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# NEWS - BULLETIN

*League for Industrial Democracy*

VOL. III. NO. 3

70 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

MAY, 1925.

## OUR JUNE CONFERENCE

*Don't join us in June if you are too tired to think, too melancholy to laugh, too used to hotels to enjoy a camp in the woods.*

*But plan right now to spend part of your vacation with us if you want the information, intellectual stimulus and jolly good fellowship we are going to have. Radicals are commonly charged with having no eye for beauty, no sense of fun, no willingness to discuss their panaceas. Camp Tamiment disproves the first charge, our annual conference play the second, the discussions the third. The desperate effort of big interests to discredit all public ownership, the concerted drive to develop Giant Power at Muscles Shoals and elsewhere, the chaos in the coal industry under private ownership, the importance of the transit issue in New York and other cities—these combine to make our subject of peculiar and timely importance. And we have unusually good speakers. Here are the facts:*

**Time:**

Thursday, June 25 to Sunday, June 28, inclusive.

**Place:**

Camp Tamiment, Forest Park, Pa. (near Delaware Water Gap).

**Subject:**

"THE STRUGGLE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN AMERICA"

Thursday Evening, June 25, 8 P. M.

**Subject:**

"PROBLEMS OF RAILROAD NATIONALIZATION"

**Speaker:**

OTTO S. BEYER, Jr., consulting engineer; installer of Shop Committee organization on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Canadian National Railroad; adviser of International Association of Machinists; director of Labor Bureau, Inc.  
CARL D. THOMPSON, President of the Public Ownership League of America, will probably give a brief survey of the general field.

Friday Morning, June 26, 10 to 12:30

**Subject:**

"THE CASE FOR COAL NATIONALIZATION"

**Speakers:**

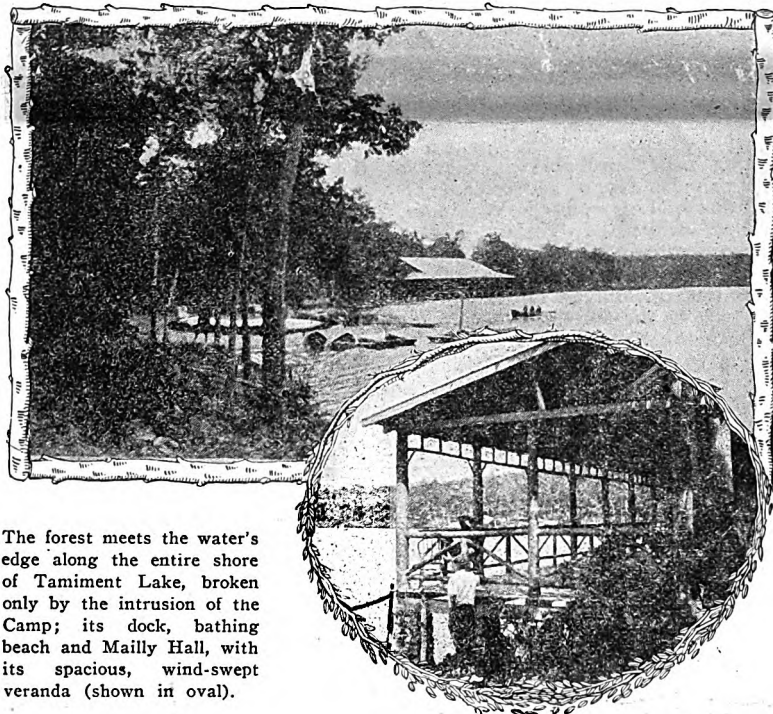
JOHN BROPHY, President of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, former member of Nationalization Research Com., U. M. W.;  
H. S. RAUSHENBUSH, author of "Anthracite."

Friday Evening, June 26, 8 o'clock

**Subject:**

"CANADA TAKES THE LEAD IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP". A critical survey of the public hydro-electric developments, government railroads and municipal enterprises in Canada.

**Speaker:**



The forest meets the water's edge along the entire shore of Tamiment Lake, broken only by the intrusion of the Camp; its dock, bathing beach and Maily Hall, with its spacious, wind-swept veranda (shown in oval).

JAMES SIMPSON, Vice-President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Saturday Morning, June 27, 10 to 12:30

**Subject:**

"PRIVATE MONOPOLY VS. PUBLIC MONOPOLY OF ELECTRICAL POWER; SOME WASTES OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP."

**Speakers:**

JUDSON C. DICKERMAN, Associate Director of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey, on the "Giant Power Plan"; ROBERT W. BRUERE, editor of the "Giant Power" number of *The Survey Graphic*. STUART CHASE, Director of the Labor Bureau, Inc., and author of "The Challenge of Waste". (Mr. Chase will speak on wastes in the distribution of electrical energy, in transportation, industrial location, etc.)

**Saturday Afternoon, June 27 at 2 to 4**

A Round Table Discussion conducted by College Students.

The students will discuss the situation in their colleges and plans for next season's activities. They will also have an opportunity of consulting several of the convention leaders on social and industrial problems.

**Saturday Evening, June 27 at 8 P. M.****Subject:**

**A Debate on "PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP"**

**Speakers:**

MORRIS HILQUIT and Arthur Williams, former president of the National Electric Light Association.

The debate will be followed by the Annual Conference Play to be participated in by Clement Wood, Nellie Seeds Nearing, Solon DeLeon, Samuel Friedman and others.

**Sunday Morning, June 28 at 10 o'clock****Subject:**

**SOME DANGERS IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP TO BE AVOIDED; SOME MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.**

**Speaker:**

DR. DELOS F. WILCOX, Franchise and Public Utility Expert, author of "The Government of Great American Cities," etc., formerly chief of the Bureau of Franchises, N. Y. Public Service Commission.

**Sunday Afternoon, June 28 at 2:30 o'clock****Subject:**

**WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?**

Group discussion led by Norman Thomas.

Among other probable speakers at the Conference are James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Louis Waldman, former Assemblyman, N. Y. City; Louis Budenz, Roberto Haberman, Scott Nearing, Harry W. Laidler, etc.

As in last year's conference, the set speeches will be strictly limited, and an effort will be made to give the major part of the meetings over to questions and discussion from the floor.

**Location of Camp:** Camp Tamiment, organized a few years ago by the Rand School of Social Science, is a spot of unusual loveliness. It is situated in the heart

of the Blue Mountains, 2,000 feet above sea level, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania.

**How to Reach Camp:** The camp is reached from New York by taking the Hudson Tube to Hoboken; thence via the Lackawanna and Western Railroad to Stroudsburg, and the Delaware Valley Railroad from Stroudsburg to Bushkill. From Bushkill the camp auto bus motors the visitor to the Camp. Or an auto bus may be taken direct from Stroudsburg to the Camp.

The round trip fare from Hoboken to Stroudsburg via the D. L. & W. is \$5.37. The round trip fare from Stroudsburg to Bushkill is \$1.00, and the auto bus round trip, from Bushkill to the camp, \$1.00, making a total round trip fare of \$7.37. Motor bus fare from Stroudsburg to camp, with minimum of 8 passengers, is \$1.00; taxi fare, with minimum of 3 passengers from Stroudsburg, \$1.50.

The best trains from New York leave Hoboken at 10:20 A.M. and 2:20 P.M. (Eastern Standard Time). The camp is slightly less than 3½ hours' distance from New York. By motor car via Port Jervis it is 112 miles. The time adopted at the Camp is Eastern Standard.

**Accommodations:** The cabins of the Camp are situated on the banks of a spring fed lake about a mile in length. A large dining hall divides the men's and women's cabins. The attractive social hall, accommodating several hundred people, is built over the edge of the lake, away from the cabins.

As at former conferences, the mornings and evenings will be given over to discussion, and at least part of the afternoons to recreation—walking, swimming, rowing, canoeing, tennis, and baseball. Boats and canoes are provided to the campers free of charge.

**Rates per Day:** (Room and Board). The League has secured a very special rate of \$3.50 a day for its guests. A few special cabins may be available for one person for \$1 extra per day.

**Special Rates to College Undergraduates:** The Board of Directors has been enabled this year, as a result of a specific appropriation, to make a special rate of \$2.50 a day for L. I. D. student members who are now (April, 1925) undergraduates in colleges and universities.

**Conference Tickets:** Tickets of admission for the entire conference will be \$1.50 in addition to board and lodging rates. Admission to sessions conducted each day will be 50 cents; 25 cents for single sessions. Those desiring to attend the conference are urged to send applications with a deposit of \$3.00 at the earliest opportunity to the L. I. D. This \$3.00 will apply to the board and lodging. Let us know immediately if possible whether you can come.

