

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
One Year.....\$2.00  
Six Months.....\$1.25  
Three Months.....\$ .75

# The New Leader

In this Issue:

**WOMEN and A Page 3**  
**THIRD PARTY**

By HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH

Vol. I, No. 20

Twelve Pages

NEW YORK, N. Y., MAY 31, 1924

"Entered as Second Class Matter January 15, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879."

Price 5 Cents

## UNITY OF LABOR CONFERENCES NEAR Labor and Progressive Groups Bar Communist Party

### CLOAK STRIKE APPEARS TO BE CERTAIN

Union Outlines Grievances Pronounced "Undebatable" by Employers' Association.

Nothing has yet intervened to forestall the strike of over 50,000 ladies' cloak makers which has been set for June 1, except a formal offer to mediate made by State Industrial Commissioner Shientag.

The association of jobbers which precipitated the Union's strike action by declaring "undebatable" five of the union's twelve demands, has not indicated, however, that it is prepared to recede from its arbitrary demand.

The five demands which the jobbers' association refused to consider, even as a basis for further discussion, constitute the major part of the union's plan for stabilizing the ladies' garment industry by guaranteeing the consumer better made garments, by eliminating waste and by shortening the period of unemployment from which the workers have been suffering chronically.

The rejected demands called for the adoption of a system of union sanitary labels in all garments so as to guarantee the purchaser against garments made in unsanitary shops, guarantee of a minimum employment period to all workers, creation of an unemployment fund subscribed to jointly by the union and the employers, equal division of work among contractors by the jobbers, and among workers by the contractors, during dull periods, and the raising of the minimum wage rate.

These together with seven other demands, the union contended, would have the economic effect of lessening waste in the industry. The union sought to prevent anyone from becoming a contractor unless he would employ at least fourteen operators and a corresponding number of mechanics of other crafts. Since most of the existing contractors would be disqualified from continuing as heretofore, employing less than the required number of workers, the industry would be relieved of the necessity of supporting several thousand unnecessary contractors. Furthermore, by spreading the working season over a longer period, the industry would be spared the waste of maintaining many large establishments which are idle part of the year. The industry, it is estimated, is fifty per cent over equipped.

These and other economies are expected to meet most of the requirements for stabilizing the industry, improving the condition of the workers and improving the quality of the garments.

The union points out that it is only ten years since women generally have turned from the custom tailor to the ready-made garment, after the union had succeeded by stabilizing labor conditions in improving the quality of the workmanship in the ready-made garments. The frenzied competition resulting from the virtual flood of small contractors into the industry, says the union, has had the effect of sacrificing workmanship for cheap labor costs, with the result that the women purchasers may return to the custom tailor for quality garments.

#### La Folletteism

THE LA FOLLETTE MOVEMENT, a survey of the movement that is the talk of American politics today; a Socialist interpretation of its significance, by Samuel Rappaport.

HOW TO KILL WAR. By Karl Durr, Secretary of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions.

MAY THE BEST MAN WIN, another article by the American Labor movement's most popular humorist, Adam Coudigier.

A full page of book reviews, and another page of vital editorials; a complete news survey of the Socialist, Labor and Progressive field.

These and other features in  
**THE NEW LEADER**  
NEXT WEEK

### U. S. Court Dismisses War-Time Indictment Found Against Convicted Ohio Socialists

WASHINGTON.—The indictments under which Thomas Hamerschmidt and others were convicted in the Federal District Court for Southern Ohio on the charge of having "defrauded" the Government by circulating printed matter to dissuade registrations for military service during the World War, were set aside today by the Supreme Court.

Hamerschmidt and his associates contended that as Socialists they acted within their rights in using peaceful means to dissuade enlistments and registrations.

### There will be a Labor Party

The outstanding political event of the week is unquestionably the letter of Senator LaFollette. That he would eventually repudiate the St. Paul convention because of its Communist elements was to be expected. His letter appears a few days after the decision of the national Farmer-Labor party to withdraw from the field because of it being shattered by Communist intrigues.

The LaFollette letter is a blow to the Communists. Were it not that the latter have been engaged in an attempt to "capture" the Wisconsin Senator they would not now be facing the ludicrous situation of a "revolutionary" party being repudiated by a "liberal bourgeois." Their agents have given their time and funds to crawl into the LaFollette tent and their miserable compromise—that is, a compromise when contrasted with their own professed principles—is the most humiliating slap that could be suffered by any political organization.

It is also certain that this letter will create a certain measure of demoralization among the insurgent forces of the Northwest that have sponsored the St. Paul convention. The majority of these forces are farmers who have been plundered since the end of the war. They are in rebellion against the capitalist parties but they have no comprehensive program for their deliverance from their despoilers.

This is due to the peculiar position occupied by the farmer of the Northwest. He is a small property holder and believes that he has a stake in the present industrial order. He wants to wipe out some of the more glaring of the extortions to which he is subjected. But he is content to leave the fundamental features of the old order intact. His short vision is due not only to his economic position in the system but also to his political inexperience. His resentment is sound but his

program is inadequate to accomplish his emancipation from those who prey upon his labor.

While LaFollette will have nothing to do with the St. Paul convention he is uncertain of his political allegiance. His own party is as completely under the control of the greater capitalists and financiers as it was in the days of Taft. The party lords who serve the higher capitalism control the Republican machine. Coolidge will be marketed by the Republican convention.

LaFollette carefully chooses his words. "The approaching Democratic and Republican conventions," he writes, "will demonstrate to the people whether either of those parties can and will purge itself of the evil influences which have long dominated them." He hopes for the "elimination of monopoly control, the downfall of the corrupt political bosses, the adoption of truly progressive principles."

That hope is an illusion. The two parties of capitalism are as irrevocably committed to capitalism and against the working class as they ever were. Failing a miracle in the two conventions, LaFollette is even then uncertain of his course. In vague language he asserts that "indignant people will find in the coming campaign effective means, independent of both these old parties."

What are those means? He does not say. His is a counsel of futility. The Labor organizations of the nation must find the means. A party of the workers of the nation irrevocably committed against the two oil parties is the means. That party will be born at Cleveland on July 4 with the Socialist Party a loyal constituent or the Socialist Party will carry the independent banner and enlist a host of recruits in November. The old order, political and economic, is declining. It must be reorganized and only a party of the workers can be trusted with the job.

### LABOR OUTLINES HOUSING PLAN

Construction of 2,500,000  
Homes Proposed by MacDonald Government.

LONDON.—As has been forecast a number of times, the Labor Government made public plans to meet the housing crisis by preparing a bill for Government subsidy to home building, with the building of 2,500,000 homes for workers as the objective.

The details were made public in a "white paper" circulated to all members of Parliament.

It is expected that there will be a storm of opposition from the landlord parties, a protest against the cost. The estimates indicate that it will cost the Government from \$63,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year to meet the problem of housing the people—just about what it cost the Government in the hands of Lloyd George and the two landlord parties to run the war for two to five days. The argument of the cost will be insisted upon by the elements that were responsible for the fearful expenses of the war as a reason for the bill's rejection.

Enemies of the Labor party call the plan to use the funds of the Government to provide decent homes for the people "Socialism run riot." They are planning a poison gas attack along the line, and they will try to compel the Government to weaken some of the bill's provisions.

The Labor party is so earnest in its attempt to solve the housing question that it has announced that the Government will make a test of the bill. When Premier MacDonald took office, he announced that

(Continued on Page 11)

### MacDonald to Get Freedom of City

GLASGOW.—The city of Glasgow will confer the freedom of the city upon Premier MacDonald when he visits that great Clyde center of population and industry June 25. At the same time, Glasgow University will confer an honorary degree upon him.

## Centralia "Patriots" Loot Memorial Fund Raised to Honor Mob that Killed I. W. W.

Promoters of Project Take  
\$16,500 Collected, Court  
Action Reveals.

CENTRALIA, Wash.—Hundreds of persons who contributed funds for an American Legion memorial to the four Legionnaires killed in the Armistice Day rioting here in 1919 have finally learned what became of the \$16,500 collected by the Centralia Memorial Association, Inc. It was all spent for salaries and expenses of those who promoted the project.

This has been revealed in a lawsuit brought against the association by A. D. Tasker, to recover judgment on an assigned claim for service. The assigned claim was that of Frank Jackson of Seattle, who was under contract with the association to conduct a subscription campaign at a salary of \$500 a week and expenses. One half of this salary was to be paid weekly and the balance when the proposed fund of \$250,000 was raised.

Jackson was advertised as a go-getter, and the drive started early in 1922 amid a blaze of glory. Big business in various parts of Washington nodded approval. At the head of the memorial association's gen-

### PROGRESSIVES URGED TO BOLT THE G. O. P.

Congressman Berger Outlines Bases for New Party of the City and Farm Workers.

By MARX LEWIS

WASHINGTON.—The futility of the efforts the Progressives made during this session of Congress to obtain remedial legislation for the industrial workers and the farmers was made the basis of an appeal for a new political alignment in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives last Tuesday by Representative Victor L. Berger, its only Socialist member.

The conditions out of which a political organization representing the producers of the nation can be created are present, but to take advantage of them the Progressives must discontinue sailing under false colors—in this case, the colors of the Republican party, he said.

Setting forth the conditions upon which he thought the Socialist Party would be willing to cooperate with the radical groups, Representative Berger declared that the Socialists will not accept the "good man" theory, which proposes the election of "good men" to office, but that it will afford real relief to the workers and farmers. Unless such a program is agreed upon, and unless the Progressives fully divorce themselves from both old parties, the Socialist Party will continue its fight against capitalism alone.

The Timid Progressives  
For almost an hour, Representative Berger arraigned both old parties, and also criticized the shortcomings of the Progressives, who, he said, have not given satisfactory evidence of their determination to stand by the platform promises they have made, particularly in Wisconsin, where they have complete control. During the hour he defended the Socialist program, declared that no matter what the immediate political alignment, Socialism was the only way out of existing chaos, and replied to numerous questions relating to the war attitude of the American Socialists, which he vigorously reaffirmed.

Discussing the growth of the two old parties and their historical origin, in the course of which he showed that they, like all political parties that have existed any length of time, reflect the economic divisions in society, and that today the two old parties represent the same class interests, Berger said:

"The producers of our country—the people who work with brain and brawn—the workmen in the cities and the farmers—have no political party of their own to express their economic interests. That is the reason why we have these various

(Continued on Page 9)

### JOHNSTON URGES ST. PAUL FORCES JOIN CLEVELAND

Communists Only Barrier to United Action, Laborite Says—La Follette Holds Same View—Hopkins Agrees to Withdraw From June 17 Gathering—Mahoney and "Lefts" at Odds.

WASHINGTON.—Steps toward securing united action between the St. Paul Labor party conference, scheduled to open June 17, and the Cleveland convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, have been taken in a letter from William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, and chairman of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, to William Mahoney, chairman, and John A. H. Hopkins, member of the arrangements committee of the St. Paul conference.

The communication states that the only possible barrier to cooperation is the presence in the St. Paul group of Communist elements, committed in advance, under instructions from the Third International in Moscow, to "capture" the gathering and "split away" as great a part of it as possible.

While Johnston's letter was still in the mails, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, considered as the probable presidential candidate of a third party, took the same attitude towards the St. Paul convention, urging that the Workers' party be not permitted to take part in it.

These statements from LaFollette and Johnston brought an immediate response from Hopkins. The latter stated he thoroughly agrees to dropping the Communists from the third party movement. At the same time he let it be known that the delegates of the Committee of 48 and its various State sub-divisions would attend the July 4th meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

With the withdrawal of the Committee of 48 and other progressive groups from the St. Paul conference the Communists and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party alone remain. That these groups will not remain united for long was indicated by statements from the Communists headquarters in Chicago and the Farmer-Labor party in St. Paul.

Mahoney, in St. Paul, issued a statement saying LaFollette would be the choice of the June 17 conference, notwithstanding his letter attacking it. At the same time, William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, of the Workers' party, denounced LaFollette as "worse than Coolidge."

Johnston's communication to Ma-

### Hillquit To Lead Discussion At Party Meeting Tuesday

Morris Hillquit will lead the discussion of the members of the Socialist Party Tuesday night on the attitude that the Party should take at the Cleveland convention. The occasion will be a general membership meeting of the members of the five boroughs of Greater New York that is to be held in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street.

Following the discussion, the delegates will be instructed by the membership. In many ways this will be the most important meeting ever held by the Party in this city. Admission will be by membership card, and only good standing members will be admitted. Facilities will be extended, however, for members in arrears to pay back dues.

A. I. Shipplack will preside.

honey is also highly significant in

that, for the first time, the C. P. P. A. definitely declares that an independent party of the workers is a possible outcome of its endeavors.

The Cleveland conference, Johnston states, "may

be trusted to take such action on the formation of a new party as the situation will warrant."

The communication to Mahoney and Hopkins makes it clear that while the right of the Communists to their views is undisputed, they, nevertheless, hold no possible basis of cooperation between the Communists and the American Labor movement.

The letter sent to Hopkins states: "I have your several letters written in behalf of the St. Paul Convention Arrangements Committee and the Committee of 48, and note the expression of your desire to bring about a complete unity between the conventions to be held in St. Paul on June 17, and in Cleveland on July 4. The letters have been submitted to the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. I have been instructed to make the following reply:

"Our Conference is striving to organize all progressive forces in American politics for permanent, harmonious and concerted action. Our organization was formed in February, 1922, for this express purpose, from which we have never departed.

"If at this critical time, when the political unity of all progressive forces is the crying need of the country, an attempt is made to split these forces and to weaken our movement, the responsibility does not rest on us but on those who originated the separate convention on June 17.

"The convention which the Conference for Progressive Political Action is calling will represent at least five million voters. It will be genuinely representative of the political sentiments of the producing classes of America, and may be trusted to take such action on the nomination of presidential candidates and the formation of a new party as the situation will warrant. There is neither need nor justification for a

(Continued on Page 11)



SENATOR  
LA FOLLETTE



WILLIAM H.  
JOHNSTON



## TEXTILE UNION TO MEET

### N. Y. Convention Will Map Campaign Against Wage Cuts.

Further measures to strengthen the stand already taken by the union against wage reductions in the textile industry will be under consideration at the sixth general convention of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America which will open in New York on May 30, according to a statement issued by Russell Palmer, general secretary of the organization. Extensions of the wage reductions that have just taken place in the carpet industry and further attempts to increase the amount of machinery for each worker in the cotton and silk mills are looked for, Mr. Palmer declared. He said that the union would make every effort to pool the strength of the workers for "vigorous resistance." Organizers are now at work among carpet workers in various places, including Thompsonville, Connecticut, Clinton, Massachusetts and Amsterdam, New York, the statement declared.

