple language. A comprehensive program has been arranged. Picnics and outings, clean and healthful good times, will take the place of stultifying Sunday schools. Fellowship and solidarity will be promoted among members and friendships made for the future. A special course for those over twelve years of age will be given in public speaking by a man who has been called one of the few great orators of the century.

To Supervise Instruction. "Monthly lessons will be mailed. Educators in the A. A. A. will supervise the instruction. Morality based on the speculations of ancient, Asiatic theology. These lessons will be printed in large quantities for distribution by locals in recruiting members. As soon as 5,000 members are enrolled the first monthly lesson will be mailed.

THREE cheers for China! Chinese coolies in pajamas took three employers against whom they were striking to a vacant lot and forced them to sign a contract acceding to the demands of the strikers for a ten cents in silver increase a day. More than one thousand workers benefited by the

raise. This happened in Shanghai. The strikers are lucky that Wu Pei Fu and Chang-Tao Lin are not in the vicinity else their heads would be decorating a lot of pikes by now. Unless the Chinese workers and peasants get rid of their war lords and the foreign imperialists before those lads have a chance of staging a come-back, it won't be so interesting for them later on.

WE have wounded the feelings of some subscribers by our facetious but well intentioned comment on Rudolph Valentino's death. No doubt, as one of our readers repeats in agreement with our movie critic, Valentino was "a relief and a way of escape" but so is needed beer and hashheesh. One of our principal occupations is the de-bunking of things in general and if a reader detects a little of the same commodity in THE DAILY WORKER he or she is at liberty to write us about it. Should Charlie Chaplin happen to die this column will throw a fit of real regret, not because Charlie is a social rebel. If he is, he is quiet a hand at keeping it secret. But there is intelligence in his work, and purpose, which is more than can be said for ninety-nine per cent of screen actors.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

thumping is almost a lost art among them. The their feet are often bare there is not so much wool between the skull and the brain as lots of high-hating American workers think. More about this later on.

THIS column is hard put to find space for comment on the appalling number of clergymen who fail to observe the ninth commandment, which admonishes the faithful not to covet the wives of their neighbors. The Rev. Edward Gillum must be hard of hearing for he had his head bashed in by his brother-in-law after said brother-in-law caught the Rev. Gillum in his front room. The news report does not say what doing, but the court freed the killer on the ground that the evangelist was engaged in wrecking a home. So you can draw your own conclusion. Krishnamurti should try and do something about this.

THREE cheers for China! Chinese coolies in pajamas took three employers against whom they were striking to a vacant lot and forced them to sign a contract acceding to the demands of the strikers for a ten cents in silver increase a day. More than one thousand workers benefited by the

Labor Fights in Australia

(Continued from page 1)

including trade unions. This means that if the proposal is endorsed by the electors that the government would have power to deal with the unions in drastic fashion. It could put its emissaries into the union office, take possession of their books, interfere in their internal affairs, dissolve the elected officials of the unions and hold secret ballots of members on questions which the government itself would frame.

Under such a regime of surveillance the introduction of spies into the unions would undoubtedly follow and the entire fabric of unionism would very soon be honeycombed with suspicion, distrust and carefully-fermented dissension. The second proposal is that the government should be empowered to introduce legislation to protect the interests of the public in the event of an actual or probable interruption of any essential service. This is also aimed at the workers. Under this proposal the government is seeking to get legislation on the same lines as that introduced in the house of commons during the recent British general strike.

The government then could, in the event of a strike, organize strikebreaking units on an extensive scale, enter the homes of the workers without warrants, arrest union officials and throw them into jails, prevent free speech, call out the troops to shoot down the strikers and their sympathizers and even conscript the strikers and force them back to work at the point of the bayonet.

Resist Censorship.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The United Mine Workers' Union of New Zealand has invited all unions in that country to organize a nation-wide protest against the government's action in banning from New Zealand all working-class literature. It is demanded that all such literature should be allowed free entry into the country, seeing that it is absolutely necessary for the education of the workers.

Stop Internal Dispute. SYDNEY, Australia.—Something like finality has been reached in the domestic feud that for two years has been existing in the Seamen's Union. It has been decided to take a fresh ballot of all members for the various positions in the union. All present officials who are contesting the ballot have to retire from their positions. It is hoped that the ballot will clear up all the trouble in the union.

Fighting Night Baking. WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Night baking of bread is still in operation thruout New Zealand and the bakers and pastrycooks and related trades employees' union in that country is now demanding that it be abolished. An appeal to the government met with the usual reply that the matter "would be considered," but the union, not being satisfied with that kind of reply, is now trying a little direct action on the job. In short, the ratification of these two proposals would mean the crippling of the labor movement, politically and industrially, the inauguration of a system of industrial conscription and the ultimate destruction of unionism, and the subjection of the workers of Australia to the slavery of a judicial dictatorship. It is against such a monstrous possibility that the workers of Australia are today lined up in deadly opposition to the federal government's proposal.

Try Company Union. SYDNEY, Australia.—An organization known as the Coastal Seamen's and Firemen's Association was refused registration as a union by the industrial registrar of New South Wales on the ground that the various ship owners had co-operated with the organization to bring it into operation, and that applicants were approved by them before they could be admitted as members. The evidence given before the registrar established a control over the union by the employers so that the organization was not genuinely representative of the employes.

Prevent Wage Cut.

SYDNEY, Australia.—A move by the printing trades employers to force the employes to lose four hours' pay because of the reduction of hours from 48 to 44 per week has failed. The printers threatened a general tie-up, and at the last moment the employers signed a statement that they would not persist in the attempt to bring about a wage cut.

More Solidarity.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The United Mine Workers' Union of New Zealand has sent out a call to all other unions in that country for a conference to bring about closer unity in the trades union movement of New Zealand. It is suggested that there should be a general trade union council to deal with all matters for improving the status of the workers, including adequate housing facilities, a weekly minimum wage of \$7.50, liberalization of the workers' compen-

U. S. STEPS IN AS REBELS GAIN NICARAGUA CITY

Another Cruiser Gives Force to Notes

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 2.—The liberal revolutionists against Chamorro, Wall Street's dictator in this country have captured Puerto Cabezas near here on the Pacific coast. A nine hour's fight preceded the taking of the town. American officers serving in the air navy of the dictator are trying to maintain a blockade of the city in order to prevent the entrance of ships carrying military supplies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The state department announces that the cruiser Rochester, flagship of the gulf scouting squadron, has been ordered to Nicaragua waters, and that a strong note has been dispatched to the Nicaraguan government that American capital and the lives of its managers must be protected, and that all necessary force will be used by the United States to accomplish this. The town of Bluefields is already being policed by marines landed by the cruiser Galveston.

TAKE A RIDE.

Spend a day out in the woods with a jolly crowd at the Barnett and Warren Billings Branch I. L. D., Chicago, Ill.

Truck Party

at the Forest Preserve Sunday, September 12

Trucks leave Workers Lyceum (2733 Hirsch Blvd.) at 8:30 a. m. Come on time and enjoy real good music, (no speeches) games and

BATHING

Be sure to bring your bathing suit. 75 Cents pays for the round trip with a jolly crowd. A day in the country and all proceeds to defend Labor's best fighters in jail.

Remember Labor Prisoners on Labor Day! Labor Defense Rally Monday, Sept. 6, 8 P. M. Ashland Boulevard Auditorium. Speakers: CHARLES CLINE, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, DR. J. J. PETERS, C. E. RUTHENBERG, JAMES P. CANNON. Waukegan Workers' Band—Enough Said!

Rubber Companies Not Exactly Impoverished. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—Three rubber concerns dominate the rubber situation: Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber. Hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Sept. 6 (Labor Day), 8 p. m., at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium.

HELP WANTED AT ONCE! THE International Workers' Aid at 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, needs volunteer workers to help address 25,000 envelopes for British miners' relief. Volunteers Give Your Services!

Labor Fights in Australia. (Continued from page 1) including trade unions. This means that if the proposal is endorsed by the electors that the government would have power to deal with the unions in drastic fashion.

CURRENT EVENTS. (Continued from page 1) thumping is almost a lost art among them. The their feet are often bare there is not so much wool between the skull and the brain as lots of high-hating American workers think.

TAKE A RIDE. Spend a day out in the woods with a jolly crowd at the Barnett and Warren Billings Branch I. L. D., Chicago, Ill. Truck Party at the Forest Preserve Sunday, September 12 Trucks leave Workers Lyceum (2733 Hirsch Blvd.) at 8:30 a. m. BATHING Be sure to bring your bathing suit. 75 Cents pays for the round trip with a jolly crowd.