For further information write to

**LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY**  
70 Fifth Avenue New York City

**BOOKS TO READ ON "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP"**

**T**HOSE who are planning to attend the June Conference of the L. I. D. on "The Struggle for Public Ownership in America" are referred to the following books and magazine articles on various phases of this subject:

**General Surveys:**

"Public Ownership—Here and Abroad," by Harry W. Laidler. (N. Y., L. I. D., 1925, 64 pp., 15 cents).

"Public Ownership." By Carl D. Thompson (N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell, 1925, \$2.50).

"The Collectivist State in the Making." By Emil Davies. (London, G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1914, about \$2.00).

"The Triumph of Nationalization." By Sir Leo Chiozza Money. (London, Cassell, 1920, 275 pp.).

"The Challenge of Waste." By Stuart Chase.

**Railroads:**

"Public Ownership, Ownership of Railroads." By Carl D.

Thompson (Chicago: Public Ownership League of America, 127 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, 25 cents).

"The Case for Nationalization." By A. Emil Davies (London: George Allen and Unwin, 40 Museum Street, W. C. 1, 1920, 306 pp.).

"Industrial Democracy." An Exposition of the "Plumb Plan." By Glenn Plumb and Wm. G. Roylance. (N. Y.: B. W. Huebsch, 1923, 359 pp., \$2.00).

"Principles of Railway Transportation." By Eliot Jones (N. Y.: Macmillan, 1924, 607 pp., particularly Ch. 24., \$3.50).

"B and O Engine 1003." By Otto S. Beyer, Jr., *Survey Graphic*: January, 1924.

"When Government Runs the Railroads." By Major General Sir Henry W. Thornton. (N. Y.: *Colliers*, April 4, 1925).

**Coal:**

"How to Run Coal." Nationalization Research Committee, U. M. W. (Write to John Brophy, Clearfield, Pa.) Also other pamphlets of the Committee.

## THOUGHTS ON THE ORDER OF PEACHES — OR WHY THE L. I. D. NEEDS MEMBERS

FROM an entertaining article by Howard S. Benedict in a recent issue of the *Nation* we learn that there are some 755 organizations in America with a total membership of almost fifty million. The various lodges and other secret fraternal orders alone account for more than twenty-three million. The National Anti-Horse Thief Association, founded in 1854 reports an enrollment of thirty-six thousand.

We turn green with envy at these figures. We divulge no secrets when we declare that we have only a small proportion of the membership of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, but a work, in this automobile era, many times as important to perform. We ask your advice. Should we become a secret order with a ritual? Should we offer you the ineffable privilege of becoming an animal like the Bear, Beaver, Buffalo, Blue Goose, Camel, Elk, Moose, Lion, White Rabbit? Or, since the members of the animal kingdom are already nearly all appropriated by lodges, should we emulate the recent Order of Bananas and become the Benevolent and Protective Order of Peaches, with a little wholesome state rivalry between Georgia peaches, Delaware peaches, etc? Our worthy officers would make admirable Princes and Potentates of Peaches.

Seriously, the success of our work depends in no small degree upon our growth in membership. A quiet membership campaign conducted from the office is bringing results but our real growth must depend upon you who are now members. We do not recruit on commissions or split fees! Two things specifically we would urge:

1. Every student member ought to carry over membership after graduation. The wide, wide world is a colder place for inquiring minds even than the coldest college or university. You need our literature; we need your fellowship. Since the first year out of college is usually not very prosperous we offer to seniors in college active membership in this society for \$1.00 for the first year. In the words of the great American salesman, "Here, ladies and gentlemen, is an offer you cannot afford to miss."

2. We ask all our members either to send us names of likely prospects or yourselves to go after them. We will be glad to send you membership cards, the latest leaflet about the L. I. D. or extra copies of this Bulletin.

## LABOR AND MANAGEMENT A Conference for Next Fall

THE L. I. D. is making progress in arranging a conference to be held in the late fall in New York on Labor and Management. This meeting is on a subject vital to industrial democracy. We have heard much about labor and ownership. We have also heard a lot about various schemes of employee representation but there has been all too little discussion of the real question which is: To what extent do various plans of employee representation, on the one hand, and the sale of stock to the workers, on the other, really give labor any effective degree of control over the management of industry? This question is particularly timely in view of the recent reports from the Russell Sage Foundation on Employee Representation. We are fortunate to have obtained the cooperation of Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of the Industrial Studies of the Foundation, and the approval of President William Green of the A. F. of L. and President Wm. H. Johnston of the Machinists. We hope to set up an independent committee which will have charge of this conference. While the public will be invited, we seek to

have the discussion led by men who know from personal experience as engineers, administrators and labor leaders what are the factors involved.

## AROUND THE WORLD IN STEERAGE

ONE source of Paul Blanshard's unique success in the colleges and elsewhere is that he speaks from a singular richness of personal experience. In an effort to enlarge that experience Mr. Blanshard, probably accompanied by his wife, expects to go around the world steerage picking up such jobs as he can and especially trying to get in touch with the labor movement in countries like Japan and China. He will sail from Seattle in May and return to New York in October. His experiences will be the basis for some of his most important addresses next winter.

## THE STEINMETZ PRIZE AWARDS

IN 1924 the L. I. D. offered a prize in memory of Charles P. Steinmetz for the best essay by a college student on some labor problem. Since the publication of our last News-Bulletin the judges have completed their work and awarded first prize to Miss Cara Cook, last year a senior in Mount Holyoke College and this year connected with "Labor". Her essay was an original study of the Labor Press. Second prize was awarded to William Arthur Nordhoff, a sociology student at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. His subject was the "Potential Organizability of Women in Trade Unions." Honorable mention was given to the essay "Farmer and Labor Cooperation in a Third Party" by Charles Cohen, a senior last year in Cornell. The judges were Professor Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard, Fred Hewitt, editor of the Machinists' Monthly Journal, Alvin Johnson of the New Republic and the New School for Social Research, Nicholas Kelley, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Professor William F. Ogburn of Columbia University. Their decision was unanimous. Our thanks are due them for taking time out of their busy lives for this service.

## THE LEAGUE ELECTS OFFICERS

AS a result of the referendum vote of the membership of the L. I. D. and the action of the Annual Assembly and Board of Directors, the officers and directors of the League for the year April, 1925-April, 1926, will be as follows:  
*President:* ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, Professor of English Literature, University of Chicago; editor of the New Republic.

*Vice-Presidents:* ZONA GALE, Portage, Wisconsin, novelist; Professor VLADIMIR KARAPETOFF, Ithaca, New York, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Cornell; JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, New York, Minister of the Community Church; JAMES H. MAURER, Harrisburg, Pa., President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Professor VIDA D. SCUDDER, Wellesley, Mass., Professor of English Literature, Wellesley College.

*Treasurer:* STUART CHASE, Certified Public Accountant, Director of the Labor Bureau, Inc.

*Chairman of the Board of Directors:* NORMAN THOMAS.  
*Secretary:* HARRY W. LAIDLER.

HARRY W. LAIDLER and NORMAN THOMAS were also reappointed Executive Directors of the League for the coming year and PAUL BLANSHARD, Field Secretary.

The members of the Board of Directors elected by the membership were: Paul F. Brissenden, Louis Budenz, Evans Clark, H. W. L. Dana, Max Danish, Louise Adams Floyd, Roland Gibson, Paxton Hibben, Timothy Healy, Jessie Wallace Hughan,

Paul Jones, Nicholas Kelley, Harry W. Laidler, Henry R. Linville, Robert Morss Lovett, Broadus Mitchell, Nellie Seeds Nearing, William Pickens, J. S. Potofsky, Anna Rochester, Mary R. Sanford, Helen Phelps Stokes, Norman Thomas, Agnes D. Warbasse and Bertha Poole Weyl. (Mr. Blanshard was also elected a Director in the referendum vote, but he felt that he should not serve as his field work for the League would prevent his attendance at meetings.)

#### MR. THOMAS REPORTS

**A** MORE catalogue of speaking engagements is as dull as most catalogues of events. It can't compare at this season in interest with the catalogue of a mail order house or a garden supply firm. Nevertheless, the application of a little imagination to the following list of speaking engagements may give some of our readers a better conception of the range and variety of audiences which the L. I. D. is reaching. For instance, to speak one evening at Princeton University, the next at the admirable Forum conducted by the Jewish Men's Club of Erie, Pennsylvania and the next at a Labor Chautauqua run by the coal miners in a little mining town in the mountains of Central Pennsylvania affords some opportunity for reflection both on the similarity and the difference in human nature.