The general executive board of the Amalgamated will meet in New York on May 29 to make final arrangements for the convention. Delegates will be in attendance from the chief textile States and from all departments of the textile industry.

"Along with other business," said Palmer, "the executive board will have under consideration plans for stimulating resistance in Fall River and New Bedford to the steady encroachments of the manufacturers in increasing the number of looms and other machinery for the workers to tend at reduced wages. The quietest attitude of the craft union leaders in these centers of the cotton manufacturing industry is a crying shame. Rumblings of revolt among the rank and file are manifest on all sides. We are planning to raise the fighting banner of industrial unionism."

The convention, which will be held at the People's House, East 15th street, will also nominate officers for the coming year, to be elected by referendum vote. The Amalgamated is independent of the A. F. of L.

## PITTSBURGH PURCHASES TANKS, GUNS, GRENADES TO QUELL STRIKERS

PITTSBURGH, PA.—This city, with its record of industrial tragedies, has made a new mark for American municipalities — the mayor and city council publicly declared in favor of gas bombs, gas tanks and riot guns against street car strikers. The city council unanimously voted money for this purpose.

The strike was settled in 48 hours. Not a striker was arrested and no violence was reported, yet Mayor Magee would incite violence and enrage the populace against workers by demanding that the council purchase 150 tear maces, 50 riot guns, 100 gas grenades and 10 tear tanks. There was not a conciliatory sentiment in the mayor's message, which would create the opinion that the city was surrounded by foes. He ignored the importation of strike-breakers and the company's statement that the strike-breakers would be put on the cars.

### Collect War Debts to Pay Vets Bonus, Berger Motion Urges

WASHINGTON.—Steps to compel France to pay the money she owes the United States are suggested as a means toward providing a bonus for veterans of the World War and reducing at the same time the burdens of taxation in a resolution presented to the House of Representatives today by Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin.

### B. and O. Shopmen O. K. Glenwood Plan

PHILADELPHIA.—The Glenwood cooperative plan has been unanimously endorsed by the annual convention of the Baltimore & Ohio system federation No. 30, in this city.

The plan has been in operation 14 months in the Glenwood shop of the B. & O. railroad. Three months ago it was extended to the 44 shops of the entire system and now it is unanimously approved by representatives of the workers in these shops.

The plan provides for conferences at stated intervals between the shop management and representatives of the men. These meetings have no direct connection with trade unionism, though the discussions have reduced the number of grievances.

## French Workers Unmoved By Anti-German Chauvinists

Amsterdam.—How the recent resignation of Professor Leon Bernard and Professor A. Calmette, honorary members of the French "Save the Children" Fund Committee because, as they put it, they "could not reconcile it with our conscience to spend French money on the children of a nation which is bringing up its children in hatred of the French and in the hope of their being massacred some day," reacted against these Chauvinists is brought out in a report just issued by the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

When the news of the resignation was given out a flood of letters began to pour into the office of the "Save the Children Fund" voicing indignation at the narrow so-called patriotism of the ex-committee members. Most of these letters were accompanied by substantial contributions to the fund. Madame René Dubost, President of the Committee, in answering the resignation statement, said, "You may be sure that this generous move on the part of a group of French people will serve the cause of reconciliation and will contribute to assuage the hatred which does, as you say, exist. When it is a question of a suffering child we do not ask whose fault it is that the child is suffering."

A wounded poilu sent thirty francs to the committee, saying: "I approve of the words with which you defend the cause of the little children who suffer, German or not." A member of the committee sent 100 francs "in memory of my son, who fell at

Verdun," and asked that the money be divided equally between the French and German children. A civil service employee sent ten francs "for the innocent children who have caused the resignation of the two members."

The President of the Douai Section of the League for the Rights of Man, which had sent in collections totaling 200 francs, wrote:

"Few sections of the population have suffered as much from the war and the German occupation as that of Douai. The mothers who brought us their contributions had children who once were hungry, too, and their hearts were touched at the thought of other mothers who could get no milk for their children. They had not forgotten that German soldiers tried to alleviate the sufferings of their children by bringing them food, delicacies and toys.—This happened in my own family and in other places oftener than we yet dare proclaim."

"These mothers know that the German children saved by French mothers will be soldiers of peace, not soldiers of a Kaiser or a Stinnes. The mothers of Douai are grateful to the Committee for having enabled them to make a fine gesture of gratitude to some Germans and of humanity to all—a gesture of clear-sighted patriotism and peace, by carrying their contributions, as French mothers of the devastated regions, to the starving children of Germany."

## PULLMAN STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT ENDS IN COMPROMISE

PULLMAN, ILL.—Return to work after conference with company representatives was voted by the riveters, reamers and other Pullman car workers who walked out when a cut in pay was announced by the company union almost a month ago.

No wage adjustments are promised but no blacklist will be officially enforced against strike leaders if they apply for work within a reasonable time, it is understood. Organizing work by the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, a strong factor during the strike, will be continued.

### Mob Violence Dots the South and Middle West

The outstanding facts on the civil liberties situation, as reported by the reflect current conditions in various parts of the country and are characteristic; continued persecutions of I. W. W.'s in California; scattered mob violence in the middle-west and south and interference with a Russian film in the middle-west. Among encouraging items reported were the successful free speech meetings in Wilkes Barre, Pa., a favorable criminal syndicalist decision in Idaho, and the release of one of the Idaho prisoners, and the ruling out in New Jersey of inquiries of teachers' religious faith. The month also saw the first case under the Arkansas sedition law, a member of the I. W. W. being convicted for having organization literature in his possession.

## Hylan Withholds \$500,000 from Workers, Terms Unions 'Hold-up-men' in Bitter Tirade

By EDWARD LEVINSON

Mayor Hylan's friendship for the workers will cost several thousand building trades workers a half a million dollars cold this year.



Mayor Hylan

No promise has been issued by the Mayor that he will abate his friendship and the costs to the workers will be another half million next year and as much again the year after.

In addition to being out at the pockets, the workers may have the pleasure of ruminating over the fact that a Mayor they elected because he was so "friendly" to the workers has now bestowed on Labor such endearing terms as "hold-up men" and "stick-up men."

An Economy Spasm In framing the city's budget for 1924—the budget which so handsomely provided for increased wages and new jobs for political hangers-on—His Honor and the others on the Board of Estimate decided they would have to go through the usual motions of reducing the tax rate.

In their spasm of economy, the members of the Board of Estimate, "friends of Labor" all, decided to save by cutting the wages of all mechanics and workmen. The rate of pay received by workers employed by private employers has been won by the unions in the respective trades only through persistent and trying struggle. But in making up the budget, Mayor Hylan took the attitude of an open shop employer. He didn't care if the unions had won, by power of reason and by the exertion of all their energies, a wage somewhat approaching adequate. He was not going to let Labor "dictate" to him. (See any speech by Judge Gary as a possible clue to the Mayor's development to the point where he calls Labor unions "dictators.")

The efforts of Labor were unavailing and the budget was adopted finally without provision to pay the city's workers the same rate they would be paid when working for a private employer. How this works out may be seen in the case of the members of the painters' union who have the misfortune to have to take a job working for the city. The painters' union rate is \$10.50. The city pays its painters \$9 a day; the difference is \$468 a year.

A Strange Friend

For a friend, the Mayor acted strangely from the start. He begrudged Labor's representatives a hearing on the matter. He dodged them and the issue involved repeatedly. He deliberately misstated the issue when he declared at a public hearing that the workers' demands would cost the city \$4,500,000, when the fact is that \$4,000,000 of this sum has already been appropriated. Hylan went further than this and defied court decisions on the matter. He swept aside the fact that in the Flynn case, instituted by a workingman, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ruled that the city must pay its per diem employees the prevailing rate of wages, which is the union rate.

And finally, the other day, the Mayor told representatives of the workers to shut up and declared they were "stick-up" men "putting a gun to the throats of taxpayers."

### Betrayers of Labor in the City Hall

Following are the members of the Board of Estimate of New York City who refused to grant mechanics employed by the city the standard wage rate. This arbitrary attitude, taken in defiance of the law on the subject, is being taken by officials endorsed by organized Labor because they were "friends of Labor."

Mayor: JOHN F. HYLAN

Borough Presidents:

Manhattan, JULIUS MILLER

Brooklyn, EDWARD RIEGELMAN

Bronx, NEMRY BRUCKNER

Queens, MAURICE E. CONNOLLY

Richmond, JOHN A. LYNCH

budget was being drawn up to convince the Mayor that he ought to do at least as well by them as many anti-union employers do. He was deaf to their appeals. Labor's representatives did not give up hope, however, and from January 1 to April 7 they were present at every meeting of the Board of Estimate where they urged their claims.

Publicity Dodged On April 7, the last hearing on the matter was to be held. The Board then decided the matter was too delicate to decide in the open and agreed to take up the matter in executive session April 21. On that day, representatives of the unions cooled their heels in the corridors of the City Hall until they learned that the Board did not intend to act that day but had postponed its meeting.

On the morning of May 6, the Mayor called his fellow members of the Board of Estimate together in his office and pledged their support to a motion he intended to propose in open meeting which would refer all requests for payment of the prevailing rate of wages to the budget committee for the year 1925.

When the committee met at 11 a. m., the calendar was taken up item by item. They adjourned at 1 o'clock and at 2:30 started to consider the calendar again. When they came to the items on the request for payment of prevailing rate of wages, Deputy Controller Prial moved to act on these items. The Mayor objected strenuously and had them laid over to the end of the day.

The Mayor then proceeded to consideration of the remainder of the calendar. The last items finished, and only the prevailing rate requests remaining, the Mayor started to adjourn the meeting. He was halted by Prial who again demanded that the wage matter be acted on. The Mayor then proceeded to call to the attention of the Board that the sum of \$4,500,000 was involved in the union's request that their members be paid the standard wage when they are employed by the city. He complained that the city could not afford such an expenditure and moved that the matter be referred to the Budget Committee for 1925. Prial moved an amendment—that the prevailing rate be paid.

To this the Mayor made strenuous objection and when the amendment was put to a vote, Hylan voted "No"; Prial voted "yes"; the others remained silent. The vote being one for and one against, the acting Chairman, Murray Hurlbert declared the amendment lost. The motion to refer the matter and kill it until next year was then put. The Mayor

shouted "yes"; Prial said "no." Hurlbert declared the motion won and the matter referred for action next year.

The Words of a Friend At this point, the representatives of the Central Trades and Labor Council, assumed such a good friend as Mayor Hylan would permit them a few words in explanation of their position.

Observe then, how accredited representatives of Labor are spoken to by a "friend of Labor": Edward I. Hannah (for the Unions): Your Honor, may we be permitted to say a word and register our protest against this action? Mayor Hylan: No, no. We will have no further discussion.

Mr. Hannah: Your Honor, are we to consider that by this action you and the members of the Board refuse and deny us the benefit of the law?

Mayor Hylan: This will cost the taxpayers \$4,500,000, and I do not propose to permit you, if you do represent organized Labor, to exploit the taxpayers and stick them up. I am going to protect the taxpayers from this shake-down.

Mr. Hannah: Your Honor—Mayor Hylan: No, no, no. Mr. Hannah: We are asking no favors of the taxpayers; we are seeking to get what the law provides and means—that under the provision of the law a reasonable and living wage be paid to the mechanics and workmen employed by the city. We are entitled to this and should not have to beg for the enforcement of the law. We appeared before the Budget Committee during its consideration for 1924, without any results.

Mayor Hylan: I will not allow you to exploit the taxpayers. You are trying to stick them up and make them deliver—and you are putting a gun to the throats of the taxpayers, and I will not stand for it, that's all.

Mr. Mathew A. McConville (for the unions): Your Honor, I would like to say a word. Mayor Hylan: No, no, no. We will have no other word.

The Committee's Report The Central Trades and Labor Council whose non-partisan political committee gave the Mayor its support when he ran for reelection, is growing decidedly irritated by the Mayor's attitude. They have passed a resolution demanding that the Mayor apologize for his harsh language. The committee further reported: "While the law provides that we shall receive the prevailing rate of wages, His Honor, Mayor John F. Hylan . . . clearly establishes the fact that he will not grant us what the law says belongs to us."

"Your committee adds to the report that ever since a petition was filed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages, we have had to use extraordinary efforts to have hearings held, and on every one of these occasions the committee of the whole, consisting of the members of the Board of Estimate, ducked the issue."

## A Leader in Clothes and a Friend of The New Leader

### SUITS

Tailored in accordance with the F. & S. standard; the kind of clothes you can depend upon for service and appearance. For the young fellow as well as a generous range of conservative clothes for the mature man.

\$27.50

### For Summer Comfort

GENUINE

## PALM BEACH and MOHAIR SUITS

\$12.75

Not More and Not Less

## THE F. & S. STORE

S. E. Corner 84th Street and Third Avenue

Remember the Address!

Just Off the "L" Station

For the Convenience of the Working Public: Our Store is Open Daily to 9 P. M. and Saturdays to 11 P. M.

### Lectures and Forums

#### HARLEM FORUMS

37 EAST 125TH STREET SAT., MAY 31st, 8:30 P. M.

DR. SAMUEL G. INMAN,

Authority on South-American exploitation, on

"Pan-Americanism, Idealistic and Imperialistic."

SUN., JUNE 1, 8 P. M.

DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

on

"The Outlawry of War"

FREE ADMISSION

### Office Equipment

#### DESKS — DESKS

A Big Assortment of Office Furniture and Partitions. Filing Systems of Every Description, Steel and Wood. New and Used.

KENNER

5 East 14th Street, Near 5th Ave.

Phone, Stuyvesant 2415

## M.J. Roth INC.

Third Ave. at 84th St.

KODAKS

Sporting Goods

Stationery

Toys, Books, Dolls

Sixty Cups of the Finest Tea you ever tasted—for 10 cents.

## WHITE LILAC TEA

At All Grocers. 10c a Package

### PAINTER AND DECORATOR

Finnish Painter Contractor would welcome an opportunity to estimate on Painter's, Decorator's, or Paper-hanger's Work. Address: George Paldan, 1285 First Avenue, corner 69th St., or 419 East 64th St. Telephone: Rhineland 10204.

### Hats

#### CALLAHAN'S HATS

140 Bowery, near Grand

### HARVEY THE HATTER

Established 1888

If Our Hats Don't Make Good—We Will

2d Ave. Bet. 86th and 87th Sts.

### Trusses

When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc.

COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES

1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A

Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Bet. 4th and 5th Sts.

(1st floor) Open Even. 7:30 p.m. Open Even. 9 p.m.

SUNDAYS CLOSED

Special Ladies' Attendant

## UNITY HOUSE

A Workers' Summer Resort at Forest Park, Pa.

In the heart of the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania.

700 acres of woodland and a magnificent lake.