Workers (Communist) Party

N. Y. PICNIC IN HONOR OF PARTY 7TH ANNIVERSARY

D. W. Builders Sponsor Edenwald Outing

An old fashioned picnic will be held this Sunday, Sept. 5th, the seventh anniversary of the organization of the Communist Parties in this country, at Edenwald Park near Dyre Ave. in the Bronx under the auspices of THE DAILY WORKER Builders Club of New York.

There will be Soccer Game between two teams of the Red Star Sports Club. A grand march and a special program is being arranged by the Young Pioneers, who will be there in full force. A court will be held with Harry Whitisky as Judge and one hundred girls as special police women to keep him busy. A novel free-for-all "Daily Worker Race" will take place, as well as relay races, sack race, tug-of-war between the "Longs" and the "Bobs," etc., with appropriate prizes for all.

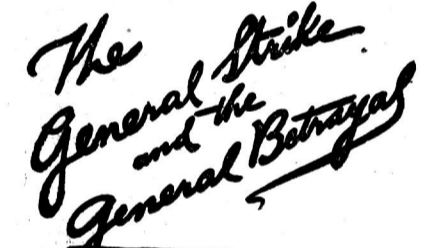
Hungarian Goulash. Eats will be there in abundance. Real Hungarian Goulash made by experts, genuine Armenian shashlik, giant Alabama watermelon, and other good things to eat to tempt every appetite and fit every purse. So don't bother to bring sandwiches.

Admission is free. All friends of THE DAILY WORKER are welcome to join in the good time. Come early, as the program begins before noon.

Directions. Take Third Ave. Elevated to 133rd St., or the Lexington Ave. subway express to East 180 St. Bronx. Then the Westchester railroad to Dyre Ave. (The railroad fare is only seven cents, so you can afford to bring the whole family). From the Dyre Ave. station walk three blocks west.

Section 4 Chicago Meets Friday Eve

The secretary of Section 4 of the Workers Party of Chicago announces a very important enlarged meeting of the section in which all nuclei are requested urgently to be represented. It will be held on Friday, Sept. 3 at 8 p. m., 1237 S. Sawyer St.



25 Cents
Other Books on ENGLAND and The General Strike The British Strike Its Background Its Lessons
By WM. F. DUNNE
10 Cents

British Labor Bids For Power
By SCOTT NEARING
10 Cents

British Rule in India
By Shapurji Saklatvala
10 Cents

Whither England
By LEON TROTSKY
Cloth, \$1.75

SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

When making returns to the National Office for the special assessment stamps—particularly the secretaries from District 2—will you give number of invoice or give name and address of the comrade who received and was personally charged for the stamps in May? Unless you do so we cannot give proper credit on our books. District organizers, please comply. To give unit identification is not enough.

Accounts and Supplies Dept.

Capitalism Claims Life of Comrade John Olson Killed While on Train

(Special to The Daily Worker) OMAHA, Nebr., Sept. 2.—Word has just been received that the greed of the profit system has taken one of our most active comrades. Comrade John Olson was killed by a railroad train at Elmhurst, Ill., last Wednesday while beating his way to Chicago from Omaha. This comrade was one of the most exploited victims of the capitalist system, the unskilled, itinerant worker who does the "dirty" work for the poorest pay.

He had been working as a dishwasher in Omaha restaurants during the past year at from \$6 to \$8 a week. There is practically no organization among restaurant employes, although comrade tried to interest those workers into joining a union. Grounded down by the exploiters, he was compelled to steal the ride he was unable to pay for, and thus the juggernaut that had oppressed him finally crushed his life out.

Comrade Olson had been a member of the I. W. W. for years and had taken part in free speech fights on the coast. He joined the party about six months ago and soon after joined the Cooks and Waiters' Union. He was devoted to the movement and never lost an opportunity to carry the message to the masses. He was born in Sweden, was 35 years of age and had no relatives in this country.

Michigan Party to Hold Nominating Convention Oct. 2

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—With additional candidates still to be chosen by a state convention to meet here on October 2nd, the Workers Party announces a vigorous campaign to be launched in support of a partial state ticket already in the running. This includes, candidate for governor, William Reynolds; 13th congressional district, William Mollenhauer; 1st congressional district, Harry Kisher; 9th congressional district, D. C. Holder.

Norwegian Party Sends Cablegram of Support to C. P. of Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has received the following telegram from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway has received the report upon the decisions of the Central Committee and of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with regard to the new opposition. The C. C. of the C. P. of Norway expresses its unconditional agreement with the decisions for the preservation of the unity of the C. P. of the Soviet Union and for the protection of the creative work of the Soviet Union. "Conscious that the iron unity of the party is the most important factor for the preservation of the dictatorship of the proletariat the C. C. of the C. P. of Norway expresses its complete solidarity with the C. C. of the C. P. of the Soviet Union and its activity in defense of the achievements of the revolution and for the final victory of the world revolution."

CHICAGO LITERATURE AND DAILY WORKER AGENTS' MEETING

will be held FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1926 8 p. m. Sharp, at 19 South Lincoln Street WORKERS BOOK SHOP

All agents are expected to be present without fail as important matters will be taken up.

BE THERE AND ON TIME!
A Reunion of Buffalo Radicals to celebrate "THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT" At the Picnic arranged by The Workers (Communist) Party Monday, Labor Day, September 6th. At Schafer's Grove, E. Delavan and City Line Wm. F. Dunne, Editor of THE DAILY WORKER, will speak of "Democracy and Corruption" GAMES SPORTS DANCING REFRESHMENTS Every Radical Worker in Buffalo Will Be There.

CLEANERS' UNION OF LAKE COUNTY SIGNS AGREEMENT

Union too Weak to Force Closed Shop

GARY, Ind., Sept. 2.—Lake county Cleaners and Dyers' Local 17968 at its meeting on August 31, ratified after a long discussion, the agreement reached by Brother McKendric, the business agent of the union and a committee assisting him in the negotiations with the plant owners of Hammond, Indiana Harbor, East Chicago, and Whiting.

Many of the union men are very apprehensive in regard to some of the clauses of the new agreement. One of these provides that there be no discrimination in the shops between union and nonunion men now at work, the union, however, being given preference in filling the vacancies which may occur.

Open Shop Clause.

This is an open shop provision, contented many of the union men. Another provision postpones the signing of a final agreement, providing for a closed shop until January, 1927, the quietest part of the season. Still another provision sets forth that straight wages shall be paid for overtime work on Saturday afternoons. "Where is our 44-hour week?" ask some of the union men. This provision deprives some of the men of the time and a half pay they were getting for overtime.

McKendric's contention was that the union could not at present enforce a closed shop even if this demand was granted by the plant owners. He also contends that this agreement is a temporary one and that the permanent agreement to be worked out by an arbitration committee, consisting of three representatives of the union, three representatives of the plant owners and an impartial chairman chosen by them will be more satisfactory.

T. U. E. L. STARTS AGITATION FOR MEXICAN LABOR

Demands A. F. L. Help Oppose Clericalism

Solidarity with the Mexican labor movement in supporting the Calles government against reactionary pseudo-religious clerical rebellion, was the keynote of the Trade Union Educational League's Chicago general group meeting, held at Northwest Hall, Wednesday night.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, addressed the meeting, pointing out how the executive council of the A. F. of L. has played false to obligations specifically contracted, not only with the Mexican labor movement but with the Calles government as well.

"President Green's hypocritical proclamation of 'neutrality' toward the Mexican workers in struggle," said the speaker, "is bound to have an important effect on the future of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor. The Pan-American Federation of Labor was a favorite child of Samuel Gompers. Now Green and Wolf have taken it up as an instrument of their expressed 'Monroe Doctrine of Labor.' But the important labor unions of Latin-America have remained aloof for the most part. Mexico has been the only solid base of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Latin-America. And the present situation is a profound lesson for the Mexican unions."

Workmen's Circles in Omaha Aid Miners

OMAHA, Nebr., Sept. 2.—Workmen's Circle Branches of Omaha, together with the Ladies' Independent Club, gave a joint entertainment for the benefit of the striking British miners. Over \$150 was raised for the miners, a very good showing for Omaha.

Workmen's Circle Branch 626 and the Ladies' Club have been especially active in raising money for relief work. The Passaic strikers have been assisted from time to time by these two organizations, also the Freiheit and THE DAILY WORKER. Last winter contributions from affairs given by these two organizations, neither of which have a large membership, averaged \$100 a month.