#### A List of Engagements

Thursday, February 5th, I spoke before the Forum of Simmons College and the following evening addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Liberal Club of Wellesley. On February 8th I addressed the large and thriving Baltimore Forum and the next evening conducted a discussion meeting of the Goucher College Ethics Club. February 11, the Yale Union furnished an alert and interested audience. February 13th I spoke before a public meeting arranged by the Bryn Mawr Liberal Club and the following Sunday addressed the forum of the Brooklyn L. I. D. Friday, February 20, I met at luncheon a group of liberals in Buffalo who were anxious to discuss some kind of informal organization. The next two days were spent at the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Chicago where I also addressed a big mass meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party. I came back to preside at a Cooper Union meeting in behalf of Philippine independence. Friday, February 27th saw me in Chicago again where I spoke before the industrial section of the Inter-Seminary Conference at Garrett Biblical Institute. It is a significant fact that no body of students today is more alert on social questions than these men in our theological seminaries. Sunday, March 1st in the morning I addressed the Jewish Centre Forum of Cleveland and in the afternoon the Forum of Elyria, Ohio. March 2nd I spoke in the afternoon at the Liberal Club of Chicago University and in the evening at the big Forum of the Emil Hirsch Centre. The next evening I addressed the excellent Forum at Hammond, Indiana and celebrated Inauguration Day, March 4th, by speaking to a thousand boys and girls in the magnificent Libby High School at Toledo, Ohio, addressing the convocation of the University of Toledo and in the evening leading a discussion at an honor sociological society of the University. The next day I addressed the Knights of the Round Table at lunch.

Monday, March 9th I spoke at the Town Hall meeting in New York on Political Prisoners in Europe, dealing particularly with the situation in Germany and Jugo-Slavia. The evenings of the 15th, 16th and 17th I conducted a worth while discussion group in connection with meetings held by the Philadelphian Society at Princeton, New Jersey. I also spoke briefly on the last night at a general meeting under the auspices of the society. The next evening, as I have already reported, was spent in Erie, Pennsylvania and the next at the Labor Chautauqua in Hastings, Pa.

March 22nd I addressed the church workers of Spring St. and Judson Memorial Churches in New York. March 24th I had the honor of debating The Present Social Order at the University of Pennsylvania with Judge Huggins, formerly of the Kansas Labor Court and now engaged under the auspices of the League for Industrial Rights in counteracting our influence in the colleges. The next evening I addressed the Rockaway Forum (Long Island) and the next, one of Clarence Howell's interesting and interested "Reconciliation Groups" who come around visiting radical headquarters in New York. Sunday, March 29th I spoke at the Community Church in White Plains, N. Y., and the next night presided at the closing meeting of the International Birth Control Conference in New York. Tuesday, March 31st I debated The Social Order again, this time with the Rev. Mr. Hones at a meeting under the auspices of the Workmen's Circle of Monticello, New York. On April 4th at the luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association in Philadelphia I presented a view of disarmament and security somewhat opposed to that eloquently advanced by Professor Clement. On Sunday, April 5th I spoke on Economic Factors in the Peace Problem at St. Marks Church in New York. I spent Tuesday, April 7th at Washington interviewing prominent labor leaders on our proposed conference on Labor and Management. Tuesday, April 14th I addressed the Women's Auxiliary of St. Luke's Church in Montclair. Subjects ranged from Giant Power to the Price of Peace. So ends the catalogue for the period of this report.

#### A New Political Party?

The real interest displayed at these various and divergent meetings is encouraging and perhaps surprising in a country which gave Coolidge seven million plurality. One has a feeling that there must be a new political movement waiting just 'round the corner. Yet I cannot conclude this report without saying frankly that in my judgment the convention of the C. P. P. A. at Chicago gave little evidence of that movement. The progressives who were strong enough to roll up five million votes for La Follette have not been able to unite. The labor unions have returned officially to non-partisan political action. The Western progressives were resolved on a basis of membership in any new party which would make group affiliation of the Socialist Party, progressive labor unions, and farmers's organizations impossible on a nation-wide scale. Hence the Socialist Party withdrew from participation in the rather nebulous new party tentatively organized in Chicago. The Socialist Party is showing new life and energy. There are two encouraging features in the situation. The first is that these various elements separated without bitterness and with considerable agreement on an immediate program. The second is that the various states were wisely given large autonomy in building up their own progressive movement. That makes it possible for a new coalition to be arranged under the pressure of events. Personally I am convinced that a strong new political party requires in greater or less degree three things: national leadership, a unifying and inspiring philosophy underlying its immediate program, and a definite representation of the economic interests of the producing classes. None of these essentials is evident at present and none can be created over night by any man. They must emerge out of the situation. But the L.I.D. in complete loyalty to its task as an educational rather than a political organization can mightily help to circulate the facts and promulgate the fundamental ideas out of which the philosophy of a new party will arise.

#### The Labor Chautauqua

In this task it ought to work in friendly relation with the workers' educational movement. No one could have observed the Labor Chautauqua to which I have already referred without hope for the future. In isolated mining towns in Central

Pennsylvania Paul Fuller, Educational Director of District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers, with the cordial backing of President Brophy, is doing a remarkable piece of work. He has fourteen classes among the miners with over three hundred students. Quietly and scientifically he is helping them to study the book of their own daily experience, lessons derived from the coal industry itself and from the widespread tragedy of unemployment. The L. I. D. is honored in having the opportunity to cooperate with such work.

#### LAIDLER IN THE EAST

**S**INCE returning from his Mexican trip, Executive Director Laidler has been devoting his chief energies to the administrative side of the League's work. Mr. Laidler also delivered a number of talks in New York and vicinity since the beginning of the year as follows:

January 26—Brooklyn Progressive Club, on "Muscle Shoals and Our Federal Water Power Policy."

February 11—Columbia University Social Problems Club, on "Is a Social Change Necessary?"

February 14—N. Y. Cameraderie, the local chapter of the L. I. D., on "The Socialist State. Is the Socialist Goal Practicable?"

February 27—The People's Forum of Brownsville, on "The Mexican Revolution."

March 20—The Forum of the Bureau of American Ideals in the auditorium of Public School 17, on "The Coming of Giant Power—A Private or a Public Monopoly?"

March 25—Harlem Community Forum, on "Labor and Industry."

March 27—Harlem Y. M. C. A. Forum, on "The Meaning of Industrial Democracy."

March 28—A Reunion of the Students of the Workers' University of the International Ladies Garment Workers of the Washington Irving High School. Brief greetings from the L. I. D.

March 29—An address on "Mexico's Struggle for Freedom" at a joint forum of the Labor Temple and Church of All Nations.

April 2—Two combined sociology classes at Columbia University on "The World Trend Toward Industrial Democracy."

April 4—N. Y. Cameraderie, on "Guild Socialism Up-to-Date—Are American Socialists Guildsmen?"

Dr. Laidler also acted as chairman at the debate recently held in the Town Hall on "A Strict Immigration Policy," between Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington State and Judge Jacob Pankin of New York.

As chairman of the Labor Research Committee of the Rand School of Social Science, the L. I. D. Executive Director has cooperated this spring, in the preparation of the "American Labor Year Book for 1924" soon to appear, and of the "Who's Who in the Labor Movement," a new venture in the field of labor literature.

He was recently chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Stable Money Association, organized with the object of calling attention to the evils of the fluctuation in the purchasing power of money and of bringing various suggested remedies to the attention of the American people and is serving as a member of the general committee of a proposed Encyclopedia of Social Science.

An article on the significance of Labor Banking in America, by the L. I. D. Director, will soon appear in the *International Trade Union Review*. The *New Leader* (N. Y.) is about to issue the first of a series of articles on the history of Socialist thought, by Laidler. *Labor Age* ran an article by Laidler on "Labor's Chautauqua," in the January issue.

#### "HER IRRECONCILABLES WERE HER PROUDEST PRODUCT"

##### How Many College Instructors Will Act on That Belief?

**T**HE L. I. D. is in receipt of a most interesting human document from a young college instructor who started out from college with great social enthusiasm and now finds himself taking on the conservative protective coloring of his college environment in an effort to hold his job. Is it true that the atmosphere of the average American college is as this college instructor describes it? Is it true that the general run of professors with unconventional economic views have not the courage to state their true positions? If so, is this a healthy situation? What is to be done about it? The letter reads, in part, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Laidler:

"I have been interested in the L. I. D. and its work for some time, starting with my undergraduate days. I used your book on Socialism in a course in Economics, and of course became acquainted with your own personal work, and from that I learned of the work of the League.