### A VACATION

Home under ideal surroundings. Unexcelled food. Unlimited out-door sports. Incomparable comfort and pleasure at minimum cost.

Grand Opening, June 13

REGISTER NOW

For Reservations, information, etc., apply to Room 6, 16 West 21st St., New York City.

### The Center Restaurant

204 East Broadway East Side Socialist Center Bldg. Catering for Parties Our Specialty Zatz, Props.



# WOMEN VOTERS AND A THIRD PARTY

By HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH

IT is a matter of congratulation that at its annual dinner the Gridiron Club represented the Third party as Banquo's ghost. I would have regretted it if we had been the skeleton at the feast. Banquo's was a virile ghost. It did something effective: it chilled the old party to his very bones and made him confess his sins. So overwhelmed was his conscience that he cries, "Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves shall never tremble." But the Third party continued to sit in the seat of the mighty. The old party cries out again, "I am in old steeped in so far that, should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

And so the old parties wade on: The demonstration has been humiliatingly complete in the last six months, that corruption and inefficiency exist in both old parties. If there were efficiency and corruption, or honesty and inefficiency, one might accept the situation, but there is no such passable combination offered. The combination is inefficiency and corruption, and to the nth power, too. And honors are even between the two contestants—there's a Palmer to match Daugherty, an aeroplane scandal to balance the Veterans Bureau, robbery of forest land and a Wheeler power to offset oil.

THERE'S nothing strange and new in all this; it's a principle of life, of growth in human institutions that the old and well established becomes inefficient and corrupt. The old institution develops a machine at its very center, and that machine fails in the end to function in the interests of the ideals for which the institution was founded.

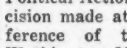
The hope seems perennial in the breasts of the optimistic that if a capable and honest man were only put at the head of one of the old parties, all would be well. That is an utterly misleading hope. The old machines are so strong that they can crush or mould to their own pattern any man. He would be rendered impotent for good if he resisted being a tool for evil. If the Republican party nominated a La Follette, which the machine won't allow, and if he were elected, which he could be, the machine would break him. If the Democrats were to nominate a Wheeler, which they won't, and were they to

## 100 Delegates to Represent Women Groups at Cleveland

By J. R. SMALLWOOD

The progressive women of the nation will be there when the Conference for Progressive Political Action assembles for its history-making sessions in Cleveland July 4. No less than 100 delegates from all of the forty-eight States will take their seats as delegates from the National and State Woman's Committee for Political Action. Such was the decision made at the National Conference of the Committee at Washington May 8-12. The National Committee will send three delegates, and each State Committee will send two delegates. Plans are now actively under way to mobilize all of the progressive sentiment among the women of the country for the purpose of adding to the enthusiasm with which the progressive forces are to crusade into the coming Presidential election.

Zona Gale



The Woman's Committee for Political Action has been organized by some of the outstanding women of political proclivities of America, including Zona Gale, Ida Clyde Clarke, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Julia Perkins Southard, who are on the advisory committee; and, among others, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Ruth Hale, Jessie Wallace Hughson, Freda Kirchwey, Mrs. Basil Manly, Anne Martin, Mrs. Nicholas Kelley, Mrs. Fremont Older, Ruth Pickering, Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, Mrs. Victor Berger, Mrs. Thomas M. Duncan, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Walter Cope, Mrs. Sally H. Burch is chairman, and Isabelle Kendig, secretary.

The Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan on

Civil Liberties, Dr. Norman Thomas on the Economics of World Peace, William H. Johnston on the Progressive Movement and Harriot Stanton Blatch on Direct Political Action were the principal speakers of the Washington Conference.



DR. JOHN A. RYAN

The Woman's Committee's statement of principles is as follows:

1. Public control and conservation of natural resources, secured by taxation on all land values.

2. Public ownership with democratic control of all means of communication and transportation.

3. Public control of the Nation's money and credit.

4. Abolition of all political patronage.

5. Government revenue to be raised not by tariffs but by: (a) taxes on large incomes and inheritances, and (b) on land values; (c) profits on Government banking; (d) savings from reduction of armaments.

6. Restoration of civil rights and guarantee to all citizens of full economic, legal and political rights, including: (a) right of childhood to natural development; (b) right of workers to organize; (c) right of minorities to proportional representation.

7. Legislation to prevent courts from nullifying acts of legislatures, and to correct other judicial abuses.

8. Abolition, through international agreement, of war as a method of settling differences between nations and substituting judicial adjudication of disputes and a democratically controlled world organization.

getters whichever way they turn themselves.

We have a double question confronting us at this crisis, and in that our position is unique. We have had crises before, but never a huge new electorate with the crisis. Now I am not going to claim that women are better than men, nor essentially different. All that I want to remind you is that there exists a great, new electoral force—it happens to be composed of women, but the sex of the group is not the pith of the matter—and that group, because of its newness is bound to have certain reactions in political life.

The old electorate—call it male if you like, but the word and all it connotes is quite unimportant—that old electorate has changed nothing fundamentally since the sixties. It lacks initiative; is satisfied to sit and pride itself on what its forebears achieved. It is timid and views any criticism of the Government as rank revolution. It is cowardly and screams "Red" at a mere suggestion of change.

THE third party aims to inaugurate change. In place of private exploitation for private profit, it would substitute public control and conservation of our great natural resources, in place of watered stock it would substitute public ownership with democratic control of all means of communication and transportation. In place of private banks, the third party would substitute public control of the nation's money and credit.

Now why are women a promising field in which to sow this new seed? First, because women have been so recently a group critical of the Government of their country. They fought as a group in opposition to the form of our Government as it then existed. Women thought the basis of Government wrong, and in spite of ridicule, in spite of challenge of their patriotism, in spite of insult and misrepresentation, they threw down the gauntlet and entered into a hot contest with the authority of the State. They dared to criticize, they were brave enough to challenge. How many of the former voting force, that voting force of men, went to prison for their beliefs? Well, in contrast, women in their battle for liberty went to jail for their cause! Where in the present day ranks of the orthodox have you a group of rebels, and a group who turned a rebellion into a glorious victory? A third party, a party with "Ring out the old, ring in the new" emblazoned on its banners, needs standard bearers tried and not found wanting, who have rung out the old and rung in the new.

INTERESTED? Why should women be interested in the orthodox parties? Before suffrage was granted, it used to be said women would be attracted by mere appearance. The handsome man would get the vote, so we were promised the handsome candidate. The promise has been ruthlessly broken. The male politician is not even good-looking.

I know a little girl who made a severe remark about a very plain woman, but an exceptionally fine one. The youngster was told what a splendid woman she was in heart and mind. "Well, grandma," she countered, "Why doesn't she turn herself inside out?" That's just what the politicians have been doing; but alas, unlike the woman with the fine character, they are worse inside than out. They are not vote-

is the meekest of the domestic animals," and adds "The only normal behavior of Homo Sapiens is domestication." I think he means literally man, the male. Kropotkin, the zoologist and sociologist, declared "Woman is the natural anarchist." He meant she had initiative and hadn't been cowed, perhaps couldn't be. Of women it can be said that among all classes of the disfranchised right down through history, women alone in their revolutionary army. They were rank and file and generals. No organized group among the enemy came out to aid them. The Liberal party in England fought the fight for the farm laborer. The Republican party in America fought for the colored race. No party helped us. We furnished the brawn of our movement and its brain. We won our liberty.

The third party needs women; do women need a new party? Women rise to realities and the new party means the facing of realities. No society can rise above the possible achievement of its young generation. The new party stands above all for the right of the child to full development—to health, to security against toil, to education. And by education in this program is meant a system which keeps alive in the child, fans the flame, its instinct of curiosity, of doubt, of desire to search for truth. Women need the medium of a party with such a program to achieve their highest destinies as preservers of the race.

THE third party is intensely human. Women will dare within its ranks to be themselves. They will look into their psychology and dare to live it out. You get an invincible force behind political action when you can appeal to human habits and tradition. By habit and tradition, women have been the satisfiers of immediate human wants. We are hungry and women feed us. As with a harp of a thousand strings, women can be drawn by themes on the high cost of living. In a New York campaign, meetings were poorly attended by the East Side women. But suddenly onions went up a cent a pound, and a meeting was called in protest. The hall was crammed, not another mother of Israel could have been squeezed in. On the shoulders of the protest rode lively propaganda on the relation of the price of onions to markets, railways, tariffs.

Walt Whitman wisely said that logic and sermons never convince. No doubt all of us in this meeting enjoy dull logic, but the average man and woman can only be converted through their emotions. They get ideas on the conservation of natural resources, on railways, on markets, on tariffs, by feeling strongly about the price per pound of onions.

It may be opportune to speak just here a practical word. It seems to me the important point is not consideration of what women have or have not done with the suffrage, but how they got the vote. To study the technique of the political success of the suffrage campaign will be fruitful for the third party. Eldridge in his recent book, sees as the chief stumbling block to political action, lack of vividness in attack. That virtue was in our woman's battle. Radical and reform parties are dull and drab. On the contrary, women always aimed to stir the imagination. And we certainly hit the bull's-eye. Let us do it again.

The final plank of our platform is one which draws women. They are for peace. The female is never the fighting wing of any species. This program stands for abolition of war, for "judicial settlement of disputes," for a "democratically controlled world organization," in short for an international relationship worthy of sane human beings. Women are sane and practical and they respond to common sense. I believe in equality between men and women. Sometimes that means doing something for women, lifting them up to men's level; sometimes equality means protecting men, lifting them up, giving them a square deal. And that's what has to be done in this matter of war. We must raise men to our level, to the civilized plane of non-combatants. We must save them from themselves. Feminism needs a new definition. It is not getting something for women, but getting for the race what women know the race should have.

I conceive this new movement and woman's part in it as two strong, wide-spreading wings. I have for years dreamed of those wings. Folded once, now spread. Strong and protective, able to resist attack from without, and from within so soft, so comforting. If our party must have a symbol, I would have it those pinions of my dreams. They reach out as a shield for all God's people.

### Mexican Laborites To Be Represented at Socialist Meet

MEXICO CITY.—The Partido Laborista Mexicano (Mexican Labor party) will be represented at the Socialist Party convention, July 6, at Cleveland, by two fraternal delegates, it was announced here by Luis N. Morenos, general secretary of the party. The party is also expected to have fraternal delegates at the July 4 Conference for Progressive Political Action.

### For Your Child's Sake

Don't torture your child by making him swallow something that he does not like. When your child needs a physic, give him

# EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

EX-LAX is as delicious as the choicest confection, and cleanses the bowels in a most natural, pleasant and painless manner. It is absolutely harmless, and children love it.

10, 25 and 50c a box, at all drug stores.

### Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED  
New York and Vicinity and 49 Branches in the United States.  
Established 1872. Membership 40,000  
Main office for New York and vicinity at 241 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 3559.  
Office Hours, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Sat., 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.  
Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays, from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries, write to our main office.

### Lawyers

**WILLIAM KARLIN, Lawyer**  
291 Broadway Telephone  
Worth 8246-8247

**S. HERZOG** Patent Attorney  
Even., Sunday, 1436 Glover St., Bronx. Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bay Extension, to Zerega Ave. Station.

### Workingmen, When Buying Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL



YOU WILL FIND IT UNDER THE SWEATBAND  
**United Hatters of N. A.**  
Rm. 418 Bible House, N. Y.  
MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary

Patronize OUR Advertisers

## Be A Leader

among Men. Wear clothes that are made especially to order for you. At the Six MAJESTIC Stores, listed below, you will find the largest and finest display of Woolens to select from.

Expert tailors and fitters take your measure and the SUIT is built to fit your figure.

Such a Suit made to order for you will cost less than a ready-made garment elsewhere.

### SUIT TO ORDER

in any Style you want at

# \$31.50

Other Suits from

# \$25.00 to \$47.50

Every Suit ordered now carries with it

### A Pair of Trousers to Order

# FREE

An extra pair of trousers is almost another suit.

Come today and order your Suit

You will be dressed better for less money

QUALITY — STYLE — FIT — GUARANTEED

## The Majestic Tailoring Co.

106 East 14th St., bet. 3d & 4th Aves. 83 Delancey St., corner Orchard St. 98 Second Ave., near 6th St.  
112 West 116th St., bet. Lenox & 7th Aves. 38 University Place, near 12th St. 953 Southern Blvd., near 163rd St.



FOR your new Summer Straw visit your nearest Long's store.

**LONG**  
The Custom-Hatter

Largest Retailer of STETSON HATS

### AMEGIN PYORRHEA LIQUID

For the Gums and Teeth

Superior to Tooth Paste or Powder

Destroys Pus in the Gums

Protects the Enamel and Keeps Teeth White

on Sale at all Drug Stores

25c and 75c Size Bottles

The Karlin Laboratories  
NEW YORK

WANTED—Literary Help or \$200. To revise manuscript (prose and verse). One-half royalty if sold to a publisher or organization; commended by leading organizations of the Southern States. Title: "Southern Republic" (Communism). L. A. Caldwell, 151 E. 36th St., N. Y. C. C/o W. C. U.

### FURNISHED ROOM

SMALL Furnished Room to let. Lexington Ave., near 34th St. Share apartment with two girls. Rent very reasonable. If interested, call Caladonia 9208, between 7 and 9 P. M.



## Introducing: A Very Dark Horse

From all indications, Mr. Coolidge will be the choice of the East for President of the United States, and unless some candidate can be found who truly represents the American people, the gentleman from Vermont will occupy the White House for another four years.

This is very much to be deplored. We have had all too many foreign Presidents as it is, for nearly all of them came from the Far East, and if there is anything more foreign to America than the East I would like to see it without going through the formality of procuring a passport.

The only interest Easterners have in America is the interest on the mortgages they hold over our "bloody, but unbowed heads." When they get short of cash they start a deflation and when they want to see America they go to Europe.

It is true a few of our Presidents came from as far West as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But accidents will happen. I also admit that some of them made flying trips to the territory west of Hoboken in a commendable endeavor to find out what America looks like. On these occasions they usually travelled by night, slept in daytime and addressed meetings of hand-picked Rotarians in Masonic temples decorated in Egyptian frescos. Hence, they missed most of the scenery.

Besides, these exploration tours into darkest America always made our Presidents sick. Maybe they couldn't get used to our climate, or our way of eating, or perhaps our dialect got on their nerves, or something. For they usually returned to their mother country broken in health and spirit.