REBECCA GRECHT SPEAKS AT LABOR DAY PICNIC

Rebecca Grecht, organizer for the Passaic Strikers General Relief Committee, will be the principal speaker at the Trade Union Educational League picnic at Stokney Grove Park, Berwyn, Ill., Sunday, Sept. 5.

This will be the sixth annual Labor Day picnic of the T. U. E. L., and special arrangements have been made for a large crowd and a good time. There is a fine dance floor, and good music will be furnished by a union orchestra all afternoon and evening. The place is shady, there are plenty of tables, and rain will not spoil the day as protection against a wetting is provided.

To get to this point take the 22nd St. car to the end of the line, then the Berwyn-Lyons car to Ogden and Harlem Ave., and walk five blocks south.

SENATOR BORAH BACKS PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS

Approves Actions of Lauck Committee

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 2.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho fully agrees with the program being followed by the Lauck committee in proceeding with the enrollment of the 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity into a local of the United Textile Workers, the A. F. of L. union in the industry. The following telegram was received from the senator in reply to an inquiry by one of the local papers as to whether the Lauck plan represents his attitude:

Borah's Telegram. "If I am correctly informed, I fully agree with the Lauck committee. I want to see the employes do everything that reason and justice could require.

"I cannot believe that the mill owners will then refuse to recognize them or deal with them on a fair and just basis."

Garfield Councilmen Disagree. The question of whether citizens are allowed to walk near the mills in the strike area agitated the Garfield council when City Attorney John D. Vastlyk submitted a statement in which he said that walking was permitted under the law.

This statement was given in answer to the demand made some months ago by Councilman Jack Moro for an opinion from the city attorney as to whether or not citizens are permitted to walk in the streets in the strike area. Councilman Moro declared that he himself had been forced from the streets by the police and wanted to know whether or not this was legal.

Plan Comic Opera to Usher in Grand Opera in Chicago

The coming of the Century Theater Comic Opera company of New York to Chicago's Auditorium Theater for a limited engagement, beginning Sept. 1, is announced by Messrs. Shubert as the beginning of a regular system of comic opera revivals.

The first two weeks, "The Mikado" and "H. M. S. Pinafore," will doubtless be followed by the bringing down to the present public of other classic light operas in other seasons. The plans include not only the Gilbert and Sullivan masterpieces but also the compositions of other great composers of comic opera and its Continental counterpart, opera comiques.

The Century Theater Comic Opera company comes to Chicago for a short engagement this Fall to determine whether this form of amusement is to precede Chicago's regular annual season of serious opera in the Auditorium each year in the future. Similar plans contemplate the inclusion of the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Auditorium and other large opera houses in a circuit with the Century Theater in New York as the producing center. Milton Aborn, who staged the entire presentations of "The Mikado" and "Pinafore," is delegated by the Messrs. Shubert to take charge of their elaborate comic opera program for the future.

The cast for the former opera includes what they term an ideal cast of Gilbert and Sullivan comedians and singers including Frank Noulans as Ko-Ko, William Danforth as the Mikado, Charles E. Gallagher as Pook-Bah, the new Japanese soprano, Hisa Koihe, as Yum-Yum, Stella De Mette as Katisha, William Clark as Nanki-Poo, Cella Branz as Pitti-Sing and Jean Beverly as Peep-Bo, with Max Hirschfeld as musical director.

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

CHICAGO COMRADES, ATTENTION!

CHICAGO COMRADES who are able to provide sleeping quarters for a few days for men or women delegates who are coming from towns outside of Chicago to the conference of International Labor Defense, are urged to write immediately to International Labor Defense, 23 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois, informing them as to the details of the accommodations available. Since the conference opens Sunday, Sept. 5, and most of the delegates will arrive on Saturday, time presses and comrades who have rooms available should either write immediately or call, by telephone the number Seeley 3562, and ask for Rose Karnser.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Does Religious Dope Increase Youth Crime?

The Sept. 1st issue of the Young Worker promises many interesting features for its readers. Of late there has been much talk in the press about prohibition and the lack of religious training being responsible for the increased crime wave among the youth of the land, Samuel Arntz, the author of Haunch, Paunch and Jowl has written a very interesting article on the question of religious training and crimes among the youth. Most criminals investigated by Orntz had religious training in their youth. This article is reviewed in the Young Worker.

In this issue Jay Lovestone, author of the government strikebreaker, the LaFollette Illusion, etc., discusses the question of the youth issues in the 1926 elections. How to read a book, is an interesting article appearing in this issue by M. Krupskaya, the widow of Lenin. Harry Gannes starts a series of articles on the story of child labor: From Cradle to Factory.

Besides that the other regular interesting features of the paper: A joke column, While the Boss Ain't Lookin', short stories, International Youth Newsletters, Round the World News, and news and stories of doings of the youth movement in America will be featured. The issue is heavily illustrated and all are urged to send their advance orders to: Young Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Beals Issues Order to Increase R. O. T. C.

Maj. Frank Lee Beals director of the Reserve Officers Training Corps of the Chicago high schools has issued a series of orders which aims to greatly extend the "goose step" militarization of Chicago's schools. The Chicago high schools have been authorized an increase of 1,100 in the R. O. T. C. enrollment. This is an approximate 21% increase and brings the limit up to 6,346. Not only that but the "war mongers" are now going to perfect the R. O. T. C. into a real military machine within the school by reorganizing it as a brigade with a cadet colonel and cadet staff in charge. This again gives the lie to the alibi of the jingoists that the military preparations within the schools are entirely "peaceful" and of an athletic character. The healthy sign in the situation is the growing resentment of the students towards the continuance of their militarization in Morgan's behalf.

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Silver\$2.25 doz.
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Young Workers (Communist) League of America
1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sept. 4, at 8 p. m., at Workers High School, Electric and North Ave. Sam Darcy, speaker. WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Sept. 1, Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz avenue. Nat Kaplan, speaker. CHICAGO, Ill.—Sept. 3, at Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western avenues. Speakers, Shachtman and Engdahl. NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 19, at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 6rd Ave. Speakers: Lovestone, Stachel, B. Gold, Don, Frankfield. KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sept. 3, at the Y. M. C. Auditorium. Speakers, Ogden and Center. SUPERIOR, Wis.—Sept. 5, Speakers, Eiele Beck and A. J. Hayes. OULA, Wis.—Sept. 3, Speaker, Eiele Beck. MASS, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BAI DE WASSAI, Mich.—Sept. 4. No speaker announced. BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 25, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers, Jack Stachel, M. Kay and others. ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sept. 3, at 8 p. m. Freiheit Singing Society, Violin quartet. Speakers from the Workers (Communist) Party, Y. W. L. and Pioneers. No admission. GARY, Ind.—Workers' Hall, 218 W. 16th St. Friday, September 3, 8 p. m. Good speakers, musical program. PERTH, AMBOY, N. J.—An international Youth Day meeting with an interesting program will be held here on Sunday, Sept. 5, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers' Home, 308 Elm street. PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On Sept. 5 at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., the Young Workers League will celebrate the Y. W. L. Day. CHICAGO, Ill.—International Youth Day will be celebrated with an open air demonstration in the Public Square, Saturday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m. Phil. Shatz, H. Schneider, Abe Hartfield and I. Amter will be the speakers. YOUNGSTOWN, O.—An open air demonstration in the public square will feature International Youth Day here, at Cheloff, Abe Hartfield and J. Marshall will be the speakers. Thursday, Sept. 2, 8 p. m. NEWARK, N. J.—On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 5, 2 p. m., there will be an I. Y. D. celebration at the Labor Lyceum, 708 S. 14th street, near Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. There will be good speakers and a program by the Young Pioneers.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—The preidium of the executive committee of the Communist International, has unanimously approved the resolution of the International control commission and the central committee of the German Communist Party concerning the expulsion of Maslow and Ruth Fisher. The preidium also recognized as correct the policies of the central committee of the German Communist Party.

UNUSUAL FEATURES

In the September 1st Issue

YOUNG WORKER

M. KRUPSKAYA.

Lenin's widow wrote an article on "How to Read a Book"—a most interesting and valuable bit of education for any student or young worker.

FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY

—by Harry Gannes, the first installment of a series of a thoro picture of child labor in this country.

DOES RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN YOUTH INCREASE CRIME?

These as well as other interesting features, such as a humorous column, world news, a short story, several poems and cartoons and many other live and timely articles are in the September 1st issue of the Young Worker.