"When I was in college I started a small weekly radical paper from the standpoint of good complacent Puritanic morals. Of course I was regarded as a very 'dangerous' young man by the bourgeois student body as well as by many of the inhabitants of the town, and by many of the faculty. I am sure that I was regarded as a 'nuisance' at best—though of course there were several open-minded faculty men backing and encouraging us.

"Last year, I started out from college with enough credit and sufficiently good testimonials to land me in a small, Western college. Just how I landed there seems more or less hazy, as I look back. Nevertheless, I went out with big vision, and tremendous enthusiasm regarding the possibilities of the open-minded young college professor. I found the president of this institution to be an absolute autocrat in his dealings with his faculty. I found the student body wide awake and willing to learn. At the end of the year I found myself practically fired in that pleasant way that diplomatic academic men have—fired for being too visionary, not sufficiently practical, not sticking within my field, etc., etc. I need not tell you the story—you may read it in the 'Goose Step' in many another person's case.

"I finally succeeded in landing in this nice, more or less effete, location, in my present capacity. I've been taking a fling at Babbittism—acting as Boy Scout Master, member of Rotary Club, speaker at a Rotary Club on a subject which would be certain not to arouse antagonism. Consequently, I've been said to be one of the best English teachers among the newer men in the department. I'll not, I'm sure, become hopelessly regimented, for I can't help laughing at my sudden transformation to a good Rotarian, 100 per cent American, 'nigger-shunner', and Democrat. But such seems the irony of the experience of him whose duty is, ostensibly, to teach the freedom of the spirit, to aid in the process of liberating the sons and daughters of America.

"There is in my mind little doubt that those college students, few though they may be, who become thrilled with the freedom of intellectual adventure and who become young radicals in their extreme reaction against the national tradition of conformity, may be *extremists*. But this is a relatively unimportant consideration. The lamentable fact is that few faculty men have the courage to stand for anything but the grammar of assent, and the insight and vision to see that those who in the first flush of discovery may be too inconsiderate of tradition, will not always be thus. It required a William James—surely no radical—to say of such an institution as Harvard that her irreconcilables were her proudest product. How many college instructors do we know who will act upon such a belief?

"I was glad to see Paul Blanshard down here. I don't know what kind of reception he was given here—a rather indifferent one, I fancy, he must have found it. Not a cold and antagonistic reception, but one of indifference due to ignorance and lack of intellectual interest on the part of most of the student body. Some day, we hope, this mass may be leavened, for it will soon be ready for the yeast.

"Thanks for your literature. I've been doing a very little here to 'get across' your ideas.



# Blanshard on the Home Stretch

## Successful Trip in South and Middle West

**I**N the last Bulletin we left Paul Blanshard on February 5th at North Carolina College for Women. Since that date Mr. Blanshard has been actively engaged in lecture work in the South and in the Middle West and at present is speeding on toward the Pacific Coast.

### Down in Georgia

Following his college dates in North Carolina, Mr. Blanshard went directly to Atlanta, Georgia. One Monday, February 9, he spoke before the Woman's Club of Atlanta on "British and American Labor." The following day was a busy one. He addressed 450 students in the chapel exercises of *Morehouse College*, spoke before the members of the Lion's Club at the Lansdale Hotel, addressed a student meeting of *Agnes Scott College* and dined with a score of students at the Alumni House of that institution. The remaining dates in Atlanta arranged by Mary Raoul Millis, a member of the National Council of the League, were as follows:

Wednesday, February 11—Luncheon of the Industrial Committee of the Atlanta Y. W. C. A.; a dinner arranged by the "Y" of *Georgia Institute of Technology* and a meeting on "From Mussolini to MacDonald" under the auspices of the Atlanta Federation of Trades. Earl Karsten, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Central Trades Union and a former student of Brookwood, assisted in this meeting. Mr. Blanshard reports that about half of the teachers in Atlanta are members of the Teachers Union.

Thursday, February 12—Meetings at *Atlanta University* before the student body, attendance 500; at the Atlanta City Club on "The Aims of Workers Education"; at a business girls dinner at the Y. W. C. A. on "Stopping the Next War." Excellent hearings were given to Mr. Blanshard at all of these meetings. The Atlanta University meeting was arranged through R. B. Eleazer of the Inter-Racial Commission. Mr. Eleazer had formerly been editor of the *Mission Voice* of the Southern Methodist Church but had been forced out following charges brought against him by John E. Edgerton, President of the National Association of Manufacturers that Eleazer had contributed, among other things, to the American Civil Liberties Union! He had been tried in his absence before the House of Bishops.

Friday, February 13—*Morris Brown University*, before the student body, attendance 450; *Emory University*, before the chapel of upper classmen, attendance 500; a student meeting at Emory at which 26 signed up as members of the L. I. D.

Saturday, February 14—Three lectures before classes in history, economics and socialism at *Agnes Scott College* followed by a reception and tea at the home of Mrs. Millis.

Mr. Blanshard pays a warm tribute to Mrs. Millis for her cooperation in making the Atlanta stay so productive. He found the League of Women Voters a most progressive force in that part of the South. "Within the colleges of the South and especially in Georgia," he comments, "evolution is quite generally accepted in spite of the preachers outside who denounce it."

On Sunday, February 15, Mr. Blanshard attended a meeting of students at the First Methodist Church of Athens, Georgia, and later spoke before a joint meeting of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. leaders at the *University of Georgia*. The following morning he addressed the chapel of freshmen at the *U. of Georgia* two classes in economics and history and a class in labor problems. "Mr. Blanshard," writes Mr. Secrest, "is one of the most worthwhile speakers we have been privileged to hear at

the University this term. The students and faculty were tremendously interested in his challenging messages. There was universal regret that his stay was so short."

### A Few Days in Tennessee

The next state visited by the Field Secretary of the L. I. D. was Tennessee. On Tuesday, February 17, Blanshard addressed the college chapel of the *U. of Chattanooga* on the "Ideals of Labor," receiving an enthusiastic reception. "His message," writes President Arlo A. Brown, "was clear-cut, illuminating and delivered in fine spirit and made an excellent impression on the faculty and student body." A railroad journey of several hours took him to *Tusculum College*, Greenville, Tennessee, where he spoke on the "Aims and Ideals of Labor" before the college chapel on Wednesday morning, followed by an address before several economics classes. Several students became members of the League and Jane Kiefer consented to act as student representative.

The *University of Tennessee* was Blanshard's next stopping place. On Thursday, February 19, he addressed a college chapel of 800 in the morning and later in the day lectured a few times before various economics and sociology classes. The students seemed interested and the faculty cordial.

On the spur of the moment, he also arranged several addresses at *Vanderbilt University*, Nashville, Tennessee, before classes in economics and the chapel of the School of Religion, on Friday, February 20. The students here seemed less interested in the social message than in many other colleges.

### Invading Kentucky

Interrupting his lecture trip with a visit to Chicago where he attended the Conference for Progressive Political Action on Saturday and Sunday, February 21st and 22nd, Blanshard returned to Lexington, Kentucky on Tuesday, February 24. Through the cooperation of Bart Peak of the Y. M. C. A., he spoke before a class in economics at the *University of Kentucky*; before a student meeting attended by some 200 at noon, for which classes in the engineering department were dismissed and before a student group at the Y. M. C. A. James W. Russell consented to serve as student representative.

Remaining in Lexington, he addressed a student chapel for men at the *Transylvania University* on February 25 and a class in labor problems. Eight students signed up as members of the League. This was the first time that a representative of the League or of the old I. S. S. had spoken in any Kentucky colleges.

### Back to Ohio

During the next week or so the Field Secretary spoke in the Ohio colleges. His meetings in Ohio were as follows:

Thursday, February 26—An address at the Cincinnati Labor Temple under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union.

Friday, February 27—A meeting of the Sociology Club of the *University of Cincinnati*.

Sunday, March 1.—An address before the First Unitarian Church of Dayton, Ohio, and a forum of the Socialist Party in Dayton.