### What We Need

What America needs in these trying hours is an American President; a man who was born, raised and educated all over America; a man who can understand our ideals, idiocies and idiosyncrasies; a man who has listened to the heart-beats of the American people and who has the guts to go after the dead beats from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other foreign seaports, who are getting away with our lives, liberty, happiness, equality and hilarity; a man of brain and heart; a man of sympathy and learning; a man who knows what the American people want, and who has the courage to give it to 'em; a man so rich that he don't want any more and yet so poor that he has nothing to lose. Such a man, my fellow citizen, can be found. In fact, he is found already. He is a man you all know; a man who needs no introduction. Ladies and Gentlemen of the convention, I take great pleasure in nominating the peerless leader and unsurpassed statesman,

scholar and philosopher, Adam Coal-digger, for President of the United States of America.

### Adam Not a Candidate

Now that the ovation has at last subsided, let me say, that I am not a candidate in any shape, form or manner, whatsoever. Some of my friends have urged me to enter the race as a dark horse while under the influence of white mule. There is also a rumor in Washington to the effect that after the investigations are over I may be the only presidential timber that is left. In the latter event my election is a foregone conclusion, of course.

But, as I said, I am not a candidate. If it is the desire of my fellow men that I remain the modest, unassuming and reticent private citizen I have always been, I shall not complain. Let the people rule. Government of, by and for the people shall not perish from this earth on account of me. However, I am not a slacker. If the clamor for my candidacy should become universal, as my friends say it will, I will not shirk my duty by declining the honor thrust upon me, and with this contingency in mind, I have taken the liberty of preparing a little platform which I hope will meet with the whole-hearted approval of the intelligent voters of this enlightened country.

### Adam's Platform

1. A square deal to everybody.
2. Higher wages, shorter hours, better farm prices and cheaper living.
3. Honesty and economy in Government.
4. A fair day's wage for a fair day's work, coupled with a fair and reasonable return on capital, including reinvested dividends for watered stock.
5. More post offices, better roads, bigger harbors and lower taxes.
6. Pitiless publicity for evil-doers in high places and ruthless investigation of investigators.
7. Peace on earth, an army and navy second to none, goodwill toward men and bigger appropriations for the Chemical Warfare Department.
8. Keep politics out of business and business out of politics. In the event of my election I promise a business administration purged of business.
9. A League of Nations as opposed to internationalism. No foreign entanglements. A World Court for the enforcement of self-determination on backward peoples. Outlawing of all wars, except defensive wars for the protection of domestic interests in foreign countries.
10. Hands off. My country, right or wrong.

America ueber alles. Let well enough alone. Honesty is the best policy. E Pluribus Unum. A stitch in time saves nine. Gott mit uns. Papa love mamma.

### Andy Gump for Second Place

The above platform is only tentative. If there is anything you want and don't see, ask for it and I will put it in. I year no man's collar. But if there is anybody who wants to amend my platform, or offer a substitute for the whole, let him speak up or forever hold his peace. Vox populi, vox dei. I am one hundred per cent for the people. Let the people rule.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I never received a retainer from Doheny; played poker with Harry Sinclair nor get drunk with the Department of Justice. I also may add that I am willing to run on any ticket and with any running mate the sovereign people may select. Mr. Andy Gump has been mentioned in connection with the Vice-presidency. In the event of his nomination, I will cheerfully accept him as my running mate. I believe Mr. Gump will make an ideal Vice-president. He seems to be constitutionally opposed to chin music. Between Mr. Gump and myself the intelligent voters of this country will be fully represented. I will represent the intelligence, and Andy the voters.

## A Famine of Patriotism

By PHILIP HOCKSTEIN

UNLESS the spirit of American patriotism is instilled and developed in the working masses, the present order cannot long survive in our country.



Secretary Mellon

Our wealthy classes, it appears, have exhausted the full supply of their patriotic fervor in supporting the national hysteria against civil liberties during the war.

Yet, patriotism remains the life blood of national existence. And ours is a vast country, accustomed to intensive life, like raids on Mexico, world wars, and other imperialist adventures.

The working classes must be made to yield a larger supply of patriotism. Some sublimating influence, even more effective than a war "to make the world safe for democracy" must be found!

Else, the present order may not long continue.

It takes lots of money to supply our nation with glory sufficient to reflect a creditable amount of patriotism among its inhabitants. That money generally comes as taxes paid by consumers and recipients of income to the Government.

During the past four years, the burden of taxation had an almost crushing effect on the shoulders of the workers and recipients of moderate incomes. The poorer of our inhabitants very plainly have not acquired patriotic fervor to a degree sufficient to inspire them with a willingness to descend to a miserable standard of living. In fact, millions of voters of the poorer classes have demanded of their Congressmen a relief from the heavy burdens of taxation.

Perceiving that the supply of patriotism among the poor was being rapidly drained, these Congressmen decided to fall back on a section of the population which has never been contaminated nor even threatened by radical propaganda; to wit, the wealthy.

A NEW tax bill was drawn up and adopted by Congress to give

slight relief to the poor by slightly increasing the tax on the rich. The rich were to give their patriotism to the national glory until the poor should generate another supply of the fervor.

The writers of the new tax bill did not have many illusions about the extent to which patriotism flourished among America's rich. They feared that the rich would try to evade the new taxes imposed. But the Congressmen were resourceful.

They felt it would be easier to collect a tax from a dead millionaire than from a live one. So they decided to increase the inheritance tax.

Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, however, has been in close touch with the wealthy. He has served notice on the President of the United States that the rich have no patriotism. He has advised the President to veto the new tax bill on the ground that it is more difficult for tax collectors to collect from the rich than from the poor. Consequently, advises Mellon, under the new tax bill the Government will suffer a treasury deficit.

AND a mouthpiece of American wealth, the Wall Street Journal, recognizes the absence of patriotism among the wealthy in the following, from the editorial on the new tax bill in the issue of May 23:

"There remains in the measure the Communistic and confiscatory death duties, amounting, in practice, to eating up the seed corn, a premium on extravagance and a method of paying current expenses with capital which would ruin the largest business in the United States."

The Wall Street Journal naively declares that an inheritance tax will cause the wealthy to react by being extravagant in order to avoid leaving a fortune and paying a tax thereon to help maintain American national glory.

Unless the spirit of American patriotism is instilled and developed in the working masses, the present order cannot long survive in our country.

THE workers must choose, it appears from the attitude of the wealthy towards taxation, between national glory and a decent standard of living.

## From Our Readers

Editor of The New Leader: Allow me to take just a little of your space to call to the attention of your readers two facts which I believe will be of some interest.

Last week there was a Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of Pennsylvania held at Allentown. At the same time and place there was also the annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor. The executive committee of the F.-L. P. sent out a hurried call for the convention after it had become known where and when the State Federation was to meet, the purpose being to save both time and expense. Most of the F.-L. P. delegates were also delegates to the federation.

At the sessions of the convention it developed that there were twenty people who voted as a unit on almost every question. The leader of that group was Fred Merrick, an organizer of the Workers' party, who was there representing the Office Workers' Union of Pittsburgh with a membership of twelve. Following the close of the convention this same Fred Merrick spoke at a mass meeting and concert arranged by the Workers' party at Philadelphia. He was giving the Philadelphia group a calling down for being inactive, and drew a comparison between the activity of the Philadelphia organization and his own organization in Pittsburgh.

In the course of his speech he pointed out that when the call for the F.-L. P. convention was received a great many local unions in Pittsburgh were not going to send delegates, because they could not afford the expense. The Workers' party then got busy and raised the money, and got around to these locals offering to pay their bills. In other words, they BOUGHT delegates. In that way they were able to secure eighteen delegates from Pittsburgh. In the rest of the State where the representation was legitimate they only had two delegates voting with them.

Fact No. 2.—Last Sunday I was told there was to be a conference of Workmen's Circle branches for the purpose of sending a delegate to the St. Paul convention. There are in the city of Philadelphia about thirty branches or more. I went down there. I found that there were three or four branches officially represented, branches controlled by the Left wing, and several delegates claiming to represent the rank and file of their branches. In all there were about fifteen people there. Each and every one of them were already members of the Jewish Federation of the Workers' party. They decided to send a delegate.

I suppose pretty soon every one of their singing societies, dramatic groups, athletic clubs, etc., will begin electing delegates; and if, after they are all through, they will not be quite sure of their strength, I suppose they will manufacture several new names and form several more groups of these same people and send more delegates, to make sure that they have the controlling force at the St. Paul convention, and repeat the same story as in Chicago on July 3 last. On the day following the convention the Communist press will proclaim the great victory as they did last year.

Every reader of The New Leader who is active in his trade union ought to see to it that his organization goes on record endorsing the Cleveland Conference, and do everything possible to help organize a real mass party, where the bulk of the American labor unions will be represented and not a small group of self-appointed saviors represented ten times over.

HARRY N. BORDMAN.

## "The Big Electric Grab"

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

A heading such as the above may sound premature. Compared with the oil scandal, the veterans' Bureau steal, the airplane frauds, the custodian of enemy's property connivance and sundry other mammoth pieces of corruption, there has not yet been any considerable encroachment on the public domain by the makers and sellers of electricity.



Secretary Hoover

But there are plans afoot for super-power and giant power systems of electricity. And the forces which are striving to keep the new systems for generating and disposing of this great source of energy in private hands, for private exploitation, are very busy. Their campaign is well organized, handsomely financed and carefully generalized.

Their outstanding spokesman is probably Secretary Hoover. Mr. Hoover strains to be most decidedly for private control.

He speaks in large terms. Says he, of the drive for public ownership: "Our political system has not yet developed, and will not for generations to come, to a point where it will have either the capacity or the assured probity to operate these implements. Our institutions will break down if we impose such burdens on them."

### Mr. Hoover's Evasion

Mr. Hoover hesitates to say in which parts our system will break down when public ownership is a fact. He might begin by citing what breakdown there has been in the post-office department. In spite of nasty partisan politics, rotation in office with changes of administration and the desire to handicap the operation so as not to advertise the value of public interference too readily, the post-office functions far better, without a doubt, than privately-run railroads, for example.

At the same time, there is no disputing the observation that the successful conduct of public ownership depends upon those who constitute the Government. Given such a Cabinet as has disgraced this nation recently, even public ownership could not benefit the people considerably. There must be a change in the moral tone of those who make up the Government.

On the other hand, Mr. Hoover should not be the first to assert that there is no honesty here, ready to be called upon to serve the nation. Mr. Hoover's peculiar claim to distinction rests upon what is regarded as unselfish service to the stricken peoples of Europe, a service which he rendered without price and which should be considered just the variety which is needed in public life. Is Mr. Hoover to be accepted as a humanitarian, or does he prefer the notion to be catapulted by him that he really had a personal and ulterior motive when he administered to the victims of the war?

It may be admitted that it is difficult to find among the masters of means associated with Mr. Hoover in Washington, to say more than of the politicians, anything like a wholesome public spirit. Mr. Mellon has branded them too deeply as tax dodgers, utterly devoid of any sentiment for the Government except that of ungrateful sucklings. But Mr. Hoover should look further.

### A Fountain to be Tapped

If he searches among the masses, especially into the record of organized Labor, he will find incidents aplenty to sustain the view that the most pronounced impulse is that of open and unstinted devotion to fel-

low beings. Here is a boundless fountain of loyalty to be tapped for all manner of public duty.

What is needed is that Mr. Hoover cease to restrict himself to his present company.

For if he looked about him where democracy is most apparent, he would say anything but that "not for generations to come" can we expect the servants of the public to do its bidding.

In fact, Mr. Hoover can hardly arraign himself as such a dark pessimist. He himself declares: "In the transformation in the whole super-organization of our economic life, we are passing from a period of extreme individualistic action into a period of associational activities. In these associational activities lie forces pregnant with infinite possibilities of moral progress, large public vision and establishment of public confidence."

Unless by "associational" activity Mr. Hoover means trustification of industry, he can mean only the trend toward public operation. Indeed, he feels kindly disposed toward Government regulation.

Now, it should be clear to Mr. Hoover that the railroads, to cite the outstanding instance, have attained what growth they could under private management to Government regulation, all within one generation almost. Why, then, must they continue to be operated so fearfully for "generations to come" before the American people attain their political majority?

### A Big Change Necessary

Indeed, judging by the complications in the contacts of capitalist and public property, the present individualistic emphasis is no longer healthy. Gangrene has set in. A change of doctors is in demand. Mr. Hoover's colleagues in the Cabinet a while back have made another party imperative. The third party is coming up the street.

The sources of electrical energy in water and coal remain more or less at the disposal of the people. The systems about to be established will be interstate. Petty political and geographical divisions will have to be battered down. If the sources and service of giant power are not made public property, then it will not be long before we shall be regaled with stories of "The Big Electric Grab."

Past and present corrupt interplay of old party office-holders and capitalist interests is bringing the third party into existence. The third party may not finish the good job this election. By insisting on private ex-

**Instruction**

**OUR 23d YEAR**

"Rome was not built in a day."

**MANHATTAN SCHOOL**

183-185-187 E. Broadway

**LEARN ENGLISH**

in an Old and Reliable School

12 hours—five evenings a week—\$20 for three months

**EVENING CLASSES**

Also Morning and Afternoon.

Learn English Prepare for College

**ERON**

183-185-187 E. Broadway

College, Commercial, DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

Registrations now going on. J. E. Eron, Prin.

**BROOKLYN PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

Both Sexes—Day and Night

408 Driggs Ave. Williamsburg Bridge Plaza

**REGENTS—COLLEGE**

High School in ONE, TO TWO YEARS

Admission to ANY College

Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, etc.

—LEARN LANGUAGES—

PREFACE FOR COLLEGE

English, French, Spanish, Algebra, etc.

**ALBERT FRANCO**

High School Teacher

200 West 111th St. Cathedral \$150

Private Instruction, \$3 per lesson per hour. Groups limited to five pupils are now forming; \$10.00 for twenty lessons.

**Opticians**

**D. BARNETT & BECKER**

OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN

111 East 32d Street, Near 4th Avenue

131 Second Avenue, Corner 3d Street

213 East Broadway, Near Clinton Street

100 Lenox Ave., Bet. 115th & 116th Sts.

282 East Fordham Road, Bronx, N. Y.

895 Prospect Avenue, Near 163rd Street

1709 Pitkin Avenue, Brownsville, Bklyn.

**MAX WOLFF**

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

328 W. 125 St., Bet 8th and St. Nicholas Aves.

**I. M. KURTIS**

Expert Optician

1028 Broadway

Brooklyn

**GLASSES \$2.00 AND UP**

Open Evenings Telephone Unshwick 344

Telephone 4756 Wmaburg

**DR. M. ADEST**

OPTOMETRIST

EYES EXAMINED

**165 Tompkins Ave.**

Corner Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Next door to 6th A. D., S. P.

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**Clothier**

UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING

**B. PFEFFERKORN**

420 Knickerbocker Ave. BROOKLYN

Rochester, N. Y., Attention.

**JOHN E. O'ROURKE**

Sells all kinds of Insurance. Automobile liability is written in the Travelers of Hartford, Conn. Before placing your liability insurance, write or call.