Order now—bundle orders at 3c a copy.
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THE YOUNG WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

International Youth Day

Northwest Hall, cor. North and Western Aves.

Auspices Young Workers (Communist) League, District No. 8. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 8 P. M. Tickets can be gotten at 19 So. Lincoln St.

Speakers:
J. Louis Engdahl,
Editor: THE DAILY WORKER
Max Shachtman,
Member of E. N. E. C.
Pioneer Speaker
ONE-ACT PLAY
"The Same Old Disarmament Conference"
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra
Musical Program



Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

The Shady Record of Frank Farrington

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

MILSTEIN AGAIN INVITES POLICE TO RUN MEETING

But Furriers Nominate Progressive Slate

Under the watchful eyes of five uniformed Chicago policemen and two special detectives the postponed nominations meeting of the Furriers' union took place Tuesday night.

The nominations were made and a full progressive slate is in the field, in spite of the fact that the police acted on the orders of Milstein, the present reactionary business representative and financial secretary, and barred from the hall about twenty-five of his prominent opponents.

The officers of the law were summoned by Milstein as part of his general policy of keeping control of the union by fair means or foul; this is the second time within the week that he has appealed to the strikebreaking police of Chicago to maintain his rule.

Always Brings Police
The nominations meeting of the Furriers was broken up last Friday by police Milstein brought in when it began to get out of his control, and the later meeting was thus made necessary.

The proceedings started Tuesday night with a discussion of the executive board's recommendation that Milstein be given all his back pay, which he had made a gesture of surrendering while the strike was going on to make the members believe that he was vitally interested in winning their demands.

Milstein Wants Money

Now, besides wanting his back pay, Milstein asked for a chance to further deplete the treasury with a two weeks' vacation on full pay. And he had his gang there to get all this for him. They stamped, whistled and made a continuous uproar, interfering with the speakers against Milstein and applauding those for him, but the meeting finally voted to grant the back pay and not the paid vacation.

A motion to admit to the session Chas. Grosman, Mendle, Shenberg, M. Mendelson, Silverman and the rest of the progressives excluded on various technical charges would probably have been carried, but after hot debate it was declared out of order on a constitutional quibble. The scabs who worked in the strike and then got their cards back afterwards were all allowed into the meeting and permitted to vote.

Progressives Nominated

Nominated for president are E. Finkelstein, progressive, and among others, Jack Mouchin, machine candidate.

Several are running for the office of vice-president but the outstanding machine candidate is Mike Michelson. The progressives nominated Robert Goldstein. The Milstein machine protested on the grounds that he had not been in the union long enough. This protest is based on a misinterpretation of the union constitution, and Goldstein will continue in the race.

J. Sonnenschein is the progressive nominee for Recording Secretary. The reactionary machine is also trying to exclude him on technical objections similar to those against Goldstein, but he will continue to run. His opponent from the right wing is Mrs. Hunt.

Milstein Accused

Milstein is nominated to succeed himself in the office of Business Representative and Financial Secretary, and the progressives have put up against him I. Israelson.

Robert Goldstein was also nominated for this office but he declined in a sharp letter to the officers, in which he accused Milstein of misusing funds, betraying the strike, breaking his promise not to run for the office again, and slandering his opponents.

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

Number Five Just Off the Press!

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AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT,

1114 W. WASHINGTON BLDG.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

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 Faker's 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 II.

Farrington's next move in selling the miners' vote for cash was made in the year 1916, when he backed Col. Frank L. Smith, republican banker against Frank L. Lowden, in the republican state primaries for the gubernatorial nomination. Lowden won but Farrington was not out any, admitting before a trial committee of the miners' union that he received \$1,000 in cash for endorsing the Colonel. The endorsement was made in the form of a circular which praised Smith for acquiring wealth, and also denounced his opponents, chief among them being the Thompson-Lundin-Deneen-West crowd that Farrington and his political pal, John H. Walker, were lined up with in that election.

Having violated the laws of the union in endorsing Col. Smith, republican politician, Farrington was placed on trial at a special district convention called for that purpose. At the trial the circular letter endorsing Smith was made part of the record and also the following telegram which compelled Farrington to confess that he got the money:

"July 10, 1916"
"Colonel Frank L. Smith,
"LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
"Ames has not yet returned report of committee on industrial relations. Need it for letter I am writing you. Nor have you fulfilled your promise made me while in Chicago week before last. It is necessary that I have remainder of amount agreed to at once so that I may go on with the work of organization."
"Frank Farrington"

Under pressure, Farrington admitted having received the money but with the aid of John H. Walker who then enjoyed the confidence of the miners of Illinois, and thru the secret manipulation of the coal operators who spent money to see that Farrington was acquitted, the master faker got away with his graft.

Proof that money was used to secure the exoneration of Farrington at the special convention, is in the testimony of one Peter Smith of Panama. The following is part of that testimony:

"They told me that Farrington's honesty had been questioned and that Farrington was to be tried in a special convention. They told me that there was money to be distributed to clear Farrington. They asked me if I was willing to make friends with Farrington. I said if a man wanted to shake hands with me I was willing to meet him half way. Then they presented a ten dollar bill to me and told me that was Farrington's money. I told them I didn't want to accept no such stuff as that but they said unless I would take it that I could not prove where I would be a friend of Farrington.

"The conversation had dropped for half an hour or more. Then they said that if I did not take the money, I would certainly have to fight both of them and the officers of the organization, so I accepted the ten dollars. I have the bill printed and in my record book, the number of the bill and just what the bill looked like.

"Q. It was a ten dollar bill and not a check?
"A. It was a bill."

During the trial the information was brought out that Farrington owned much property in Alabama. The land was suitable for the growing of pecans and oranges and was located in Mobile, county. It was contracted for in 1915 but the deed was not recorded until 1916. The purchase price of the land was \$2,600, but the president of District 12, U. M. W. of A. spent \$11,900 more on it during the years 1916-17-18. Where did he get all the money? The miners could not understand how he could spend so much out of his salary on orange groves, besides his other expenses for automobiles and his handsome home in Springfield.

Among those who purchased orange groves from Farrington's Alabama real estate agents were several big

coal operators.
How lacking in moral courage Farrington was proved in 1910 when T. L. Lewis, then International President, forced him to retract certain charges made against Lewis. Farrington afterwards declared that his allegations against Lewis were true but that he retracted them at the request of John H. Walker.

That the coal operators and Farrington are on friendly terms can be seen from the action of the Peabody Coal company on the occasion of Farrington's marriage in 1918 when the above company presented the newly married couple with a big mahogany chest of solid silver, in the name of the coal company, thru Francis S. Peabody, president. The latter was also a member of the war industries board at Washington.

Farrington is believed to be a member of the Peabody Coal company. The above shows that he is on very friendly terms with that mammoth coal-producing and selling corporation. There are other reasons which should prove to anybody's satisfaction that Farrington is not an actual member of the concern is at least a very useful agent of the company.

During the nation-wide strike in 1922, Frank Farrington tried to make a separate agreement between District 12 and the coal operators. This action, had it been successful would have destroyed the solidarity of the strike and enabled the operators to hold out until the coal miners of Illinois had driven the miners thruout the rest of the country back to work. Not only would this contemplated action of Farrington's break the strike but it would practically destroy the United Mine Workers of America.

This piece of treachery on the part of Farrington was frustrated by the progressive elements in District 12 led by the Trade Union Educational League which issued a sharp warning to the miners to fight with all their might against a separate agreement. The progressive elements made it quite clear to Farrington that they would not stand for a separate agreement and he backed down.

(To Be Continued.)

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,
6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos.
7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Little Joe Warner, character songs; Vella Cook; WCFL Ensemble.
8:30 to 10:00—Clarence Theaders, baritone; Less Brothers, popular songs in harmony.