Monday, March 2—Five addresses, two before classes in sociology at *Ohio State University*; one before members of the Liberal Club and the Progressive Club at the University; a talk before the Social Service Commission of Churches in Columbus at a luncheon and an address before combined classes of the Columbus Labor College. Fifty-four students in *Ohio State University* signed up as members of the League. Dale W. Stump,

President of the Progressive Club is the L. I. D. representative. His acquaintance with the Union movement as member of the Carpenters' Union makes him particularly qualified to lead such a group.

Tuesday, March 3.—Combined classes in sociology, *Ohio University*, Athens, Ohio, on "Problems of the Labor Organizer."

Wednesday, March 4.—Convocation at *Ohio University* on "Ideals of Labor," followed by a round table on "Stopping the Next War." Twenty-six new students joined the League.

Thursday, March 5.—Meeting of Carpenters of Columbus, Ohio; the first of a series of educational meetings for Columbus Building Trade workers designed to stimulate interest in labor organizations.

Friday, March 6.—Talk before 1800 students at the chapel of *Ohio Wesleyan University*, followed by an address before the Social Science Club.

Sunday, March 8.—Talks before the Plymouth Congregational Church at Newark, Ohio, and before the Joint Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of *Dennison University*. Both talks at Newark were broadcasted over the radio.

Monday, March 9.—Classes in government and history at *Dennison* on the "British Labor Movement."

Tuesday, March 10.—Classes in history at *Antioch College*, Yellow Springs, Ohio, followed by a freshmen class and a general assembly at the same institution. The college gave Mr. Blanshard an excellent reception. "Practically all the students at the college," writes our student secretary, "work five weeks and study five weeks, the full course taking six years. My impression was that there were many advanced thinkers of mental maturity in the group."

Travelling West, Mr. Blanshard spoke on Thursday, March 12, at *Earlham College*, and at the *Indiana School of Religion*. At the former institution he addressed two groups, one a class and the second a Y. M. C. A. meeting. Of the *University of Indiana*, at which Blanshard addressed one or two economics classes, he writes: "The University is apparently desperately conservative and the students showed as little interest as in any school I have visited in the last two years."

Following a meeting before the Cleo Club of Indianapolis Friday afternoon, March 13, and before fellowship groups at the Y. M. C. A. arranged by Dr. Alva Taylor, Mr. Blanshard went to Napierville, Illinois, where he spoke on Monday, March 16 before the student assembly at *North-Western College* and before a student conference. Forty members signed up. Harold W. Wright became the student representative of the League.

The next week was spent in the colleges in Kansas and Missouri as follows:

Tuesday, March 17.—Y. W. C. A. vespers at the *University of Kansas*, Lawrence, Kansas, on "Women in Industry" and the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday.

March 18.—Classes in sociology and in economics at the U. of K., followed by a Y. M. C. A. forum and a Kansas student forum. The last named forum is just being organized and is devoted to the discussion of educational reform on the campus. Twenty students signed applications for membership. Louis Greenberg is our representative. Blanshard's schedule was arranged for the most part by E. B. Schultz of the Y. M. C. A.

Thursday, March 19.—A class in contemporary problems at *Washburn College*. Ten students joined. Mr. Blanshard remarks at the end of this report: "I have passed the thirty-five thousand mark in student attendance this year which was last year's total and of course last year included the 7,000 in Indianapolis."

Saturday, March 21.—A meeting of labor and students at the Y. M. C. A. hall in Kansas City arranged by C. O. Senior, a student of Kansas City Junior College. "Not many students came out but a lively discussion took place. Senior has done

quite a heroic work in developing interest among college students here in L. I. D. ideas."

Sunday, March 22.—A Sunday morning service at Park College, attendance 400, followed by Park College Sunday evening service with a similar attendance and a student volunteer meeting on Internationalism. Twenty-five students joined the League and Joe W. Harritt became student representative.

The very hard schedule of Mr. Blanshard's during the preceding weeks and particularly the meetings on Sunday, followed by a long and broken-up night trip to Fayette, Missouri, brought on an attack of influenza, which laid him up in the hospital during the remainder of the week and necessitated the cancelling of other dates in Missouri and Kansas.

Continuing his trip in Oklahoma and Texas, Blanshard spoke as follows:

Tuesday, March 31.—Before several combined classes in labor problems at the *U. of Oklahoma*, Norman, Oklahoma.

Wednesday, April 1.—Classes at the same university in sociology, philosophy and religious education.

Thursday, April 2.—A chapel talk before 300 students of *Oklahoma City University*. Mr. Blanshard received a splendid ovation. This was followed by a talk before the economics class of the university. The student representative here is E. K. Copeland, Pres. of the Y. M. C. A. This school with a student membership of 600 is growing rapidly.

Friday, April 3.—Y. M. C. A. meeting at *Southeast State Teachers College*, Durant, Okla. Small audience.

Saturday, April 4.—A dinner before Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. groups in Dallas Texas.

Monday, April 6.—A chapel talk before 500 students at *Southern Methodist University*.

Tuesday, April 7.—An assembly of 350 at *Austin College*, Sherman Texas, on the "Ideals of Labor", followed by a class on trade unionism and management and a talk before the Rotary Club. The response in the college was most cordial.

Wednesday, April 8.—Two addresses before classes in Economics at *Southwestern University*, Georgetown, Texas. Thirty students became members of the League. Frank Mood, President of the Y. M. C. A. will act as student representative.

Thursday, April 9.—Lions Club, and three meetings before the University of Texas Y. M. C. A. Miss Elizabeth Tucker will serve as student representative—17 students joined the League.

Sunday, April 12.—Texas A. and M. College. An address before 1700 members of the student body, an address which was broadcasted by radio. This was followed by a Methodist Student meetings on "Stopping the Next War" and a Presbyterian Student meeting.

Monday, April 13.—Class in sociology at Texas A. and M. College.

Tuesday, April 14.—A class in history at Rice Institute.

Wednesday, April 15.—A student meeting at Sam Houston State Teachers College, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. (a good reception; attendance 300).

This was followed by classes in economics, and an address before the Rotary Club of Huntsville. Thirty-five students signed as members.

These meetings were followed by one or two in New Mexico and Arizona on his way to the Pacific Coast.

#### WASHINGTON CHAPTER

THE Washington Chapter, L. I. D., heard Boris Stern for two successive meetings on "Workers' Councils in Germany" and held a number of other meetings on the race question, international questions, etc.

# What the Colleges Are Doing

## News From Social Problems Groups

ONE of the most interesting reports received during the spring from a college group was that from Douglas W. Clephane, President of the Round Table of the University of Michigan. Mr. Clephane reports that from December 10 to March 26 the club held meetings addressed by Paul Blanshard, Professor Waite, Scott Nearing, William Pickens, William Kiddy and Carter Goodrich. The speakers discussed "Labor", "Strikes", "Finding a Vocation", the "Race Problem", and "The Economic Chaos."

"The Round Table", writes Mr. Clephane, "was organized after Mr. Blanshard's talk in December. The group is most sincerely interested in social problems and several professors belong. This is the first liberal organization on the campus in recent years and we are getting the students to think on social problems. The University is not opposed to our activities. Some of the Faculty are cooperating. The Student Daily has given us splendid publicity. At Nearing's talk we packed an auditorium charging 25 cents for admission and many joined the club afterwards. We cleared \$100. We have Senator La Follette scheduled for the future. We hope to have an attendance at his meeting of some 4000. We have also arranged a debate between Judge Huggins of the League for Industrial Rights and James Wilson of the American Federation of Labor. We are filling a definite need on the campus for the expression of liberal thought. Our talk by Nearing marked an epoch in the struggle for freedom of speech at the University. Mr. Pickens gave us one of the finest talks we have had at the University. He spoke on the situation confronting the Negro. After his talk we had a lively discussion with about 15 of the Negro students in regard to social and economic equality until after midnight."

Edward Keating, editor of *Labor*, Father John A. Ryan of the Catholic National Welfare Council, Louis F. Post, formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor and Dorothy Detzer were among the speakers addressing the Free Lance Club of *George Washington University*, Washington, D. C., this college year. The subjects discussed included "The Railroad Situation," the "Church and Social Problems," the "La Follette Campaign" and "Peace and Pacifism." Several other student discussion meetings were held on the "Proposed Roads to Freedom," the "Profit Motive in Industry" and "Cooperation."

Alexander Casanges is the student representative.

The L. I. D. Chapter at *Vassar* this year discussed at length Hobson's "Incentives and the New Industrial Order." An outline of the book has been made and the subjects which need special attention are posted together with the bibliography. The discussion meetings are usually held on Sunday evening. The members eat supper together and hold the discussions after the meal. Monthly meetings are held. Other subjects discussed at the meetings have been "Employers Associations," the "Philosophy of Peace", etc.