**JOHN E. O'ROURKE,**

65 Bronson Ave. Phone Genesee 3503 W.

exploitation of the electric spark, is not Mr. Hoover fetching an issue later on which will make certain the coming into power of the party which is mindful of the public good?

**IDEAL TALK**

No. 2 MAY 31 1924

Lucky are those who answered immediately my last week's Talk as they will have first choice in selecting the country-plots this coming Sunday, when I will meet them at the Berkley Heights Station and go with them to the grounds. A special price is offered to the first buyers.

We do want to have comrades who understand the value of living within commuting distance from the city where they can benefit of the fresh air, beautiful scenery, quiet life, where children have no garbage cans for play companions and where "health is wealth." Those who are interested can come out SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1924. TAKE THE LACKAWANNA TRAIN AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. (Daylight Saving Time), AT HOBOKEN, going to Berkley Heights, N. J. It is only about one hour's ride through beautiful country.

The tract I am speaking of, is now available to comrades at very low prices for reasonable size parcels, but the prices will advance in a very short time. The plots are within 10 minutes walking distance from the station, and monthly commutation tickets brings the price down 18 cents per trip. Are you interested? Then come out Sunday. I will be waiting for you. Remember—You must pay your own fare and bring your own lunch.

You can also communicate with me by mail, phone, or personally by coming to the office.

**S. LIBERTY**

2 E. 23rd St. (Room 204), New York. Telephone Ashland 6772

**DEUTSCH BROS.**

5 BIG FURNITURE STORES

OPEN UNTIL 11 P. M. SUNDAY MORNING AND SATURDAY UNTIL 12 P. M.

**Life Time Service Guarantee**

We will keep any furniture purchased from us in perfect condition as long as it is in your possession.

**GO TO OUR STORE NEAREST YOUR HOME—OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVGS.**

West Side Cash Store 125th St. 20th St. cor. 3d Ave.

Harlem Third Ave. cor. 123d St.

Brooklyn Broadway, cor. Saratoga Ave.

Downtown Avenue A. cor. Fourth St.

**NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE**

**CASH OR CREDIT**

SEND FOR DEUTSCH BROS. FREE CATALOG



## LABOR FIGHTING CIVILIZATION'S BATTLE

Glengary's  
Review

## OUR 'GENE

Written for The New Leader

IS  
DEBS  
Coming BACK?

He never was AWAY  
Although they CHAINED him  
LIKE a felon  
On the RACK,  
His HEART  
(A FLOWING WELL)  
OF LOVE  
IS HERE to STAY.

IS  
DEBS  
ILL and WEAK?

Oh, NO;  
The "SARCOPHAGUS,"  
Which WITHIN  
They THOUGHT  
He was CONFINED,  
Is FRAIL—  
SO spent—  
It almost CRUMBLES  
Back into the MOLD  
From which  
AWAKENED LOVE  
SHAPED its graceful lines  
Some SIXTY years ago.

BUT  
DEBS—  
OUR 'Gene—  
IS NOT confined  
WITHIN that SACRED shell,  
And HE is neither  
SICK nor WEAK.  
But ROBUST,  
STRONG  
AND INFINITELY  
Well.

WAS  
DEBS  
LONELY  
In a PRISON cell?

NOT ONCE—  
HE WAS NEVER  
There ALONE—  
A MILLION  
Of his COMRADES  
FILLED the BARBAROUS cage  
And FLUSHED its WELDED walls  
SO FAR apart  
That ALL THE WORLD  
(And SOME from Mars)  
POURED right in  
And PRESSED  
A FRAGRANT KISS  
Upon HIS BROW—  
EMBRACING him the while  
TEN MILLION HEARTS  
Were ALL attuned  
And BLENDED  
With the MUSIC  
Of HIS  
UNYIELDING  
SOUL.

WHO  
WERE  
His JAILERS?

His RABID jailers,  
CONCEALED  
By VELVET drapes,  
SLUNK in MARBLE halls;  
LISTENED rapidly,  
Then HEARD and TREMBLED  
Until, LO,  
(WITHIN the law)  
Their FOIBLED courage BROKE,  
The MASK  
And, UNDERNEATH  
OF TOOTH and CLAW,  
The COWARD  
SPOKE.

WERE  
THEY  
ABASHED?

ALMOST  
TOO LATE  
The ponderous BOLTS  
SCRAPED slowly back;  
RUSTY hinges GROANED;  
STEEL LEAVES yawned  
A VERY LITTLE way,  
And,  
RUDELY,  
Through the STINTED gap,  
THEY GAVE US BACK  
OUR 'GENE.

Glengarry.

BY THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE  
WALTER CLARK  
(of the North Carolina Supreme  
Court)

It is self-evident that whoever owns or controls the consolidated coal mines, water powers and railroads—the fuel, the lights and the transportation of a country—is the master of its people. When these were owned by small and competitive corporations the injury sustained from them was the building up of great aggregations of capital. But today the small body of "Associated Railway Executives" and "Associated Coal Operators," representing a still smaller body of great bankers, control this vast power, and either Government must take over the ownership of this great power or that power can govern the country.

## Labor Bears Brunt of Battle

It is a misconception to call strikes a contrast between Capital and Labor. This has been a notable episode in the age-old and world-wide contest whether autocracy or men shall control the conditions of life. Formerly and in other countries plutocracy was embodied in the monarch, supported by the nobility, an army, and State church. With us plutocracy had none of these supports, but relies upon the well known methods of shaping public opinion and making itself the real government by the selection and control of officials, and through them shaping or constraining laws for its own purposes. Labor alone is bearing the brunt of this great fight for civilization and the rights of all men against the invisible empire of aggregated wealth, which is as ruthless, and possessed by the same spirit, as when it was visibly embodied in a monarch and sustained by nobility and army and the terrors of the church.

## Labor's Power Not Abused

In the strike of 1922, if the five brotherhoods—the locomotive engineers, etc.—had joined in the strike not a wheel would have turned on a railroad between the two great oceans. Many cities would have been out of food in a few days. Business of all kinds would have been at a standstill. The railroad unions were masters, if the brotherhoods had struck, as they may choose to do in another strike.

The right to strike against the private owners of railroads is sacred. Men cannot be forced to work unless we repeal the XIII Amendment and maintain a standing army of millions to enforce peonage. Laborers have a right to strike and to peacefully picket. They cannot resort to violence against person or property. Hence the strenuous effort of union leaders to prevent all violence and of some corporation agents to provoke strikers to acts of violence.

## Government Ownership Solution

It seems clear, however, that as to the ultimate effect of the strike there can be but one result, and that is government ownership of all railroads, telegraphs, telephones, coal mines, water powers and all other public utilities. In all other countries, most, if not all, public utilities have passed into public ownership, and the same must occur here; and this being so, the sooner it is done, the better.

When this country made ready to enter the World War it was apparent to all men that the transportation system of this country under private ownership could not possibly function efficiently. It was clear that the pecuniary demands of the "executives" of the various systems, the opportunities for profiteering and the certainty of strikes by employees in protest against mismanagement, would cause an inevitable and total collapse of the whole system of private ownership.

## Railroad Propaganda

To meet this, the Government was forced to take immediate control of the railroad systems of the

entire country. Unfortunately, it was temporary only.

At the close of the war every engine was put in force by the financial interests to educate the public into a widespread belief that Government operation of the railroad system of the country had been inefficient. The truth was that without it the railroad system could not have operated at all.

But such was the effect of the widespread systematic propaganda and the election to Congress of men in that interest that the railroads were returned to their former owners with immense accumulation of material as a bonus to them. Then there set in a similar propaganda as to alleged deterioration while under Government control, and upon this was based the "Esch-Cummings" act, under which the former owners received a bonus, out of the public funds, of two billion dollars. Then followed a similar propaganda and machination by which private ownership cut down the wages of those who did the work 34 per cent, but at the same time there was not a cent taken off of the enormous salaries, in some cases hundreds of thousands of dollars, and totaling many millions, which the executives apportioned to themselves.

At the same time, with unparalleled greed, these executives had increased the burden upon the public by raising freights and fares.

## Penalty of Private Ownership

In short the return to private ownership meant millions out of the public treasury paid to private ownership, millions upon millions paid by the public to them by higher freights and fares and as much to be taken off of the earnings and the subsistence of hundreds of thousands of men and their wives and children in order that the swollen fortunes of the small body of men which really controls the entire railroad system of the country might be enormously increased, and this was to be followed by an increase in the hours of labor.

"The Executives," as they style themselves, really the "overseers" for the capitalistic owners in London and New York, evidently deemed that they were the government of this country, and that the public and the operatives of the railroads, coal mines and other public utilities existed solely for the profit of the owners of these corporations.

## Justification of Strikers

The men of this country resisted similar control by the plutocracy of Britain in 1776. There was far more reason why the operatives of the coal mines and railroads of this country should have struck as they did, than there was for the action by our ancestors in 1776.

In making this strike, the operatives were fighting the battles for civilization and free government. If the Government can operate, as it does, the post-office with 600,000 employees, and if it can operate its Navy and its Army, without private ownership and not for private profit, it can certainly operate its public utilities in the same manner.

## The Urgent Need

The great necessity as to all public utilities is that they shall be operated solely in the public interest and upon a purely "cost system" without profit—just as the post-office, the Army and Navy and other necessary institutions are being operated.

The result of the present system of operating public utilities as a source of private profit has been to accumulate enormous sums in private hands with a corresponding destitution among the many—those who do the work of operating them.

There are over two hundred fortunes in this country estimated at over fifty or one hundred millions each—one of them is as high as eighteen hundred millions, and many annual incomes exceeding \$5,000,000 each. Not one of these could have been accumulated except out of the enormous profit derived from public utilities.

These enormous fortunes control politics, furnish the means of filling legislatures, Congress and public offices of all kinds with the agents of special privilege, and to execute the orders of predatory wealth. Like a snowball, the larger these aggregations, the more rapidly they increase.

They corrupt public life, destroy equality and debauch public morality and public opinion by systematic propaganda. They take from the young men the equality of opportunity which should be the boast, and is an absolute necessity for the continuance of free institutions.

These vast accumulations are the blight of both public and private honesty. To check these vast and deadly aggregations, which are fatal to liberty and our free institutions, we have resorted to a graduated income tax. But all men know that this is an abiding fraud and a delusion. It is evaded and

has become merely a fruitful source of corruption.

The perpetuity of our institutions requires that these vast accumulations shall cease. Government by the people cannot survive such enormous power placed in a few hands and obtained, as all men know they must be, by illegal methods and in disregard of law. The legislation against trusts has proven useless. Like the income and inheritance taxes, it is simply evaded.

## Illegal Accumulations

There is not one of these accumulations which has been legally made. To take an example, a well known man died in New York recently, admittedly owning over two hundred millions accumulated within the last forty years. He had done nothing for the public benefit, and when he died bequeathed nothing for public purposes. His only notable transaction that recalled him to mind was that some years ago, when he was sought by the law to obtain evidence of illegal practices in violation of the anti-trust law, he could not be found until after long search his hiding place was discovered, and then physicians readily testified that he had cancer of the throat and could not talk. He survived his silence for many years and did not die of cancer.

Yet take a pencil and figure! If his services had been worth one hundred dollars a week, i. e., \$5,200 a year, and he had saved half of it, it would have taken him 77,000 years to accumulate this two hundred millions out of his fellowmen! Is a system that permits such accumulation in thirty or forty years one that can be allowed to continue?

There is another who is credited with the ownership of nine times as much, and repeated decisions of the courts have held the methods by which he obtained this enormous aggregation of property to have been in violation of law, but the power of his wealth has been such that he has clung to it. He is too powerful to have it taken from him. Yet on the same basis of \$5,200 a year and saving half of it, it would have taken him 700,000 years to have gathered in that much of wealth created by other men!

## Another Calculation

Again take your pencil and figure. Whatever he has been worth to himself, he certainly has not been worth to the public more than \$5,200 a year. Allow him the same measure of saving one-half of that sum annually, and it would take him 154,000 years to accumulate his four hundred million dollars! In return, he pays in taxes to the State in which he actually lives only \$828 a year, and if he pays in any other State it is not known to the public nor the amount.

As to the income taxes and the inheritance taxes paid by these great predatory capitalists the law furnishes opportunity for fraud and protects them from detection by requiring secrecy on the part of all tax officials under the heaviest and direst penalties! All other tax lists are open to the public.

This is the result of our present system of the private ownership of public utilities. The fruits of that system are before the public. Graduated income taxes have been no protection against the evils of enormous accumulation created by the private ownership of public utilities.

There can be no protection to the public or to free institutions; no guarantee of reasonable rates to the public, nor of fair and reasonable hours and wages to the laboring element save by laying the axe to the root of the tree by adoption of public ownership for all public utilities.

All the wages of employees in all public utilities are paid by the public. There can be no reason why there should be added further payments by the public which shall give to those who received their franchises as a gift from the public the enormous profits which enable them to pluck from the public in a few years more than they could earn in thousands of years.

These utilities should cost the public, above operating expenses, only 2 per cent annual interest on the bonds issued to construct them. Those already in operation, whether coal mines, railroads, water powers or others, should be taken over by Government (as in other countries) in exchange for long-term, low-rate bonds. As no man has a vested right to inherit, such bonds should have stamped on them a highly graduated inheritance tax, deductible at death of first holder. Thus the large holdings will be ratably reduced according to size and not touching amounts not subject to inheritance taxes.

Government built and operates satisfactorily the Panama Canal, when a private company had failed with shameful scandals. Government really built the Union Pacific Railroad, though it gave it away, with a bonus added to political shysters and profiteers.

The operatives of the coal mines and of the railroads of the country are in reality making the fight for public ownership and the public welfare.

A Dead  
Romanticist

With analytic men he had no quarrel,  
Nor would engage their saucy rapiers;  
He copied old Diogenes in his barrel  
and cried, "The sun!" oh, reverend little sirs.  
He had remarked that two and two make four,  
Learned theorems about hypotenuses,  
But by such matters he could not set much store  
As pointing ways to scotch a life's abuses.  
For he has seen a road by healing waters  
Hushed into wintry slate against the sand,  
And spoken there with the wind's elfin daughters  
And mingled in their dusty sara-band.  
He has known winds that blow from blossomy closes,  
Rich with the fruity smell of summertime,  
And kissed warm fairy lips...  
Now he reposes,  
While we are not quite certain he has died.  
—From "The Outland Piper."

## Yipsel Notes

Circle One, Bronx, has elected Gertrude Slutz as organizer, Edith Warshaw financial secretary, Ida Kammer recording secretary, Samuel Wienberg educational director, Maurice Shev athletic director, Betty Marcus social director, Edith Warshaw assistant organizer. The executive members of the Circle are Harry Hertzenson and Nat B. Appel. This Circle is a new-comer in the Yipsels. It meets every Friday evening at 1167 Boston road.