BUFFALO CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL CONFERENCE FOR PARTY APPROVED

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Local 84 of the International Moulders' Union of North America which has been campaigning for independent political action by labor takes cognizance of the conference now being called by the Central Labor Council for that purpose and in order to avoid confusion stops its program by calling such a conference in another way. On August 13 the local passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: The Central Labor Council has finally agreed to call a conference for the purpose of inaugurating a more cohesive political movement of labor; and,

WHEREAS: Confusion may now arise should we proceed with the plans to call a similar conference as we decided to do some weeks previously after the council refused to act on our insistent demand that such a conference be called; and

WHEREAS: Our insistence and finally our decision to call such a conference was prompted by a realization of the need for united action by Labor to take steps to wrest control of the agencies of government from the hands of the employers who today maintain undisputed control of these agencies and use them for the purpose of defeating the workers who are compelled to engage in struggles for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions; and

WHEREAS: The conference now called by the Central Labor Council, can and should result in placing a united Labor Ticket in the field in the coming elections, thus uniting the forces of labor behind labor candidates; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED: By Local 84, International Moulders' Union of N. A., that we heartily endorse the conference called by the Central Labor Council

CIGAR MAKERS' PROGRESSIVES MAKE SHOWING

Win Some Posts; Lose Closely in Others

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—According to the votes cast in the International Cigar Makers' Union, as now announced, the following results appear:

Orburn was elected president, receiving 6,338 votes against the strong progressive vote of 5,308 for Lemke, winning only by 1,030. For first, second, third and fourth vice-presidencies, the administration won by even smaller majorities, the progressive candidate for fourth vice-president losing by only 618 votes. Van Poppel won the fifth vice-presidency by a majority of 751.

New Election for Sixth Vice-President.

There were three candidates for sixth vice-president and no choice resulted among the three, Van Hurn, S. Globerman and Rogers. A second election will be held for this office and one delegate to the American Federation of Labor. This second election will take place on September 11.

Rogers is off the list and the contest will be between Van Hurn, the administration candidate, and S. Globerman, progressive. Both are Californians, Van Hurn being a member of San Pedro Local 226. Globerman is also a delegate to the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Progressives Go to Two Conventions.
It is learned here that the Los Angeles local has elected Globerman and Feinstein as delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention, which meets at Oakland on September 20.

For delegates to the A. F. of L. Perkins and Collins were elected. Perkins held the presidency of the international union for 35 years, but won the post as A. F. of L. delegate by only 566 votes, while Collins, a progressive, was elected by a majority of 755 votes.

Passaic Relief Street Meetings for Chicago

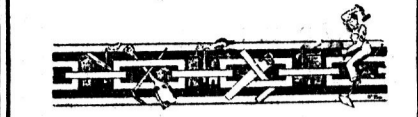
The Chicago office of the Passaic Strikers' General Relief Committee is conducting a series of street meetings designed to reach workers who have failed to attend the advertised mass meetings held in halls.

Tuesday night Comrade Adamson, Zokaitis and Smith told the story of Passaic at the corner of St. Louis and Roosevelt road. Copies of "Hell In New Jersey," the illustrated booklet showing police brutality, strike parades and bad living conditions in this mill town were sold, the proceeds to go to the strikers.

Further meetings will take place. All comrades interested should get in touch with the local office of the Passaic Relief, at 328 West Van Buren street, and assist in their work.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

A STORY ABOUT YOUR JOB



WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

sent in this week may win one of these prizes (winners announced in issue of Friday, Sept. 10).

1—KING COAL—A splendid novel by Upton Sinclair, in a cloth-bound edition.

2—LEFT WING UNIONISM—By D. J. Sappos. A new book every worker should read.

3—BARS AND SHADOWS—By Ralph Chaplin. A beautiful book of poetry written by the noted working class poet.

GARY WORKERS JOIN BATTLE FOR VANZETTI

Form Council of Lake County Organizations

GARY, Ind., Sept. 2.—A successful conference was held on Sunday, August 22, for the purpose of saving the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. The call was issued by the International Labor Defense of Lake county, Ind., and the following organizations responded: The Indiana Harbor branch of the Slovak Workers' Society; John Maclewick, delegate of the Slovak Workers, Society, Local 39; G. Adam Fabrici and Peter Moracek, Croatian Fraternal Union of America, Lodge 375; Ch. Jurcic, Croatian Fraternal Union, Lodge 396; M. Znavor and Joseph Clurko, H. B. Z., Lodge 358, of Hammond, Ind.; Sam Puskarich and Steve Seljan, Hungarian Benevolent and Sick Benefit Society of Hammond, Ind.; John Chalick and Steve Redd, Hungarian Benefit and Educational Society of East Gary, Branch 91; R. Moy, Gary Workers' Co-operative Restaurant; Jack Rusak and Sam Belenok, Slovak Workers' Society, Branch 62, of Hammond, Ind.; John Luchka and Mike Mikulas, Russian Brotherhood of L. N. Tolstoy, of Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Isador Shkroba, I. L. D. Branches.

Branches of the International Labor Defense: Bulgarian, Gary, Kosta Apostoloff, Vasil Phillipov; Jug-Slav, M. Malesevic; Russia, Seledzov; Hungarian, D. Gulachy; Czech-Slovak of Indiana Harbor, Steve Duga; Spanish, Gary, Lopez and Salario.

Resolution.
The business of the conference consisted in working out means for securing freedom for the framed-up workers, Sacco and Vanzetti. A resolution was adopted unanimously protesting against the denial of a just trial to these workers. This resolution was ordered to be sent to the press and to the governor of the state of Massachusetts. It was decided to circulate petitions and to stimulate the sending of individual letters to the governor of the state of Massachusetts demanding justice for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The conference elected a general executive committee, consisting of representatives of the nationalities represented at the conference. Local committees are to be set up in the various cities of Lake county.

A quick blush had spread over Bunny's face as he made this confession and it was impossible not to realize that he was sincere. Paul's voice became kinder. "Listen, son; you're not a child any more, and neither is Ruth. I don't doubt what you say—naturally, you'll pick out some girl of your own class. But it mightn't be that way with Ruth, she might get to be interested in you, and you ought to keep away."

Bunny didn't know what to say to that—the idea was too new to him. "I wanted to know about the strike," he explained; "and I've had no chance to talk with you at all. You can't imagine how bad I feel, but I don't know what to do." He rushed on, crowding all his grief into a few sentences; he was torn in half, between his loyalty to his father and his sympathy for the men; it was a trap he was in, and what could he do?

When Paul answered, his voice was hard again. "Your father is helping to keep these blackguards in the field, I understand."

"He's paying assessments, if that's what you mean. He's under contract with the Federation—when he joined—"

"No contract is valid that requires breaking the law! And don't you know these fellows are breaking a hundred laws a day?"

"I know, Paul; but Dad is tied up with the other operators; you don't understand—he's really having trouble financially, because his wells are shut down; and he's doing that entirely for the men."

Chicago Street Meeting For British Miners

The British mine strike situation will be brought to the attention of Chicago workers in a street meeting to be held Friday, Sept. 3, at 7:30 P. M. at Roosevelt Road and St. Louis Ave.

The speakers are Fred G. Bieden-kapp and Jack Bradon. The chairman of the meeting will be Wayne Adamson. The affair will be under the auspices of the International Workers Aid.

Manhattan Swim Hinted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The proposed around Manhattan swimming contest between Gertrude Ederle and Mrs. Mille Gade Corson, conquerors of the English Channel, may assume the proportions of a "stake" race with 15 or 20 swimmers competing for a \$125,000 prize, it was said today.

Attention, Philadelphia!
Trade Union Educational League

LABOR DAY RALLY PICNIC

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1926

SPEAKERS:

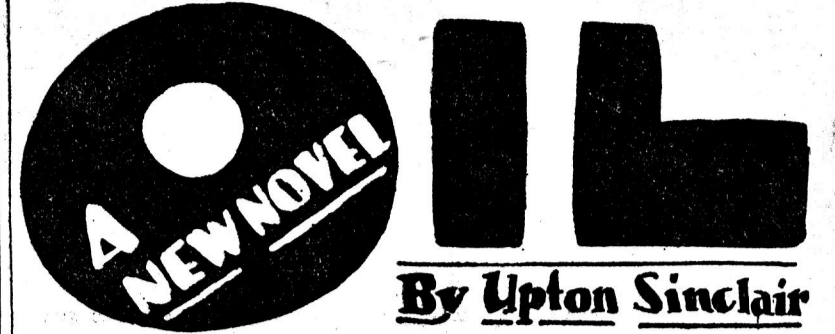
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary of the T. U. E. L.
M. OLGIN, Journalist and writer, Editor of "The Hammer"
SASHA ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of General Strike Committee

Refreshments, Dancing and Singing

Tickets 25c

At New Maple Grove

Directions: Take No. 80 car on 5th Street, stop at Olney Ave. 5600 North



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

VIII

There was really only one place where Bunny could be happy, and that was up at the bungalow. He spent his Saturday afternoon there, helping Ruth and Meelle—the one kind of aid he was permitted to give to the strike! Part of the time they talked about the suffering of which they knew; and part of the time they were jolly, making jokes like other young people; but all the time they worked like beavers, turning flour belonging to the union into various kinds of eatables. At supper-time Mr. Watkins came with the wagon, his second trip, and they loaded him up, and Meelle drove off with him to headquarters, while Bunny stayed with Ruth, and helped clean up the place and tried to explain the predicament of his father, and why he, Bunny, could not really help his friends.