The Secretary of the Chapter is Elizabeth F. Boettiger; the President Inez Pollack.

"The Liberal Club of *Syracuse University*," writes J. W. Greene, "has a membership of approximately 60. It is without a constitution or a declaration of principles. Half of us, however, are radical in some respects, while the other half are mildly interested in radical things. During the past year we have had

various speakers including John Haynes Holmes, Nevin Sayre and Scott Nearing. Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, an alumnus of *Syracuse*, addressed us at a public meeting in a college building for which we sold tickets. We have been henceforth refused the use of any more college buildings for speakers. At our regular meetings held every week we are addressed by various university professors. Dr. Gnesin of the Philosophy Department, Dr. Cason, professor of Psychology, Dr. Allport of the School of Citizenship and Psychology, Prof. Keenleyside of the History Department, Professor Knickerbocker of the English Department and Professor Casey of the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs have been among our lecturers.

"The once important feature of Campus Comments in the university daily paper, a department of the paper, has been closed to comments of the campus. The Liberal Club has sought to have this feature of the paper continued but few of the students' criticisms as yet appear."

It has been learned that Professor Keenleyside of History has recently been dropped from the faculty on account of his liberal tendencies. Three hundred students signed a petition urging that he be retained. The Chancellor, however, refused to receive the petition calling it worthless and declaring that names on a petition count for nothing!

Ida Craven, President of the *Wellesley College* Forum, reports a meeting in early February for Norman Thomas, the Executive Director of the L. I. D. on "Modern and New Incentives in Industry." About 200 attended.

On March 4 and 15 two discussion meetings were held. Marjorie McCall, Nell Stogsall and Ida Craven spoke on "Adventures in Industry" at the March 4th meeting. A number of industrial girls from Brockton were invited to join an open discussion of the "Child Labor Amendment" on March 15.

The L. I. D. group in *Wellesley* is not separately organized but exists under the auspices of the Forum, a discussion group of 50 members. The Forum also cooperates with the Christian Association. The Administration has placed no obstacle in the way of securing outside speakers.

Paul Blanshard, Nevin Sayre and Dr. I. E. Ash were the principal speakers before the *Ohio University Round Table* during January, February and March. The addresses dealt with war and peace and with child labor.

The Garrett Discussion Group, *Garrett Biblical Institute*, was large responsible for an inter-seminary conference held on February 27 and attended by students from 14 seminaries numbering no less than 450. Industry was one of the four problems considered at this conference. A group of about 90 students devoted almost an entire day to this subject. Norman Thomas was the luncheon speaker. Other men of note at the conference were Dr. Arthur E. Holt, Dr. A. Haydon, Norman Barr, Dr. Frank of McCormick Seminary and Dr. T. W. Graham of Oberlin. Other meetings held since February were as follows: "The Paterson Strike", by William Spofford of the Church L. I. D.; "Cooperation of the Churches in Labor Disputes," Dr. Lapp of the National Catholic Welfare Council; "Church and Education," J. Stitt Wilson; "The Church and Industrial Disputes," Professor A. J. Todd. The Secretary of the Discussion group is Murray H. Leiffer.



Denzel C. Cline of the Liberal Club of the *University of Washington* reports successful meetings by Scott Nearing on the "Economic Situation" and Paul Blanshard on the "Presidential Campaign."

On March 20 the organization discussed the problem of the R. O. T. C. The club has this year not been adequately organized but there are hopes for the future.

Despite the opposition of the college administration the *Kansas City Junior College Branch* of the L. I. D. has been holding an interesting series of meetings in Kansas City. Discussions since January 1 have centered around the "Youth Movement", "War", "Workers Education", "Communism and Christianity." "The response to these meetings," declares Clarence O. Senior, "was at first very small but continued work is bringing gratifying results. The attitude of the faculty has been on the whole constructive and helpful. The same cannot be said of the Administration. However, opposition has brought us more converts than our persuasion. We are building a library on social problems, taking the *Manchester Guardian* and maintaining the bulletin board which is the only one in the school that is kept up to date and read.

"I think the greatest need of social science groups here and elsewhere is the temperament, disposition or curiosity which leads to students to investigate these problems. We can provide interesting programs galore, but if those who hear them are already convinced as to the rightness of a certain cause it does not do them much good."

On December 19th Harry W. Laidler addressed the students of the *Eden Seminary* (near St. Louis) on the Social Challenge to College Men." During March Dr. Julius Richter spoke on the "Present Religious and Social Conditions in Germany." Ralph C. Abele writes: "The letter of Miss Justine Wise in regard to a Bureau for bringing brain workers in contact with the industrial movement was startling to say nothing about its interesting challenge."

*John Hopkins Economics Club* has just applied for a charter as a college chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy.

"In the planning of our organization", writes Aaron S. Snyder, "we have attempted to incorporate into it the least possible political machinery. One of the main features of our work will be frequent meetings where no speakers will be present. We have sincere faculty encouragement.

In early March Dr. Weyforth of the Economics Department lectured to us. In late March Henry F. Broening, head of the local A. F. of L., spoke on the Federation."

The Open Forum of *Boston University* has recently held two discussions, one on the "Case of Militarism", by H. DeWolf and the other on "Can a Lawyer be a Conscientious Objector?" Abraham Wirin, President of the Open Forum, is at present New England Secretary of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace.

Gordon H. Ward from *Mass. Agricultural College* reports an interesting meeting on the West Virginia Coal situation addressed by J. B. Hanna on Feb. 5th. Samuel Eskin of the *Mass. Inst. of Tech.*, 1926, writes that most of the students of problems as well as to other outside activities, while the few the Institute have shown an indifference in regard to social scattered liberals seem to be unwilling to cooperate.

Pursell Graham, the L. I. D. representative at *Southern Meth-*

*odist University* and also the Chairman of the Program Committee of the College Y. M. C. A., reports a considerable number of interesting meetings on social problems held in that college from January to April. The four speakers who addressed the college body on various aspects of the social question were Bruce Curry, Sherwood Eddy, J. Stitt Wilson and Paul Blanshard. The audiences at the meetings of these speakers ranged from 500 to 1000 with the exception of the intimate discussion groups of Curry.

Blanshard spoke on the "British Labor Party" and "America's Attitude towards Labor." The student Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held during the season a number of discussion groups on Race Relations, War, Industrial Relations and Campus Problems and their bearing on Christianity.

Mr. Graham writes, "We have a small group who are interested in the labor movement as a probable life work. During Curry's meetings we broke conventions and invited three colored students to spend the week-end with us. They accepted, and as a result of their visit to our campus there has grown up a frank discussion of the race problem through later correspondence with them. The letters that they write are a great help in our appreciation of the Negro's viewpoint on the problem. We enjoyed very much Paul Blanshard's short visit with us."

Wesley Cook, the L. I. D. representative at *Northwestern University*, writes as follows:

"There is no group at Northwestern affiliated with the L. I. D. There are, however, perhaps fifty students who as individuals have so affiliated. The interest in economic and social issues has slumped this year for two reasons. (1) Reaction against much interest last year (merely a return swing of the pendulum). (2) Then tendency of the administration and students to suppress whatever may hinder the endowment campaign.

Dale W. Stump of *Ohio State University* writes that on Thursday, April 16, Sherwood Eddy spoke in the University chapel. This was followed by a talk by E. Stanley Jones under the auspices of the Inter-Racial Commission and by others who were attending the Conference for Christian Citizenship in town. The Liberal Club is planning a series of discussion meetings on the basis of Laidler's "Roads to Freedom."

Louis Greenberg of *Kansas University* has just mailed a list of 22 members of the Kansas University Forum of the L. I. D. and writes that a good deal of activity may be expected.

Colin Ellis McEwen of the *Junior College of Arizona* at Phoenix is endeavoring to form an L. I. D. chapter at that institution.

The League was pleased to receive the other day an application blank for a charter of The Round Table Discussion Group of *Pomona College*, Claremont, California. The application blank contained the names of 15 students. Herbert K. Kettelle, a junior of the school, is the secretary of the group.

"Increasing Causes of War", "Public Ownership" and "Outlook of the British Labor Party" were the three subjects discussed at the *Stanford University* Round Table Discussion Groups, respectively, by Professor Hoover, Professor Wing and Malcolm MacDonald, according to the report of Paul Orr. Mr. MacDonald, son of the former Premier of England, addressed the group during his stay at the University as a representative of the Oxford University Debating team.