The Junior Yipsels of King's County are holding an athletic meet at the P. S. A. L. field, Avenue J, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, June 1. Open to all Junior Yipsels.

A May festival is being held by Yipsel Circle Two, Saturday evening, May 31, at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, room 401.

Boston.—The Boston Circle of the Y. P. S. L. has decided to get into the fight and has elected four of its members as a local National Campaign Committee to cooperate with the local National Campaign Committee of the Boston branches of the Socialist Party. The Committee is planning to hold open-air meetings regularly in Boston from now until cold weather. The first meeting was held on Boston Common last Sunday, and other meetings will be arranged during the week days as well.

The Boston Circle of the Y. P. S. L. has decided to get into the fight and has elected four of its members as a local National Campaign Committee to cooperate with the local National Campaign Committee of the Boston branches of the Socialist Party. The Committee is planning to hold open-air meetings regularly in Boston from now until cold weather. The first meeting was held on Boston Common last Sunday, May 17, and other meetings will be arranged during week-days as well.

Bronx Y. P. S. L. Circle 1, Bronx, will hold its meeting at 1167 Boston road, every Thursday evening. Gertrude Slutz is the acting organizer of the circle.

Death of Comrade Friedlander  
The Yipsel community of New York, has been saddened to hear of the death of Comrade Sam Friedlander, Secretary of Circle 2, Brownsville. Comrade Sam was one of the most promising of the young Yipsels, and his death is a real loss to the Socialist movement.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS  
CHAESSENS MEETINGS

Hoboken, Saturday 30, corner Washington and 3rd street; auspices Hudson Local, N. J.  
Kings County, Monday June 2, corner Saratoga and St. Mark's; auspices 23rd A. D.  
Kings County, Tuesday 3, corner Graham avenue and Varet street; auspices 13th and 19th A. D.  
Manhattan, Wednesday 4, corner 125th street and Fifth avenue; auspices Harlem and Finnish branches.  
King's County, Thursday 5th, corner Sumner and Floyd; auspices 6th A. D.

Route of August Claessens, New  
England District (June 8th to  
36th, inclusive; July 1st and  
2nd, 1924):

June 8, Boston; June 9, Boston; June 10, Baintree, Weymouth; June 11, Baintree, Weymouth; June 12, Brockton; June 13, Taunton; June 14, New Bedford; June 15, Lynn; June 16, Boston; June 17, Boston; June 18, Lawrence; June 19, Haverhill; June 20, Amesbury; June 21, Newburyport; June 22, Maine; June 23, Maine; June 24, Maine; June 25, Maynard; June 26, Gardner; June 27, Fitchburg; June 28, Fitchburg; June 29, Worcester; June 30, Springfield; July 1, Greenfield; July 2, Pittsfield.

**Furniture**  
**BIG FURNITURE SAVINGS**  
DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU  
At prices that are positive savings of 25% to 50%—less than actual wholesale prices.  
PRICES SMASHED—COSTS FORGOTTEN  
Just call and see our BIG LOFTS—filled with the newest designs that were the sensation of the recent Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition.  
Prices That Defy Competition. Values That Cannot Be Duplicated.  
Here is—at last—just the money saving opportunity you've long been seeking—the greatest Furniture event in our history of 44 years' selling the public direct from the Factory.  
Catalog No. 14 on request. Open daily till 6 p. m. Monday 9 p. m. Sat. 10 p. m. Phone Butterfield 5930  
**BIG FURNITURE WORKS**  
203-207 EAST 76th ST.  
JUST A STEP EAST OF 71st ST. STATION NEW YORK

**Photographers**  
**SPIESS STUDIO**  
Photographs That Please  
54 SECOND AVENUE  
Entrance on Third Street  
Official Photographer for the RAND SCHOOL

**Hats**  
DON'T SPECULATE WHEN YOU BUY A HAT  
**McCann, 210 Bowery**  
HAS THE GOODS

**Dress Goods**  
**SILKS and DRESS GOODS**  
A Complete Assortment  
**HAIMOWITZ BROS.**  
871 Prospect Avenue  
Corner 161st Street, Bronx  
1376 Fifth Avenue  
Corner 114th Street, Harlem

**Pipes**  
**Don't Smoke Paint!**  
Most smokers are cranks on pipes. We like cranks because we know we can satisfy their peculiar desire.  
Our celebrated H. G. P.  
**Natural Briar Root Pipes**  
are made from finest imported natural briar. All pores open to allow the moisture to permeate uniformly, and so produce the natural aging color. No breaking in; sweet from the first fill.  
Largest Assortment of Meerschaums in Town  
**BARCLAY PIPE SHOP**  
Barclay St., corner Church St., New York

**Pants**  
**The Pants Specialist**  
PANTS MADE TO MATCH 100%  
COAT AND VEST AT 5.00  
AND HIGHER.  
**LOUIS BROWN**  
141 STANTON ST., New York

**Dentists**  
**Dr. Simon Berlin**  
Surgeon Dentist  
1800 SEVENTH AVENUE  
(Corner 110th Street)  
Tel. Cathedral 9462 New York

**DR. CHAS. KOPOLOV**  
SURGEON DENTIST  
Formerly at 754 Flushing Ave.  
837 BROADWAY  
or Park Ave., Telephone Starg 7415.

**DR. E. LONDON**  
SURGEON DENTIST  
240 W. 102d St. New York City  
Phone Riverside 2910

**Dr. L. SADOFF,**  
DENTIST  
1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.  
Room 503. 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

**DRS. KUTYN**  
SURGEON DENTISTS  
247 West 72d Street  
PAINLESS WORK GUARANTEED.  
MODERATE PRICES  
Over 15 Years of Practice

**Music**  
**Samuel Schiller**  
Leader of String and Brass Band  
Office, 160 East Broadway, New York  
Telephone 5639 Orchard

**Gents' Furnishing**  
**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
LARGE STOCK GREAT VARIETY  
IN  
**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**S. WEINGARTEN**  
1332 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK  
(Near 112th Street)

**BRIGHTON STRAWS**  
--for you, Sir!!!  
They're cool, comfortable and light upon the head  
\$2.25 \$2.85 \$3.50 \$5.00  
NEW YORK  
36 Delancey St. 1410 5th Ave. (cor. 110th St.)  
655 8th Ave. 1 Avenue B (cor. 42d St.)  
Brooklyn  
1765 Pitkin Ave. (cor. Watkins St.)  
**METROPOLITAN STYLE CREATORS**

**DR. KARL E. GOTTFRIED**  
SURGEON CHIROPODIST  
(Podiatrist)  
Putnam Building, 1493-1505 Broadway  
Between 53rd and 54th St.  
Room 314. Tel. Lackawanna 7125-7159



# THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

## Through the States

### NATIONAL

#### 'Gene Debs and the Assessment Stamp

A few days ago we had a personal visit with our dear friend 'Gene Debs, the Wendell Phillips of our time—Debs who has not weakened, has not whimpered, has not complained, has not been guilty of one moment of carelessness in his thought of the welfare of the working-class movement—in forty long years. What a record! Not a whine in forty years. The forty years of exhausting effort, of self-consuming service, has physically weakened him, very much indeed. But, comrades, 'Gene is "coming back" all right. His eyes flashed with the same fine fire as of old; his voice was even richer than ever with the quality of comradeship and courage and glorious hopefulness; his mind was as keen as a blade of Damascus in cutting away rubbish in present day American politics.

And truly it would make you rejoice to hear his heart cry out with eager good cheer to the comrades everywhere—to hear his peculiarly tender reference to the unemployed and the more meekly paid comrades who he felt sure would be keen about the convention but who, he feared, might not be able to help even fifty cents toward the expenses of the convention; he was so perfectly charming as he spoke of the disappointment they would feel if they were not able to help at all on convention expenses. He seemed almost to pray for a shower of small contributions from all parts of the country, and especially for the wide-spread old time spirit of sacrifice and "never-surrender" which would thus be made manifest. Debs is enthusiastic in his interest in the convention and was most positive about the soundness of the Special Assessment Stamp plan for financing the convention. He expressed a very strong preference for the Assessment Stamp plan over any special subscription plan

that might be attempted, which, he thought, would not be a success. Debs said he would be extremely eager for news confirming his faith that the comrades everywhere would help finance the convention with the smaller sums as provided by the Assessment Stamp plan.

Come through, comrade, with at least fifty cents for the convention as cheering news for the worn warrior now winning back his health for further service.

The National Office.

### COLORADO

Every report reaching the National Office from the field increases our certainty that splendid opportunities to build for Socialism are opening before us. William H. Henry, always a result getter, has exceeded our expectations on the trip he is now making. In Denver he had the most encouraging response and effected the reorganization of the Socialist Party State Committee of Colorado, with T. J. Brown as chairman. The whole committee is eager to get the State ticket out in good time and Henry reports there is no need to fear failure in that regard.

From Denver, Comrade Henry went to Colorado Springs and it is now thoroughly organized, with a special plan of work and workers assigned to specific and important tasks. A careful distribution of new literature, including the "Big Leaflet," is the first item on the program. Reports reach us of successful meetings at other points and one particularly noticeable result is that after the meetings are over and the speaker has passed on, the local does not go to sleep as so frequently happens, but the members go out for new applicants. And they are getting them. New members are reported from Loveland, Holyoke and Greeley. Ready to organize in Fort Collins, Longmont and Boulder. Fine meeting at Berthoud State Committee selected at Cheyenne.

Comrade Henry is dated as closely as possible with barely time to swing back East in time for the National Convention which he must attend.

Emil Herman begins work for the National Office in June, filling dates in Idaho and Montana, Nebraska and Indiana, enroute to the National Convention.

### PENNSYLVANIA

The outdoor campaign of the Socialist Party will begin Saturday, May 31, with a meeting at East Diamond and Federal street, with Mrs. Lewis as speaker. Mrs. Lewis is a great favorite in Pittsburgh, and the entire membership will turn out to make the meeting a memorable one.

#### MRS. LEWIS AT WALTON'S HALL

The same speaker will talk on "The Party's Future" at Walton's Hall, 220 Stanwix street, Sunday evening.

#### Mrs. Lewis Continues Her Excellent Work

In spite of discouraging letters from comrades insisting it is impossible to do anything in their town, Lena Morrow Lewis has gone right ahead wherever the State secretary of Pennsylvania has assigned her and held meetings. At Titusville, where the comrades wrote that nothing could be done, she held a meeting of some 250 or 300 people and sold a good supply of literature and would have had a much larger sale if the local comrades had given a helping hand. At Corry several subscriptions to the State paper were obtained, and a list of names collected for the State secretary to solicit applications for membership. At Oil City restrictions against collections and book-selling and other handicaps prevented a street meeting, but several old-time comrades met in the home of one of their members and several joined the Party, bought literature and subscribed for Party papers. The interest of the crowds on the streets and the new faces at the meetings are all the proof any Socialist speaker needs to convince one that the people are ready for our message if only the comrades will make it

possible for the organizers to do their work, writes Mrs. Lewis, in giving The New Leader the story of her work through Western Pennsylvania.

She was at New Castle May 25, Ellwood May 26, and from May 27 to June 3 inclusive she will be in Allegheny County.

### The Jugo-Slav Convention

Chas. Pogorelec, Translator-Secretary of the Jugo-Slav Federation, is making a tour through Ohio and Pennsylvania and is meeting with splendid success. He reports well attended meetings at Canonsburg, Barberton, Girard and Warren. On the 15th he wrote the National Office that he expected to finish his work in the vicinity of Youngstown in a few days and then would go into Pennsylvania for several weeks' organization work. The Federation is constantly increasing in members.

### OHIO

Birch Wilson and Lillith M. Wilson will start on organization tour of Ohio shortly. Their first dates will be June 17, and they expect to cover the State. They will work to build up the Party locals and the Party press at the same time.

### NEW JERSEY

**Tribute to George H. Goebel**  
Sunday night, May 25, a large gathering of friends sat down with George H. Goebel at the Berwick Hotel, Newark, to tell him what they think of him. It was a surprise dinner, and had been undertaken by several Newark comrades to testify their long friendship and admiration for a man who had served the Party—and Local Essex County—for over a quarter of a century. The comrades presented Goebel a gold watch and several other gifts. Letters were read from Eugene V. Debs, from National Secretary Bertha Hale White, and from active members of the Party in all parts of the country. There were too many to read, but the sheaf of greetings constituted the most valuable of the gifts given to Goebel. Abraham Cahan, Louis Reiss, (Continued on Page 9)

## New York Activities

### For Socialist Radio

The following agenda motion has been proposed by the Socialist Party of this State to come before the National convention of the Party next July:—

#### Resolutions

Whereas, the development of the moving picture and radio make it possible for the average human being to find almost continuous entertainment during non-working hours at minimum expense, and tends to decrease inclination to attend educational lectures of any character, thereby closing ears that were formerly open to the voices and arguments of Socialist speakers and orators; and

Whereas, the future of the Socialist movement in America depends, to a large extent, upon the ability of its advocates to get their message to our people; and

Whereas, there have been from two to three million radio receiving sets already sold in this country, meaning that from 10 to 15 million souls can be reached through the ether from the high-power broadcasting stations now available for propaganda of the capitalist class, and the development of the radio industry has been so rapid that nearly every household in the land may be equipped with radio receiving apparatus before another presidential campaign; and

Whereas, at the suggestion of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, legislation has been proposed in Congress to regulate the radio industry so far as broadcasting is concerned, which legislation may have the possible effect of restricting the number of sending stations per-

(Continued on Page 9)

## Talks to Party Members

### 6. How About the Literature Agent?

Hardly less important than the work of the financial secretary is that of the literature agent. A most striking proof of the demoralization which our Party has undergone in recent years—let us be frank about it—is the fact that many locals and branches do not take the trouble to elect such an officer, or, if they have one, do not make his report a part of their regular order of business.

We have two principal means of conveying our ideas to the public—the spoken word and the printed word. Neither should be neglected. Let us by all means have as many, as large, and as well planned public meetings as we can—indoor lectures in the winter, street meetings in the summer whenever there is occasion; but let us not forget that the effect of a speech upon the hearers' minds is often a transitory one and that, especially at open-air meetings, a speaker may easily be misunderstood or only half-understood by persons who are not yet familiar with the subject.

If the stranger who has for the first time listened to a Socialist speech or lecture can then be induced to read a good Socialist pamphlet, the chances that he will really get some knowledge and keep it are much more than doubled. It is all very well to distribute leaflets gratis. But most people prize what they pay for. The free leaflet is very likely to be dropped in the gutter or stuffed into a pocket unread. The man who spends ten or fifteen cents for a pamphlet is pretty sure to start reading it, if only to get his money's worth.