On Sunday he went in to the meetings, and heard Paul make another speech. Paul, always sombre looking, was now gaunt from several weeks of little food and less sleep, and there was a fury of passion in his voice; he told about his trip to the other fields, and how there was no justice anywhere—the authorities of town and county and state were simply pawns of the operators, doing everything possible to hold the men down and break their organization. In this white-flame of suffering Paul's spirit had been tempered to steel, and the crowd of workers shared this process, and took new vows of solidarity; Bunny felt the thrill of a great mass experience, and yearned to be part of it, and then shrunk back, like the young man in the Bible story who had too many possessions.

Paul had seen him in the crowd, and after the meeting sought him out. "I want to talk to you," he said, and they strolled away from the others, and Paul, who had no time to waste, came directly to the point:

"See here I want you to let my sister alone."
"Let her alone!" cried the other, and stopped short in his track and stared at Paul. "Why, what do you mean?"

"Meelle tells me you've been up there at the place a lot—you were there last evening with her."

"But Paul! Somebody had to stay with her!"
"We'll take care of ourselves; she could have come to father's place. And I want you to understand, I won't have any rich young fellows hanging round my sister."

"But Paul!" Bunny's tone was one of shocked grief. "Truly Paul, you're utterly mistaken."

"I don't want you to be mistaken about this one thing—if any fellow was to do any wrong to my sister, I'd kill him, just as sure as anything on earth."

"But Paul, I never dreamed of such a thing! Why, listen—I'll tell you—I'm in love with a girl—a girl in school. Oh, honest, Paul, I'm terribly in love, and I—I couldn't think of anybody else that way."

A quick blush had spread over Bunny's face as he made this confession and it was impossible not to realize that he was sincere. Paul's voice became kinder. "Listen, son; you're not a child any more, and neither is Ruth. I don't doubt what you say—naturally, you'll pick out some girl of your own class. But it mightn't be that way with Ruth, she might get to be interested in you, and you ought to keep away."

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"No contract is valid that requires breaking the law! And don't you know these fellows are breaking a hundred laws a day?"

"I know, Paul; but Dad is tied up with the other operators; you don't understand—he's really having trouble financially, because his wells are shut down; and he's doing that entirely for the men."

"I know it, and we appreciate it. But now he says he's got to give up, and bring in scabs like the rest. They're driving us beyond endurance; they're making a dirty fight, and your father knows it—and yet he goes along with them!"

There was a pause, and Paul went on grimly. "I know, of course; his money is at stake, and he won't risk it; and you'll do what he tells you."

"But Paul! I couldn't oppose Dad! Would you expect that?"

"When my father set up his will, and tried to keep me from thinking and learning the truth, I opposed him, didn't I? And you encouraged me to do it—you thought that was all right."

"But Paul! If I were to oppose Dad in such a thing—why I'd break his heart."

"Well, maybe I broke my father's heart—I don't know, and neither do you. The point is, your father's doing wrong, and you know it; he's helping to turn these ruffians loose on us, and deprive us of our rights as citizens, and even as human beings. You can't deny that, and you have a duty that you owe to the truth."

There was a silence, while Bunny tried to face the appalling idea of breaking with Dad, as Paul had broken with old Mr. Watkins. It had seemed so right in the one case, and seemed so impossible in the other!

At least Paul went on. "I know how it is son. You won't do it, you haven't the nerve for it—you're soft." He waited, while those cruel words sank in. "Yes, that's the word, soft. You've always had everything you wanted—you've had it handed to you on a silver tray and it's made you a weakling. You have a good heart, and you know what's right, but you couldn't bear to act, you'd be afraid of hurting somebody."

And that was the end of their talk. Paul had nothing more to say, and Bunny had no answer. Tears had come into his eyes—and that was weak, wasn't it? He turned his head away, so that Paul might not see them.

"Well," said the latter, "I've got a pile of work to do, so I'll be off. This fight will be over some day, and your father will go on making money and I hope it will bring you happiness, but I doubt it, really. Good-bye, son."

"Good-bye," said Bunny, feebly; and Paul turned on his heel and hurried away.

(To be continued)

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB }Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
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No Arbitration of the Garment Strike

We are glad to learn that Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and chairman of the strike committee, has come forward with a warning to the manufacturers, that the attempt of Governor Smith to force compulsory arbitration and the bosses' intention to sabotage direct dealings in conference with the governor's backing, will not be tolerated.

As we pointed out yesterday, the manufacturers took advantage of the letter of the union to Governor Smith, and showed that they would enter conferences with the union only to break them up by rejecting the union terms and appealing to the governor to force arbitration on the workers. Hyman certifies that our view of this was correct when he says:

"These manufacturers take this position because they infer from Governor Smith's letter that, when they disagree with us on every point and the conferences break up, the governor will compel us to refer the entire dispute to arbitration."

"The union will not refer our demands to arbitration," Hyman continues. "We would like the leaders of the Industrial Council to know this before the conference begins."

This is the proper attitude, and we are certain that Hyman will be supported by the membership in this correction of a mistake which opened the way to injury of the union and a defeat of its demands.

As Hyman points out, arbitration has been rejected time and again by the membership, and the right wing attempt to compromise the strike will be repudiated by the workers, as they repudiated the right wing proposal in the last convention that the union accept arbitration in principle.

It remains for the left wing to rally the workers in defense of the present stand of Hyman—against arbitration and for direct dealing between the union and the manufacturers and jobbers, to remain vigilant against the right wing compromises and make that vigilance effective by taking the leadership which their support by the rank and file fully justifies.

The Zeigler Cases

One of the darkest chapters in the history of Frank Farrington, suspended president of the Illinois Miners' Union, was written when he aided and abetted the Franklin county prosecutor's office in bringing about the conviction of several progressive leaders of the Zeigler miners on framed-up charges.

One of those victims of Farrington's treachery was the president of the Zeigler local and was long a thorn in the side of the Leiter coal interests and their fools in the sub-district office of the Illinois Miners' Union. In order to oust the progressive leadership, many schemes were tried and finally the courts were resorted to with success. Even tho it cost the life of Mike Sarovich, who died from a bullet fired by a ku klux klan gunman, the bloody conspiracy went thru, for the coal interests must be served.

Farrington's men went bail for the killer. Later on he was white-washed and an innocent man charged with the crime. This was only a bluff, to distract attention from the real culprit. The authorities were not anxious to punish anybody for the killing of Sarovich. The dead man was a progressive.

When the International Labor Defense stepped in to assist the coal company's victims, Farrington issued a decree denouncing the I. L. D. as a "dual organization" and threatened to lift the charter of any local identifying itself with the I. L. D. Now the miners of Illinois know who the dual unionists are and they will have little difficulty in understanding why Farrington, the Peabody servant, made a united front with Leiter, the K. K. K. and the prosecution to get rid of Henry Corbushley, former president of Local 992, U. M. W. of A., and his associates.

Those workers are now free on bail and unless the miners wake up and take appropriate action, they are liable to go to jail. Now, more than ever, the miners of Illinois need the assistance of every progressive to clean up after Farrington.

Mussolini, Servant Not Master

The real bosses in the black shirt dictatorship of Italy are big bankers, one of them being Count Volpi, the gentleman who negotiated the debt settlement with the United States. Mussolini is merely a figurehead and a prisoner of finance-capital tho a voluntary and willing one.

The tinsel is stripped from the personality of Mussolini in an article that will appear next Wednesday in THE DAILY WORKER, written by a man who knows his Italy and his Mussolini.

That the decrees robbing the masses of every vestige of elective power, issued by Mussolini with startling rapidity are caused by a progressive weakening of the fascist power is the inference to be drawn from the article. The followers of Ferinacci, the deposed general secretary of the fascist party, are resorting to violence against Mussolini's cut-throats and exposing each other as bands of embezzling experts. This is good.

The fascist dictatorship is based on the small group of bankers and heavy industrialists and is exercised for their benefit. Contrast this with the dictatorship of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union, based on the suffrage of the great masses of producers and you have the difference between a revolutionary form of government with its face to the future and a reactionary tyranny with its face to the past.

Fascism represents autocracy. The Soviet form of government represents the democracy of the future.