## NEW STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

SINCE our last report, the following have been elected to our list of Student Representatives, making a total of 95 to date in as many institutions in all parts of the country:

*Antioch College*, Robert Parke.  
*Cornell University*, Nathan Katz,  
*Hebrew Union College*, N. L. Friedless.  
*Johns Hopkins University*, Henry R. Turnbull.  
*University of Kansas*, Louis Greenberg.  
*University of Kentucky*, James W. Russell.  
*Morehouse College*, B. R. Brazeal.  
*North-Western College*, Harold W. Wright.  
*Ohio State University*, Dale W. Stump.  
*Ohio Wesleyan University*, C. X. Hutchinson, Jr.  
*University of Oklahoma City*, E. K. Copeland.  
*University of Oklahoma*, Earl Martin.  
*Park College*, Joe W. Harritt.  
*University of Richmond*, R. H. Harris.  
*Southwestern University*, Frank Mood.  
*University of Tennessee*, Paul N. Guthrie.  
*Tusculum College*, Jane Kiefer.  
*Vanderbilt University*, S. T. Clark.

## WM. PICKENS SPEAKS ON THE RACE PROBLEM

THROUGH the influence of the L. I. D. the following engagements before college and liberal groups were made for Dr. William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and former Dean of Morgan College.

Thursday, February 26—Round Table Club of the University of Michigan. From three until six Dr. Pickens held informal conferences with various students on the subject of the L. I. D. and other organizations. At 6:00 P. M. he addressed 500 people at a Congregational Church Banquet at Ann Arbor and at 8:00 P. M. spoke before 50 or 60 students and members of the faculty of the University.

Sunday, March 8—A lecture before 35 men and women in a Cleveland Baptist Church on Liberalism and Race Questions.

Monday, March 23—A Y. M. C. A. meeting at the *University of Maryland*.

Thursday, March 26—A lecture before the L. I. D. Branch of *Howard University*.

Wednesday, April 22—The Liberal Club of the *University of Chicago*.

Wednesday, April 29—Chapel Exercises at *Illinois Wesleyan University*, Bloomington, Illinois.

Friday, May 1—A group at *Washington University*, St. Louis, Missouri.

## TANNENBAUM VISITS NEW ENGLAND

FRANK TANNENBAUM, author and lecturer, is scheduled by the League and other organizations for a number of dates in the New England colleges the latter part of April and the first week of May. The lectures thus far arranged for Mr. Tannenbaum are as follows:

Sunday, April 26 and Monday, April 27—*Springfield Y. M. C. A. College*.

Tuesday, April 28—A joint meeting of the Liberal Clubs of *Smith College* and of *Massachusetts Agricultural College*.

Wednesday, April 29—A lecture at the *University of New Hampshire*.

Thursday, April 30—A lecture at *Mount Holyoke College*.

During the first part of the following week Mr. Tannenbaum will speak under the auspices of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace in colleges in and around Boston. Abraham Wirin, the New England Secretary of the Fellowship, 16 Carver St., Boston, Mass., is arranging these lectures.

The Wellesley Forum, the Cambridge Round Table and other

groups are also endeavoring to arrange meetings.

Mr. Tannenbaum is speaking primarily on the "Significance of the Mexican Revolution." His year or more of experience in Mexico gives him a very rich background of experience for this lecture. He is also speaking on "Crimes and Criminals" and on various phases of the labor movement.

## NEW YORK CHAPTER, L. I. D.

THE New York Chapter of the L. I. D. conducted a series of intimate, informal discussion meetings on the "Roads to Freedom", during February, March and April, in the Committee Room of the Civic Club, 14 West 12th St. While the attendance was a small one—between a dozen and thirty at the various cameraderies—the meetings throughout were intensely interesting and of a quite fundamental character. Evelyn Hughan, chairman of the Committee, presided at many of the meetings. Tea was served at 4:30. The speaking began at 5. The fifteen or twenty minute addresses were followed by general discussion until 6 or after.

They were as follows:

Feb. 14—The Socialist Society, Harry W. Laidler.

Feb. 21—Limits of Voluntary Cooperation, Cedric Long.

Feb. 28—Revolutionary Poetry, Jessie Wallace Hughan.

March 7—Syndicalist Aims and Tactics, Roger Baldwin.

March 14—Communist Tactics in Attaining The New Order, Alexander Trachtenberg.

March 21—Two Aspects of the Single Tax, Amy Mali Hicks.

March 28—Today's Drama, Tracy Mygatt.

April 4—Guild Socialism Up-to-date, Harry W. Laidler.

April 11—Should the State be Abolished—Harry Kelley.

April 18—Revolutionary Art, Ryan Walker.

April 25—What is Industrial Democracy, Norman Thomas.

Mary R. Sanford, Helen Sahler, Leon Land, Solon DeLeon, were among the other chairmen at these meetings.

The Chapter has held several evening meetings since the last Bulletin went to press. On February 19, at Miss Stokes' Studio, 90 Grove St., members on the Chapter testified as to why they were or why they were not radicals. In early March, Norman Thomas, Arthur Garfield Hays and Charles Ervin (chairman), discussed "What Happened at Chicago"—The Conference of Progressives, Labor and Socialists.

On Thursday evening, May 7, "Possible Solution of New York's Housing Problem" will be discussed by Agnes D. Warbasse of the Cooperative League of America, and Clarence S. Stein, architect, Chairman of the New York State Commission on Housing and City Planning at Miss Stokes' Studio.

The Chapter also cooperated with the Fellowship of a Christian Social Order and other organizations in meetings on "How to Stop the New War", by Leyton Richards and "Indian Leaders", by E. Stanley Jones, at the Y. W. C. A. building at 600 Lexington Ave.

Next year it is planning to continue and enlarge this cooperation. It is also planning a series of large public meetings on "Problems of the New Social Order."

## PHILADELPHIA YOUNG DEMOCRACY

SIMON LIBROS, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Young Democracy, affiliated with the L. I. D., writes as follows:

"The Philadelphia Young Democracy brought to a close a successful season of sixteen open forums at the South Broad Street Theatre.

"The Issues of the Presidential Campaign were debated by Thomas Raeburn White, prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar, representing the Republican Party, Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, the Democratic Party and Governor

John J. Blaine, of Wisconsin, the Third Party.

"The Nationalization of the Railroads" was discussed by well known speakers for the railroads, employees and the public. "The Child Labor Amendment" was debated by two prominent men.

"The most interesting debate of the season was on 'The Supreme Court of the United States.'" The contestants were: Henry W. Bickle, professor of constitutional law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Gilbert E. Roe of the New York Bar, Eastern Manager of the La Follette Campaign and David Wallerstein, a widely known labor attorney.

"Among the distinguished lecturers who addressed the forums were the following: Scott Nearing, John Haynes Holmes, John Langdon Davies, Hadije Selma Ekrem, Roger Baldwin, Marietta Johnson, Thomas Q. Harrison, Sir George Paish, Peter Witte and S. W. Wicks."

### SIR ADAM BECK REPLIES TO WYER REPORT ATTACK

**A**N interesting example of the methods employed by opponents of public ownership to discredit community experiments is evidenced in the Mr. Samuel S. Wyer's report on "Niagara Falls, Its Water Possibilities and Reservation," published by the Smithsonian Institution, with an introduction by Dr. Charles D. Wolcott, its chief executive.

The report purports to be an objective and exhaustive study of the Niagara Power situation. In Part II it deals with the publicly owned Hydro-Electric Power experiment in Ontario. It makes several comparisons between the publicly administered system in Canada and the privately controlled enterprises in the United States, to the detriment of the public system.

The pamphlet was well timed to appear in the midst of the Muscles Shoals fight. It was given a great amount of space in the newspapers of the country. Publicity services controlled by electric light associations sent an abstract of the alleged findings broadcast throughout the country prior to the date of publication. Pretense was made that Mr. Wyer had painstakingly prepared the report under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, whereas the manuscript was presented to the Institution by Mr. Wyer in early January and rushed through a private press before the officials could have had time carefully to check up the alleged facts.

A short time later, Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario "Hydro" Commission issued a reply to the Wyer Report. The reply was given to all important news agencies in the United States. It was met with a dead silence on the part of the press, with the exception of one or two papers and a few liberal magazines. On account of this silence, the L. I. D. feels that its members should be informed in regard to the substance of the charges, together with the answer by the Ontario officials. They are in brief as follows:

(1) *Mr. Wyer's Charge:* Ontario's publicly-owned electric light utilities are free from taxation. Thus, while electrical consumers get cheaper light, the taxpayers are the losers.