Nor is it only the strangers we should look out for. Our Party members likewise need education. (The man who thinks he does not should hasten to call in the undertaker.) Even at business meetings of the Party the literature agent should be on hand, though here with a stock-in-trade suited to different customers. The activities of the literature agent need cost the organization nothing beyond an original outlay of \$5 or \$10.

and they should even yield a small but steady income. For \$5 cash he can get 80 or 100 pamphlets. When he has sold 50 of them he has got back his investment, and the rest is "velvet."

The literature agent should not carry too large or too miscellaneous a stock. Let him always have on hand three or four different pamphlets, or half a dozen at most, and at each meeting let him especially push the sale of some one or two. There are, of course, a few old stand-bys which are sure of a steady sale. These he may do well to buy in large quantity, if he can thereby get them cheaper. On the other hand, he should guard against getting overstocked with something of only momentary interest.

We have spoken only of pamphlets. To be sure, the literature agent should aim at building up a market for more serious books in addition. But as things stand just now, the selling of pamphlets comes first.

One more word. The literature agent should not think his work well done unless he has induced every Party member, and as many outsiders as possible, to subscribe for some Party paper (preferably The New Leader, of course), and should keep a list for reference, and get each one to renew before his subscription expires.

## Spring Festival and Dance

LOCAL BRONX  
Socialist Party

Saturday Evening, June 7

at the  
BRONX HEADQUARTERS

Crescent Theatre Building  
1167 Boston Road

Entertainment, Refreshments

Music by Schiller's Orchestra

Admission 50 Cents

## Three-Day Annual Summer Festival

Given by  
The Finnish Socialist Branches

of the New York District

May 30th, 31st and June 1st

FRIDAY, MAY 30th, 8:30 P. M.

OPENING CONCERT AND BALL

FINNISH SOCIALIST HALL

131 Winfield Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

Singing by Short Addresses Music by  
Two Finnish Choruses and Recitations Two Finnish Orchestras

DANCING Admission 50 Cents DANCING

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 8:30 P. M.

FINNISH WORKERS' HOUSE

2056 Fifth Avenue (Cor. 127th St.) New York City

"DANIEL HJORTH"

Historic Drama in Five Acts by J. J. Wecksell  
Alaric Arnee in "Daniel Hjorth," supported by a cast of our best actors  
Admission \$1.00 and \$1.50 All Seats Reserved

SUNDAY, JUNE 1st

PICNIC AND SUMMER FESTIVAL

DICKERT'S HOTEL AND PARK

4018 Boston Road (Cor. Dyre Ave.) Bronx, N. Y.

SPEAKERS:

AUGUST CLAESSENS in English OSKARI TOKOI in Finnish

Recitations by ALARIC ARNEE Music by

Singing by Men's and Mixed Choruses of the N. Y. Finnish Soc. Br.

GREAT ATHLETIC GAMES AND CONTEST

Participated in by all the Athletic Sections of the New York District

and Representatives of the four best Athletic Sections of the

Finnish Branches of the State of Massachusetts.

Field Sports in the Forenoon—Putting-the-Shot; High Jump; Broad

Jump; Hop, Skip and Jump; 50 and 1,500 meter Relay Race for Yipels.

SINGING, FIELD GAMES, DANCING—ALL DAY

BEST WAY TO REACH PARK—Lexington Avenue Subway to 180th Street; then White

Plains Local of the Boston & Westchester Railroad to Dyre Avenue Station;

then walk to Boston Road and Dyre Avenue. Motorists take Boston Road

to the Entrance of Park.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

## On The International Front

"Workers of the World, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

### INTERNATIONAL

#### Rumors of New Grouping

Rumors concerning the possibility of the organization of another Socialist International, independent of both the Socialist and Labor International of London and the Communist International of Moscow which have been bobbing up recently in European Labor circles are summarized in an article in La Tribuna of Rome.

According to the story, the Maximalist party of Italy, despairing of being admitted to the Communist International on its own terms and not regarding the London International as revolutionary enough, is about to invite non-affiliated Socialist groups in other countries to get together with it in what might be labeled the Two-and-a-Half International redivivus. Prospective members of the new International are the Norwegian Labor party, the remnants of the German Independent Socialists and Ledebour's Socialist Union, the Socialist-Communists of France under Frossard, a group of Independent Polish Socialists, and some of the Russian Socialist organizations. The Tribuna story also avers that there are many Socialists in Switzerland and Austria who would welcome the organizing of a new International and that even in the United States such a plan would meet with considerable support.

It is said that the Italian Maximalists are disgusted with Premier Ramsay MacDonald's policy toward India on the one hand and with the nationalist tendencies displayed by the Russian Government in the Bessarabian question on the other.

The Berner Tagewacht, the well-informed organ of the Swiss Socialists, recently noted that efforts toward forming a new International were being made, but so far without success.

### HOLLAND

Optimism at National Convention  
The delegates to the

Easter National convention of the Social Democratic Labor party of Holland, which was held in Arnhem under the chairmanship of W. H. Vliegen, were cheered by the detailed report of their party's successful activities in 1923 and left the convention resolved to make still greater progress during the rest of 1924.

Although the dues-paying membership dropped off slightly last year, being 41,230 on December 31, against 42,047 on the same date in 1922, the active organization work now under way seems likely to result in the former high-water mark of 47,870, touched on January 1, 1920, being reached again before many months. The number of local organizations increased during 1923 from 583 to 591.

Secretary Workhoven's report laid stress upon the big role played by the Socialists in the campaign against the notorious Navy Bill, which was finally defeated in the Lower House by a vote of 50 to 49 on October 26, 1923, thus halting a proposed expenditure of some 300,000,000 guilders, (about \$120,000,000) at a time when the Government was reducing expenses by lowering pensions and wages of civil service employees and starting a drive to cut the number of public school teachers by raising the school admission age to seven years instead of six and substituting young more or less inexperienced girls for regular teachers in the grades below 10 years.

In the course of the anti-Navy Bill drive the party got 1,132,000 signatures to a petition in three weeks and organized a protest meeting attended by 70,000 persons.

Closer cooperation with the Netherlands Trade Union Federation, the principal union body in Holland, was especially emphasized at a joint meeting of the two organizations held last winter for the purpose of perfecting plans for eventual participation by the workers in the management of industry and in a joint manifesto against the Government's attack upon the schools. This cooperation was evidenced at the Arnhem convention by the passing

of a resolution for the setting up of a Socialist trade union Institute for the development of Labor to be managed and supported by the party and the unions on a 50-50 basis. This institution's task will be to promote workers' education and development along lines laid down by the Socialist and trade union conventions.

Last September, an organization of Socialist students was founded, with L. J. C. den Hartog of Gouda as Secretary, and was reported as making good headway.

Through the return to Holland of Charles C. Cramer, a veteran of the Socialist movement in the Dutch East Indies, the Party in the motherland has been brought in closer touch with its branches in the Far East and the Executive Committee has resolved to continue the monthly allowance of 150 guilders for propaganda there.

Out of a total membership of 100 in the Lower House of the States-General, the Socialists have twenty, led by the veteran P. J. Troelstra, while in the Upper House of fifty members, they have eleven. When the Government's Navy Bill was beaten, there was talk of Queen Wilhelmina's asking Cramer to form a new Cabinet, but the Dutch Socialists were not anxious to undertake the responsibility of governing the country while they were in comparatively small minority. The Communist movement in Holland has produced huge quantities of talk and violent discussions over dogmas, but it has only two members in the Lower House and is not taken any more seriously than the little band of reactionaries who are trying to form a Dutch Fascista group.

### GERMANY

**Socialists Second in Bavaria**  
The result of the delayed election in the Bavarian Palatinate on May 4 for members of the Bavarian Diet, supplementing the Diet election of April 6, was to bring the Social Democratic party back into second place among the numerous parties of the South German reactionary State. The Palatinate vote of 80,728, the highest received by any party, made the total popular vote for the Socialists 514,054, against 507,545 for the "Racialists," the Hitler-Ludendorff gang of anti-Semites and other reactionaries, and 980,691 for the Bavarian People's party, now as before the leading party in the State. The Bavarian People's party has forty-six seats in the Diet; the Socialists, twenty-three; the Communists, nine; the "Racialists," twenty-three; the Bavarian Agrarian League, ten, and the United Nationalists of the Right, eleven, with the rest of the mandates scattered among seven minor parties. In the old Diet the Socialists had forty-one seats, the Bavarian People's party, sixty-five; the Communists, seven; the Agrarians, twelve; the Nationalists and German People's party, twenty, and the Democrats, sixteen. There are about twenty fewer seats in the new Diet than there were in the old one.

Party Convention June 11

The Berlin Vorwärts announces that, subject to the approval of the General Committee, the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party has called the postponed national convention of the party for June 11 in Berlin. Until this con-

vention takes place the attitude of the 100 Socialist deputies in the Reichstag toward the formation of a new Government will not be definitely settled.

### SWITZERLAND

#### Rumanian Visit Roils Socialists

Voicing the sentiments of at least twenty-five per cent of the population of the Alpine Republic, the Social Democratic party welcomed the recent visit to Switzerland of the King and Queen of Rumania, enroute to London and other Western European capitals presumably in search of aid against the Russian Government in the row over Bessarabia, with a blast of scorn. The Socialist papers ran editorials denouncing the reactionary policy pursued by the Rumanian Government and informed Ferdinand and Marie that the peoples of all Europe had learned a lot during the last ten years about the real worth of royalty, so that the official reception would be no measure of what the masses actually thought about their presence on Swiss soil. Party issued a pronouncement along the same lines and in the City Council of Bern, the Socialist members suggested that the city ought to give the 10,000 francs donated by King Ferdinand to the poor of Bern and to hungry Rumanian exiles in the Swiss capital. According to the Berner Tagewacht of May 15, Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office in Geneva, was so pleased at the visit paid to his institution by the royal pair that he made a speech full of fulsome praise of Ferdinand as a "soldier king."

### Industrial Crisis Costs Votes

Net loss of twenty-two seats by the Socialists in the local elections on May 11 in the Canton of Neuchâtel are explained to a great extent by the industrial crisis which forced many watchmakers to hunt jobs elsewhere and prevented many workers from paying their taxes, which meant the loss of their vote. In the important city of Chaux-de-Fonds, however, the Socialists cast 3,682 votes, against 3,221 for the bourgeois parties, and retained control of the city council, with twenty-one Socialist members, compared to eleven Progressives, five Radicals and four Liberals.

### HUNGARY

**Germans For Party Unity**  
In connection with the Eastern National Convention of the Social Democratic party of Hungary at which the spirit of discord, due to the dissatisfaction of a large fraction of the delegates with the rather mild tactics of the party's Parliamentary representatives in the face of the reactionary Horthy régime, ran high, there was held a special convention of the German-speaking Socialists of Hungary. In a speech on the party's troubles, Franz Ditti told the 116 delegates from eighteen districts that the German Socialists must not tolerate any splitting of the Socialist forces. His sentiments were roundly applauded. The convention decided to strengthen the German party press and carry on an active propaganda. It was noted that only through the establishing of real democracy could the problems of the racial minorities be settled.

## TAMIMENT

OPENS DECORATION DAY

Spend your vacation and week-ends in this charming camp where delicious food and a variety of diversions is assured. All land and water sports, fifteen Tennis Courts, Handball, Basketball, Baseball.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS WITHOUT DELAY. ILLUSTRATED BROCKET ON REQUEST.

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
7 East 15th Street  
NEW YORK CITY  
Telephone — 3094 Stuyvesant

CAMP TAMIMENT  
FOREST PARK, PENNA.  
Telephone 71-82 Stroudsburg

Sold and Guaranteed direct from the Manufacturer

## O.W. WUERTZ CO.

PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS  
COLUMBIA and SONORA PHONOGRAPHS  
COMPLETE STOCK RECORDS ALL LANGUAGES  
THIRD AVE. NR 85<sup>th</sup> ST. THIRD AVE. N.E. COR 152<sup>nd</sup> ST.



## A Hopeful Sociology

A Review by James Oneal

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—ITS NATURE AND CONDITIONS.** By L. T. Hobhouse, D. Litt., LL. D. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The present volume concludes the series which began with "The Rational Good" and was continued in "The Elements of Social Justice." This British Sociologist attempts in this volume to outline the conditions of social development as a phase of the cosmic process which takes him back to the primitive stages of humanity. With this as a starting point the growth of communities is considered in all their aspects, the will, group interests, the interaction of minds, intellectual development, the origin and development of institutions and other important factors. This is followed by an attempt to interpret this development and to ascertain whether and how far the facts can be reconciled with the ideal. The very first sentence of his introduction is a comprehensive definition of the subject-matter of what he considers to be the science of Sociology. It bears the impress of a careful thinker, eager to give each word a meaning and to make the whole convey the idea of something more than the dry-as-dust Sociology of some writers. This is his definition:

"Essentially the subject-matter of Sociology is the interaction of individual minds, each in a manner caused in his own shell for ever divided from its nearest, yet reaching out to one another, responding and craving response, cooperating willingly and unwillingly, consciously and unconsciously, yet at the same time jostling, thrusting one another aside, trampling down the weaker, with partial aims vividly realized and deeper common needs imperfectly understood, moving in the mass on lines which no foresight of theirs has traced, yet not without eventual power of self-guidance and an emergent vision of the true goal."

Carefully studied this is one of the most comprehensive definitions of the scope and purpose of a science that has been written and Professor Hobhouse keeps it constantly in mind throughout the book. History has its beginnings "in the mists," he writes, and the end is beyond "the farthest horizon." The development of human society is not like that of a living organism where we have all the facts. We can "describe the cycle of life" but of the "history of particular nations, or institutions, or even of entire civilizations in the past," we are not as well informed. "Empires rise and fall; creeds and institutions flourish and decay; whole civilizations have their entrances and their exits upon the stage. Is there any unity or significance in the drama as a whole?"

Millions of thinking human beings are asking questions like this more or less vaguely phrased for themselves. Is there any answer? On the whole the author thinks there is but it is more or less provisional because of the complicated factors involved and the element of surprise that must always enter into any forecasts of the future. His own answer is:

"The one thing certain is that the

play is not played out, is so far from being played out that we cannot even say what act we are in at this moment of history, though it would seem to be one of the critical stages of the piece. Furthermore we are not spectators merely, but actors, and our living interests are deeply engaged. Can we under all these difficulties form any notion of the plot? Are we sure that there is a plot at all, and that our play is not a tale told by an idiot signifying nothing?"