How the mighty sometimes fall! Harry Daugherty, once the big mogul of the Harding administration, injunction specialist and red baiter, is now about to stand trial without a confederate on a charge of defrauding the government of \$7,000,000 thru collusion with the head of the alien property custodian. The noisiest patriots are usually the biggest crooks.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

Do We Believe in the Theory of Misery?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

THE high prosperity which American industry has been enjoying during the past year has developed a tendency toward pessimism in some sections of the party. The argument is being made, that because there is general employment in most industries, the workers will not engage in struggle against the capitalist bosses and that under these conditions the party cannot make headway in the fight against capitalism and in building its strength.

Such an analysis of the present situation in the United States and the possibilities for building the party in this situation is based upon the theory that the workers will fight only in periods of increasing misery, that is, when their wages are reduced, their hours lengthened and their working conditions and standards of life generally become worse.

This theory of increasing misery and its relation to the workers' struggle does not make its appearance for the first time. Decades ago, in the socialist party, there was to be found in such periods agitators, whose slogan was "Wait till hard times come and you will see the party grow." The socialist-labor party was strongly infected with this theory of increasing misery and postponed the struggles of the workers until the pinch of capitalism became sharper.

Is this theory that the workers will only fight under increasing misery correct and do we as Communists, accept it? This is the question which those comrades should ask themselves who have become infected with the idea that because of the high rate at which American industry is operating, we are unable to build our party because the workers will not engage in fights.

It is of course true that the workers will fight in a period of increasing misery, but is this the only time in which they engage in struggle?

Conditions Which Compel Struggle.
THE fundamental answer to this question has been given by Marx in "Capital" in analyzing the factors which determine the value of the labor-power of the workers. He did not come to the conclusion that the value of the labor-power of the workers was determined by the cost of reproducing that labor-power. He did conclude that the value of the labor-power of

the workers was determined by the cost of reproducing that labor-power under the historically developed standards of life of the workers of various countries.

In the qualification "historically developed standards of life" we have the answer to the question posed at the beginning of this article.

The workers do not only fight when the capitalists seek to force down their standard of life below a mere subsistence, that is, below their ability to secure the barest, poorest kind of food, clothing and shelter thru which they can maintain themselves. They will fight when their historically developed standard of life is threatened and when this includes the ownership of an automobile (as it does for many American workers today), a victrola and piano and the opportunity to go to the movies regularly, they will fight in order to maintain the standard of life which includes these things.

Furthermore, the standard of life of those who exploit them and generally of the country in which they live, has a determining effect upon the struggles of the workers. Boasting about the great wealth of the United States, immense productive power and its high prosperity, which is carried in the capitalist press, does not leave the worker untouched. Higher wealth production and improvement of the position of the country as a whole, stimulates the workers to struggle to share in this "prosperity." The worker says to himself: If the capitalists are making such great profits, if the country is so wealthy, why should I not improve my standard of life and share in this "prosperity."

Workers Struggle in Period of Prosperity.

EVERY period of so-called prosperity in the cycles thru which industry in this country has gone, has been accompanied by movements of workers for higher wages and better working conditions. It is in these periods that the worker has courage for struggles. Jobs are plentiful. There is no great army of unemployed. The conditions for success are better.

The year 1912, for instance, was not a period of industrial depression, still it was a period of struggle in which we had the great strikes at Lawrence, Paterson, McKees Rocks, Akron, Me-saba Range, etc.

The years of from 1915 to 1919 were the periods of war prosperity. Employment was more general than it was before. The workers were needed. It was during this period that the American Federation of Labor had its greatest growth in membership and in which the greatest industrial struggles in the history of this country took place.

In 1919, the war time needs of the capitalists were over, but there was still great industrial prosperity. We find, during that year, that the great steel strike took place. The half million members of the United Mine Workers went on strike for an increase in wages and at the same time the railroad workers threatened a strike, which was only averted thru concessions, giving them higher wages. These great struggles took place in a period when industry was working at a high rate and prosperity for the capitalists had reached a height previously unknown.

The year 1922 was again a period of great industrial struggles. In that year capitalist production had to a degree pulled itself out of the deep crisis of 1920-21. The tendency of industry was again upward altho so-called prosperity did not yet exist. The struggle of the United Mine Workers in that year was a defensive struggle. But that of the railroad shopmen was based on a demand for increased wages and therefore an offensive struggle.

The Present Prosperity.

SINCE the development of the present period of prosperity, we see accompanying it struggles of the workers for higher wages and better working conditions. The anthracite strike, altho ending in a defeat, was a fight for increased wages and improved working conditions. The Furriers' strike was also based on new demands of the workers, as is the present strike of the New York Garment workers. In Massachusetts the shoe workers are answering capitalist attacks by demands for higher wages. The workers on the railroads, altho tied up by the new Watson-Parker bill insofar as strikes are concerned, are making demands for higher wages.

Thus we see that at the present time, in place of prosperity resulting in contentment and indifference to

struggle on the part of the workers, there is a growing wave of struggle for increased wages and better working conditions. This is true in industries other than those in which special crises exist, such as textile and bituminous coal, where the workers are resisting by their struggles efforts to lower their standards of life.

The conclusion to be drawn from these facts, briefly presented, is that there is no basis for the theory that the workers will not struggle in times of prosperity. Quite the contrary, it is exactly in such times of prosperity that demands for higher wages and better working conditions are made and that movements for organization of the unorganized workers to attain these better wages and improved conditions are developed.

The Party and the Present Situation.

THOSE party members who are making excuses for lack of progress on the grounds of the existing economic conditions and refusal of the workers to carry on fights, have not a leg to stand on. They are trying to excuse their own pessimism and lack of energy in the struggle by a theory which has no basis in fact.

It is true that the party must fit its policies, thru which it seeks to move the workers into action, to the economic conditions existing in a particular period. In a period of prosperity and general employment, the organization of the unorganized workers, demand for higher wages and better working conditions must be the slogan of the party for the workers' struggle. On the basis of such slogans and such demands, the Party can move masses of workers into struggle. It has shown this in those sections of the country where it has put itself at the head of movements for organization and demands for higher wages and better conditions.

At the present time, altho the future is somewhat in doubt, general employment and prosperity is still true of American industry. We must base our slogans upon this situation. If we take up earnestly and energetically the struggle for organization of the unorganized, the fight for increased wages and better working conditions, we will find that the workers will respond and are ready to fight. Thru such struggles we will build our party in times of prosperity even as we build it in times of industrial crisis.

WHY DOES GREEN INVESTIGATE?

Left Wing Leadership Wins a Strike—Smashes Employers' Attack on Fur Workers—Green, Frayne and Company Fails to Save the Bosses—Green Orders Hostile Probe—Union Membership Supports Left Leaders

IN yesterday's issue THE DAILY WORKER published the answer of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union to the letter of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who insists on a hostile and star chamber "investigation" of the conduct of the recent successful strike of the New York union, apparently because Green is angry that a strike was won.

This unprecedented action is being forced upon the union against the will not only of the Joint Board, but of the membership, and in the following letter, also addressed to Green, the shop chairman voice the protest of the membership against this extraordinary attack upon their union and set forth why the membership supports the left wing leadership of the Joint Board. Their letter says:

Mr. William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: At a meeting held Wednesday, August 11, 1926, the shop chairmen representing the shops employing union labor in the fur industry of New York City, having heard and considered the report of the Joint Board representatives concerning the decision of the American Federation of Labor Council to conduct an investigation of our recent strike, elected a special committee of shop chairmen representing the New York fur workers.

Hit at Kaufman Gang.

In order that you may understand our feelings regarding your investigation, we beg you to consider the following brief sketch of the recent history of the New York Joint Board: For a number of years prior to May, 1925, our union, contrary to the will of our membership, had been in the hands of an unprincipled, unscrupulous and corrupt group of office holders. During these years union conditions in our industry had sunk to the very lowest level. Our trade evils had grown and multiplied.

Organization work was at a standstill and the fur workers had been completely at the mercy of their employers who had taken full advantage of the criminal indifference and negligence of the Joint Board officials. The agreement had been flagrantly violated by the manufacturers and the rights of the fur workers had been trampled upon by both employers and union officials.

By the use of organized strong-arm methods and of people of notorious and questionable characters, the officials in control of our Joint Board had succeeded in terrorizing our mem-

bership and converting our union into an agency serving their own selfish interests. Every attempt made by us to put an end to these grievous conditions was met with the full force at the disposal of the clique in power.

Leadership Change Good.

In order to wipe out the evils prevailing in our organization, it required an unselfish leadership prepared to run the risk of personal physical injury to inspire and guide the discontented membership. Such a leadership was provided by the fur workers whom we have chosen to occupy the responsible positions of our present Joint Board and who served us on the strike committee.