*Sir Adam's reply:* "Mr. Wyer affirms what is absolutely false. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission pays taxes to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, not only on land which it occupies, but in connection with other properties which it operates."

In addition, the chairman continues, the Commission has paid millions of dollars in customs duties to the Government of Canada, both directly and indirectly, on materials and equipment which must be imported into the United States and other countries—"a charge for which there is no similar expense of comparable magnitude in the construction and operation of United States utilities."

The Canadian taxpayers, compared with those of the United States, are not losers. They enjoy a decided advantage. In the United States, the taxpayers must pay tribute to private corporations for street lighting, for pumping in connection with water works, for other municipal services. In Canada, these services are supplied *at cost* and the savings to the taxpayers have been estimated at \$1,000,000 annually.

Thus charge number 1, though coming from a source so high as that of an "Associate in Mineral Technology," and an expert in natural gas, falls completely to the ground.

(2) *Mr. Wyer's charge:* Domestic consumers are given lower rates than the true costs warrant, in an effort to catch votes. That is why the householders of Ontario enjoy such low charges. But those who purchase power in industrial establishments are the real sufferers. They have to bear the burden. Mr. Wyer's heart goes out to them.

*Sir Adam's rejoinder:* The rate schedules are adjusted contrary to Mr. Wyer's charge to reflect the difference in the cost of supplying householders, on the one hand, and factories and commercial establishments, on the other. Each municipality is required to keep its detailed records in such a form that the actual cost of each service can be discovered. These records are analyzed annually, and rates adjusted on the basis of costs. *Each service pays its way.* That is more than can be said of the private companies in the United States. Many of the companies in the States are intimately connected with the big industries in their respective communities and show continual favoritism to these plants, making the residential district pay abnormally high. The Commission cites instances when the rates for householders are over *ten times as great as those charged for manufacturing plants!* It is hardly possible, the Commission continues, that these rates have anything to do with differences in costs of the two kinds of services rendered. Ontario does not make industrial plants bear the burden shunned by domestic consumers, but domestic consumers in the good old United States do frequently have to pay the cost of power used by the big industrialists.

*Mr. Wyer's charge:* The electrical consumers have failed to pay the actual cost of the services they received, by more than \$19,000,000!

*Sir Adam's reply:* Not only is this absolutely untrue, but, despite the low charges made by the Commission, the latter has collected from its customers over \$7,000,000 more than the cost of upkeep, while the municipalities have put aside about \$15,500,000 more than costs. In fact total reserves of over \$40,000,000 over costs have been laid aside.

Then follows a careful examination of the items charged against "costs" by the Associate of Mineral Technology. There is an item of over \$1,000,000 expended as a subsidy to rural lines. Since 1920 the Province has borne one-half of the capital cost of rural lines that go to the thinly populated parts of the Province. This subsidy was undertaken by the Province as one of the ways of helping to make farm life less burdensome. It is in the same category as agricultural schools and experimental farms. It is not a legitimate part of "costs."

There is an item of more than \$2,000,000 under "General Expenses." Nor should this be put among costs. Much of this item consists of special appropriations of the Legislature for special jobs performed by the Commission.

The remaining items in the alleged deficit consist of sums of money which Mr. Wyer thinks should be on hand if bonds are going to be met at maturity. Sir Adam Beck has several answers to this claim.

(a) Mr. Wyer has assumed that just as soon as money is borrowed to build a plant, a sum should be set aside toward the repayment of the capital, *even though it might take some years*

to complete the plant and to begin to raise a revenue! Of course this view is preposterous.

(b) Mr. Wyer assumes that all bond issues must be paid as they mature, and that none can be refunded. Many bond issues were issues of plants taken over by the Commission. It is under no obligation to pay these issues at maturity.

(c) Mr. Wyer takes as his definition of "costs" a definition which does not regard sinking funds as a part of "costs", and yet over 80 per cent of the alleged deficit put forward by him consists of the very sinking fund for capital retirement which he elsewhere says are not costs at all. "The only possible explanation of this absurdity," says Sir Adam, "is that Mr. Wyer, the mineral technologist whom the Smithsonian Institution has delegated to investigate the financial soundness of the largest power organization in the world, does not even know enough of elementary finance to comprehend the fact that the sole purpose of the sinking fund is for capital retirement."

As an American citizen do you not resent this hasty, inaccurate condemnation of a great social enterprise in a neighboring country? You do? Then say so to your Senator, Congressman and to the Smithsonian Institution. —H. W. L.

#### BUY YOUR SUMMER READING EARLY

SOME of our friends are making very effective use of L.I.D. pamphlets. Remember you can get them at reduced rates—a dollar a dozen for pamphlets that sell at ten cents each. As we increase the sale of existing pamphlets we can better afford to print new pamphlets and reprint old ones now out of print. It is on our program to print as soon as possible Norman Thomas' "What Is Industrial Democracy?" and Nearing's "American Imperialism, and reprint with possibly some slight revision Stuart Chase's "Challenge of Waste," but don't wait for these. Push the sales of "The Challenge of War", by Norman Thomas, 1924.....10c. "Poverty Ownership Here and Abroad", by Harry W.

Laidler, 1924.....15c.  
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"Roads to Freedom", by Harry W. Laidler, 1924.....10c.  
"Canada Shows How to Manage Electrical Power",  
(Leaflet) by Harry W. Laidler..... 5c.

#### OHIO ESCAPES FOLLY

ONE of the disquieting tendencies nowadays is for state legislatures to try to set down not only what teachers must impart to others but what they must believe about evolution, economics and pacifism. A peculiarly foolish example of such procedure was a resolution offered in the Ohio Senate demanding an investigation of "socialism, atheism and bolshevism", and providing for the virtual expulsion of any professor in the three state universities whom the witch hunters might find tainted by radical notions. The resolution was so ridiculous in its form that it aroused general laughter and nothing came of it. Nevertheless, the effect of the introduction of the resolution was to make one Ohio institution rescind its plans for a debate between a representative of the League for Industrial Rights, and a representative of the L. I. D.

#### GETTING INTO INDUSTRY

"WHAT can I do in the labor struggle?" is a question many college students have asked us and many more must have asked themselves. Obviously the first step is to know something by experience of the "feel" of being a manual worker. Factory life, no more than college life,

can be appreciated by a man or woman simply through the imagination.

Both the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. offer good opportunities for students to spend a summer in industry under conditions which permit frequent conferences with other students and industrial leaders and thinkers. To stimulate such work the *Nation*, 20 Vesey Street, New York City is offering three prizes for the best essays based on personal experience. The national office of the L. I. D. will be glad to advise with students about possible opportunities for such summer work.

There are young college graduates who, not content with summer work, have wanted at least a somewhat longer experience in industry. The adventures of a group of recent graduates in the textile mills of Passaic, N. J. have attracted considerable attention in the *Eastern Press*. Justine Wise, Roland Gibson, the Misses Allen and Peret and Martin Beardsley found the labor spy system in full working order but their efforts were by no means in vain. Students who want to know more of their experiences and conclusions and who might like to try somewhat similar work can get full information bearing on it from us.

#### WHAT NOT TO LAUGH AT IN BOSTON

HENRIETTA PERKINS laughed at the R. O. T. C. Henrietta Perkins published some jokes about the R. O. T. C. Henrietta Perkins is now no longer managing editor of the *Beanpot*, the comic weekly of Boston University.

But the University, Boston and a considerable part of the college world are now discussing hyper-patriotic deans who regard the R. O. T. C. as too sacrosanct for humor. (You'll find the story told on pp. 456 and 457 in the *Nation* for April 22, 1925).

The L. I. D. as a society is not engaged in fighting or satirizing the R. O. T. C. But it does believe in free speech and in independent thinking by college students. It rejoices in the episode of Miss Perkins and the *Beanpot* as one more evidence that students aren't all little Babbitts. To Miss Perkins the L. I. D. offers congratulations. To the authorities at Boston University we offer our respectful hopes for a recovery of a sense of humor, if not for a wholesome American revolt against the Goose Step.

#### JOIN THE L. I. D.

Object: "Education for a new social order based on production for use and not for profit."

Officers: Robert Morss Lovett, president; Vida D. Scudder, Zona Gale, Vladimir Karapetoff, James H. Maurer and John Haynes Holmes, vice-presidents; Stuart Chase, treasurer; Norman Thomas and Harry W. Laidler, Executive Directors; Paul Blanchard, Field Secretary.

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