It is well remembered and appreciated by all fur workers that, in addition to their own work, it was the untiring efforts of our present leadership—efforts which on a number of occasions they paid for with their very blood—that enabled them to free themselves and the organization from the sinister control of the unprincipled elements.

Successful Organizing.

During the brief period in which the present leadership have been in control of the Joint Board they have succeeded in arousing the real spirit of the fur workers, a spirit laid dormant and discouraged. They instilled into our organization new life and fresh vigor. They conducted several successful organizational drives which brought into our organized ranks large numbers of exploited workers thus adding strength to our union and to the organized labor movement as a whole.

Their inspiration and education enabled us to recognize our rights and to realize that we possess the ability and the power to safeguard these rights. Utilizing our awakened spirit to the fullest extent, they compelled the manufacturers to respect the terms of our agreement and thereby enormously improved our living and working conditions.

Victorious Strike.

And, finally, their leadership successfully conducted us thru our recent 17-week strike which enabled us to wrest from the manufacturers a 40-hour week and a number of other substantial concessions improving our conditions and those of our families. Every one of us feels proud of our union, of our fight, of our devoted leadership and of our victorious strike.

Is Winning Strike An Evil?

Your instituted investigation, following our recent successful strike, which will undeniably encourage and inspire the entire labor movement to greater efforts, such an investigation strikes us as though a victorious

strike is being investigated as an evil to be avoided in the future.

Why institute an investigation without informing those to be investigated of the charges preferred against them, if such exists? Is not this the only and usual procedure before an investigation. What emergency called for the disregard of this recognized elementary right of the accused?

We have always been loyal to the American Federation of Labor and desire to remain loyal. Furthermore we declare unreservedly that we have never found our present leadership of the Joint Board wanting in loyalty to the American Federation of Labor. On the contrary such loyalty has been preached by them to the fur workers on numerous occasions.

However such loyalty does not and must not deprive us of the sense of right and fairness of our duty to express our views. We state unhesitatingly that our numerous doubts cause us to question the wisdom of your action.

Methods Won Because Militant.

You vaguely intimate that the investigation will extend to the methods employed in the strike and to the existing friction in our organization. Our methods are widely known? Mass picketing, widest rank and file control of every branch of activity and participation therein and widest consultation of shop chairmen and of workers in general on all important policies—these were the methods employed.

And those were the methods that led to victory. If those methods are not in accordance with the American Federation of Labor practices then indeed such practices are obsolete and it is no crime to supplant them with new and better ones.

Full Confidence.

We have the fullest confidence in our present leadership of the Joint Board and in the strike committee, and we know that they neither fear nor desire to place any obstacles in the way of an investigation. Moreover, we fully agree with their policy of submitting under protest to your investigation. But we ask whether the internal differences existing within our international should be within the province of an investigation to be conducted by the American Federation of Labor.

Are we not competent and intelligent enough to adjust our internal differences ourselves? Are we less entitled to the exercise of this right than any other organization in similar circumstances? These questions compel us to feel that the investigation is uncalled for, unprecedented and unjustifiable.

Demand to Be Present.

In view of the role played by the shop chairmen as individuals and as a body, the chairmen instructed me to request that a delegation of shop chairmen be present at all hearings of the investigation committee. The chairmen further request that all hearings be made public and open to the press.

We earnestly hope that the opinion and requests of the shop chairmen will be given due consideration.

Fraternally yours,
Shop Chairmen Committee.
By the Secretary.

Membership Voices Protest.

The following is a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting of fur workers, members of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union. The mass meeting was held on Wednesday, August 18, 1926, at Cooper Union Hall, New York City. Over 3,500 workers filled the hall to capacity and emphatically voiced their protest against the investigation instituted by the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, the American Federation of Labor has instituted an investigation into the conduct of our recent strike and into the internal controversies of our international, and

Without Parallel.
Whereas, such an investigation is not only without parallel in the history of the A. F. of L., but also constitutes an invasion of the autonomy of our union and a violation of the constitution of our international, and

Whereas, the general strike committee and the present leadership of the New York Joint Board successfully conducted us thru our recent 17-week strike which resulted in great gains for all fur workers and in victory for the entire labor movement; be it therefore

Official Intrigue.

Resolved, that we, the fur workers assembled at Cooper Union on August 18, 1926, hereby emphatically protest against this absolutely unjustifiable investigation and against this latest intrigue of our international officers, and be it further

Resolved, that we express our fullest confidence in those who served us on the general strike committee and in our present militant leadership of the Joint Board, against whom this investigation is aimed, and we pledge to support them against this latest attack on our union; be it also

Demand Public Hearings.

Resolved, that we demand the hearings of the investigation committee to be public and above board, and that they be open to the press representatives and to the workers.

Ernst Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETIC TREE.

(Continued from previous issue.)

These paleontological facts are among the most important proofs of the descent of man from a long series of higher and lower vertebrates. There is no other explanation possible except evolution for the chronological succession of these classes, which is in perfect harmony with the morphological and systematic distribution. The anti-evolutionists have not even attempted to give any other explanation. The fishes dipneusts, amphibians, reptiles, monotremes, marsupials, placentals, lemurs, apes, anthropoid apes, and ape-men (pithecanthropi), are inseparable links of a long ancestral chain, of which the last and most perfect link is man. Cf. the tables pp. 166-168.

One of the paleontological facts I have quoted, namely, the late appearance of the mammal class in geology—is particularly important. This most advanced group of the vertebrates comes on the stage of the Triassic period, in the second and shorter half of the organic history of the earth. It is represented only by low and small forms in the whole of the mesozoic age, during the domination of the reptiles. Thruout this long period, which is estimated by some geologists at 8-11, by others at 20 or more, million years, the dominant reptile class developed its many remarkable and curious forms; there were swimming marine reptiles (halisauria), flying reptiles (pterosauria), and colossal land reptiles (dinosaurs). It was much later, in the Tertiary period, that the mammal class attained the wealth of large and advanced placental forms that secured its predominance over this more recent period.

The many and thoro investigations made during the last few decades into the ancestral history of the mammals have convinced zoologists who were engaged in them that they may be traced to a common root. All the mammals, from the lowest monotremes and marsupials to the ape and man, have a large number of striking characteristics in common, and these distinguish them from all other vertebrates: the hair and glands of the skin, the feeding of the young with the mother's milk, the peculiar formation of the lower jaw and the ear-bones connected therewith, and other features in the structure of the skull; also, the possession of a knee-cap (patella), and the loss of the nucleus in the red blood-cells. Further, the complete diaphragm, which entirely separates the pectoral cavity from the abdominal, is only found in the mammals; in all the other vertebrates there is still an open communication between the two cavities. The monophyletic (or single) origin of the whole mammalian class is therefore now regarded by all competent experts as an established fact.

In the face of this important fact, what is called the "ape-question" loses a good deal of the importance that was formerly ascribed to it. All the momentous consequences that follow it in regard to our human nature, our past and future, and our bodily and psychic life, remain undisturbed whether we derive man directly from one of the primates, an ape or lemur, or from some other branch, some unknown lower form, of the mammalian stem. It is important to point this out, because certain dangerous attempts have been made lately by Jesuitical zoologists and zoological Jesuits to cause fresh confusion on the matter.

In a richly illustrated and widely read work that Hans Kraemer published a year ago, under the title "The Universe and Man," an able and learned anthropologist, Professor Klaatsch of Heidelberg, deals with "the origin and development of the human race," and admirably describes the primitive history of man and his civilization. However, he denounces the idea of man's descent from the ape as "irrational, narrow-minded, and false." He grounds this severe censure on the fact that none of the living apes can be the ancestor of humanity. But no competent scientist had ever said anything so foolish. If we look closer into this fight with windmills, we find that Klaatsch holds substantially the same view of the pitheco-theory as I have done since 1866.

He says expressly: "The three anthropoid apes, the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, seem to diverge from a common root, which was near to that of the gibbon and man." I had long ago given the name archiprimates to this single hypothetical root-form of the primates, which he calls the "primatoid." It lived in the earliest part of the Tertiary period, and had probably been developed in the Cretaceous from older mammals. The very forced and unnatural hypothesis by means of which Klaatsch goes on to make the primates depart very widely from the other mammals seems to me to be quite untenable, like the similar hypothesis that Alsborg, Willser and other anthropologists, who deny our pithecoid descent, have lately advanced.

(To be continued.)