Many would contend that if the analogy with the drama holds good the plot certainly has an idiot for an author. Hope lies in the advance in knowledge, the changes in the structure of society, and a definite trend towards a more socialized order. The author's own ideal is apparent in what he would have society avoid and this is put in the following question: "Are we to accept Treitschke's dictum that the many must for ever dig and weave and forge in order that the few may learn and paint and write, or can we conceive a society in which the generality of men may do their best service by fulfilling their own lives?"

We cannot follow Professor Hobhouse in his pursuit of the development of social and psychological factors and their effects upon the institutions of society. His point of view regarding the problems of Sociology is sufficient to indicate the scope of his work while the volume itself is evidence of a conscientious social scientist emancipated from conventional taboos and pursuing his quest with the sole desire to ascertain the truth. Tedious at times as all sociological writing often is, its close-knit analysis and deductions will repay the patient student who takes his time to digest what is placed before him.

**CREOLE SKETCHES.** By Lafcadio Hearn. Edited by Charles Woodward Hutson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$2.

A collection of Hearn's contributions made to the New Orleans Item from 1878 to 1880. He illustrated many of them with crude woodcuts that he whittled out on the backs of old wood-type. The story is Hearn—his poverty, his one dirty shirt and no collar, with his coat buttoned up tightly to hide his more or less disreputable shirt, is told by Colonel John W. Fairfax, an old gentleman aged eighty-one, who employed Hearn on the Item.

If ever a city should erect a memorial to a writer, New Orleans should to the memory of Hearn, for he writes in a spirit of love for the Southern town. There are some beautifully written articles in the collection, including "The Glamour of New Orleans," "The City of Dreams," "A Creole Type," "Furnished Rooms," "A Creole Mystery," etc. "The Vendor of Wisdom," one of the concluding sketches, will rejoice every patron of second-hand book shops.

## Platform for a Covenant of Nations That Stands.

Exodus 1:8, 9. Now there arose up a new king over Egypt which knew not Joseph. And he said unto his people: "Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we." Here we see, that God had people enough for to go in war with the Egyptian king by Moses, and by the means of war bring the people of Israel out of Egypt. But did God do that? No, God did not want His people to fight and war. God took them out without their help, and surely God can punish people without that they need to help Him to do it. Numbers 14:29. Your carcasses shall fall in this wilderness, and all that were numbered of you according to your whole number, from twenty years old and upward. God took away by death all the men of Israel that were drafted for war, and upon these, Moses had the Moral law, and that law says plainly: "Thou shalt not kill." What did God intend to have done here through Moses? God intended to take away war through Moses, but God expected that Moses should have said to Him: Lord, Thou has brought us forth out of Egypt without war, still we were people enough for war, in the wilderness Thou hast slain our own men that were numbered for war, and Thou hast commanded us not to kill, and let us now get Canaan without war; and herewith war had been removed from religious people. But wherefore did God not plainly forbid Moses and therewith religious people not to war? God had once for all, given Moses and every normal person his free will how to use his brain and Moses wanted to keep his war-lust. But did God let Moses come into Canaan and fight? No, Moses had to die without it. Then when God viewed through the time of ages that was coming, then God saw that it should continue to be religious war-lust War-Barons, and that the majority of the people should let deceive themselves to follow them, and consequently it had to be war. Then God began to foretell by Prophets, wars that were coming, and when people homage war-lust, then God allows them to get war hard and solid. Ezekiel 35:6. Therefore as I live saith the Lord God. I will prepare thee unto blood, and blood shall pursue thee, since thou hast not hated blood. Mark: "since thou has not hated blood." When Jesus was on this earth He said: "War has to come." And wherefore? For peoples' war-lust sake, and for hundreds of years the majority of the Christian people in the world have been going to Church and prayed for war, they have prayed for powers that were aimed for war and bloodshed. See here wherefore God permits war. He sanctions war-lust, war prayer, which both God and man calls punishment, and so it is, but people punish themselves. War-making is of peoples' war-lust, but not of God instituted for to punish sin with.

Every person that has knowledge about this Platform and still goes to war, that person and persons goes lost for ever, upon that ground, that they knowingly go straight against the will of God. Those hitherto killed in war have nothing at all to do with this Platform, because, they have not had any knowledge about Him.

DU PEHR.

—ADV.

## EACH MAN

By Joseph T. Shipley

I am Prometheus.  
Will you receive my gift?  
It was the anguish of my love that fashioned it,  
The effort of my life that chipped off the fragment of flint  
I offer to your steel.  
Will you trust, will you take my fire?  
Do not withhold—and yet, my fire will burn.  
Will you refuse fire? Look at its darling mischievous flare,  
Wait, see its colors, watch its gleaming sparks,  
Learn how its flames transfigure all things:  
Will you refuse fire lest you burn?

I am Prometheus.  
Whether you stretch timid hands for my fire,  
Whether you build it high in soaring towers of light,  
Whether you tame it to your forges and your hearths  
Or are consumed—  
I am Prometheus;  
I have proffered my gift.  
To replace it in my lonely heart  
Has come—a vulture.

## Studying Mankind

**THE COSMOS LIBRARY.** New York: Albert and Charles Boni. \$0.40 each. Descent of Man, by W. Boelsche; Cultural Element in Mankind, the Culture of the Barbarians, by K. Weule; Natural History of the Child, by H. Dekker; The Mind of the Child, by W. Ament.

These volumes of the Cosmos Library extend the series to the consideration of human activity. The first of them pictures the long process which man is storied to have come, from the first "spontaneous" (?) generation of a single living cell, to the latest product of evolution: homo sapiens, man. Dr. Boelsche is an ardent disciple of his friend Ernst Haeckel, whose theories are in the main uncontradicted among scientists today. Only the Fundamentalists reject the basic theories of the development presented here. With many more illustrations Professor Weule carries the story onward from the earliest man. His "Culture of the Barbarians" is a glimpse into the beginnings of the human mind. It shows, first, the parallels in development over the globe, then studies the directions followed by early man in his struggle with the environment; his first achievements of weapons and boats and climbing devices, and mastery of fire. Beyond this his second volume carries us; to a consideration of mechanical technique, of tanning, weaving, braiding, and the development of more complicated weapons. The important questions of ornament, the fore-runner of dress and of the dwelling are clearly pictured, with many illustrations, in a progression that completes the tale and prepares us for civilized man.

Civilized man begins with the child, and the two volumes devoted to the young are most interesting and informative. "The Natural History of the Child" presents the problems of physical development from conception to birth and on to adolescence, answering many questions all parents must want to know. "The Mind of the Child" is a consideration of the mental progression of boy and girl, and is a clear presentation of what we know about this most important period of training. While much must be condensed in a subject that volumes cannot exhaust, Dr. Ament seems to have, on the whole, a wise distribution of space, and traces the early development of the mind with comprehension as well as comprehensiveness. It must be repeated that The Cosmos Library is a series of most valuable booklets for the lay inquirer in the world of scientific knowledge.

WILLIAM LEA.

Mrs. Harry A. Franck, wife of the travel writer who has been in China two years, and whose "Wanderings in Northern China" is to be followed this fall by a book on Japan and Korea, has been staying in Canton for a considerable part of the time which her husband is spending in penetrating to less accessible parts of the old empire.

We have received an extract from one of her letters: "I'm finding Canton quite enchanting. While Harry has been away—two whole months—we have had rain, smallpox and some fighting to entertain us. My chief amusement is setting out into the labyrinth of narrow, stone-paved little alleys that make up the most of the city, wandering until I get lost; then finding my way home again. It is an interesting afternoon's work, and I have come upon all the old trades-streets of certain crafts—wood carvers, glass bangle makers—everything, almost, that you can think of.

I don't speak this Cantonese dialect, so, if I bargain for a kingfisher feather or some bit of a thing, I have to do it on the abacus. It is like a game of checkers—the shopkeeper moves his counters and I move to my price, back and forth till we agree."

All Books Reviewed on this page, and every other book, obtainable at the  
**RAND BOOK STORE**  
7 EAST 15TH STREET  
New York City

## Unions for Intellectuals

A Review by William Lea

**THE INTELLECTUAL WORKER AND HIS WORK.** By William MacDonald. London.

While some among the professional workers of the world (stars of the stage, authors of best-sellers, surgeons at \$100,000 a slice) may command fees or salaries beyond the common lot, the statistics Mr. MacDonald presents suffice to prove that the intellectual worker is on the average less fortunate, usually in both working conditions and in wage, than the skilled manual worker. In an analysis that seems exhaustive, Mr. MacDonald reaches the causes of this condition—and thus points to the cure. Before considering these, it may be well, though it should be unnecessary, to remark that the law of supply and demand controls the intellectual as any other worker, that an author's royalties depend on his sales, a teacher's and a chorus girl's salary on the number in the market, a star's contract on the following he attracts.

Many causes combine to produce the present state of intellectual workers' conditions. The field is usually chosen because of an early inclination, or a glamor (perhaps due to an outstanding exception: to a youth "actor" means "star," "author" implies "best-seller") cast about a certain career; the discovery of the many handicaps comes (as to many engineering students I have known) after a long specialized training that virtually condemns them to that field for life. Then the lure of a great success is always a will-o'-the-wisp to keep one struggling. Some feel that their social prestige is of value; the teacher, the doctor, the minister, the actor, all claim a measure of distinction. (Yet these shreds of prideful station are now admittedly shallow and charlatan, though but the more eagerly to be striven for and jealously maintained by the many whose self-respect is sufficient to balance their surroundings, the many who, finding no superiority within themselves, to compensate for financial inferiority, discover it in their position, and shudder at the idea of their industrial and social parity with the skilled and the unskilled workers.)

Other conditions more directly contribute to the maintenance of low salary levels. In teaching, the preponderance of women is responsible. The chief cause, however, is clearly the fact that the intellectual worker is an individual bargainer, and usually a poor business man to boot. The average writer can only send out his articles, from magazine to magazine, ignorant of what shifts of editorial policy or faults in his work produce the rejection slips; if his work is accepted, he must take whatever rate the particular periodical has established. Even the doctor and the lawyer, apparently free, are straitly limited by the level of their neighborhood or the social stratum of their clientele. Moreover, the intellectual worker is less ready to protest at bad conditions or poor salaries. This rises from the fact that the average manual laborer finds his personal satisfaction in his leisure, his home, his diversions; his work represents a certain number of hours a day spent to earn money; his standards are quantitative; he therefore fights constantly for better conditions, especially for shorter hours and more pay. Whereas the intellectual worker finds much of his joy in the work itself; the more he does (if conditions and salary are not actually unbearable) the more he wants to do; "he is always seeking to improve the quality of his performance if not to widen its range . . . it is in his work that the intellectual worker lives, moves, and has his being, and leisure, recreation, or even home itself are only pleasures or opportunities which cheer and sustain his

course." Finally, the tendency of the best paid intellectual workers to see no resemblance between their condition and that of a sewer of seams in a pants factory, their yielding to the smiling, flattering invitations of capitalists to become the friends and allies of the wielders of wealth—the intelligent stand of the intellectual worker on the wrong side of the industrial fence has been his own greatest barrier.

The United States is far behind the other great countries in activity toward improvement, in organization. The French Confederation of Intellectual Workers includes 83 lesser syndicates, with 185,000 members; the Austrian 91 main groups and 400,000 workers; the English National Federation of Professional, Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Workers numbered 450,000 even before the present administration. Here, we have no such general group. The weak Association of University Professors seems afraid of being dubbed radical, of "stooping to the tactics of Labor." The Authors' League has no sense of workers' solidarity, yet it is a group-conscious body, and has prepared standard contracts and made other provision against the greed of publishers. The American Federation of Teachers is doing better work, and is affiliated with the A. F. of L., though its membership is pitifully small. The young Actors' Equity is a most aggressive body, with its own theatre and a most firm stand . . . Indeed, no one who reads Mr. MacDonald's masterly analysis can refuse the conclusion that organization is the best solution of the problems of the worker "whether with hand or with brain" in the capitalist industrial order, nor can fail to recognize that in union there is not merely strength, but fellowship and progress toward ultimate joy. Until the union comes, intelligence will continue to pay for its isolation.

## Students in the Middle Ages

It cost an Oxford student in the Middle Ages less to live per day than it costs the modern young man for his carfare to the office in the morning. The expense account of a medieval student, which is reprinted in Albert Mansbridge's book, "The Older Universities of England," published by Houghton, Mifflin Company, shows how the munificent sum of \$12.20 was distributed over the school year of thirty-eight weeks. Even allowing for the appreciable difference in money value, we are assured that this youth must have lived very frugally. Here are his expenditures:

For lectures . . . . .	\$1.80
Rent of room . . . . .	2.00
Food (for 38 weeks) . . . .	8.00
Payment for servant . . . .	.40
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$12.20</b>

## Rational Living

Edited by Dr. B. Liber, the well-known health teacher.

THE ONLY MAGAZINE considering the worker's health and explaining health in the light of the class struggle.

—A Radical Magazine devoted to health conservation and exposing dishonesty in all healing professions—  
Its attentive readers need no doctors. No school, no cult. Safe teacher, safe and devoted guide. Disease prevented, health simplified, life beautified. Truest, cleanest, most honest magazine. No paid advertisements accepted. Learn how to live today, what mistakes to avoid and correct!

1. Current Issue—Editorials: Good and Evil, by S. D. Schmalhausen—Mind and Vision, by Mary Duddridge—The Healers, a new Medical Novel—Labor and Health—Monotony at Work—Fatigue—Rational Healing—Stammering, by E. Tompkins—Children and Parents—Painful Menstruation—Vegetarianism—Books—Open Correspondence—20 Illustrations—40 cents.

Previous issues:  
2. Rational Healing—The Age of Innocence, by S. D. Schmalhausen—Philosophy of the Hike, by W. H. Hull—The Center of Eyesight, by Mary Duddridge—Labor and Health (Mining)—Child Care—Normal Sex Life—Vegetarianism—The Healers—40 cents.

3. Debate on Chiropractic—20 cents.  
4. The Truth About the Abrams Methods (Best Investigation)—What is Cancer, How to Prevent and Cure it?—20 cents.  
All four numbers together one dollar instead of \$1.20—Regular subscription \$2.00.

Second enlarged edition of

## The Child and the Home

By Dr. B. Liber

Most modern ideas on the bringing up of children, by a physician and teacher—Common Errors—Practical Advice—Instances from Life—Sex, Health and Food Problems—For parents and all interested in children—Praised and discussed by Anatole France, G. Stanley Hall, Upton Sinclair, Bolton Hall, Heywood Brown; by many educators, teachers, intelligent parents; by the liberal, radical, conservative, white and colored, medical and lay press in U. S., Europe, Australia, Japan—320 pages. Cloth, \$2.50; paper, \$1.50. Together with subscription to RATIONAL LIVING, cloth, \$4.00 instead of \$4.50; paper, \$2.50 instead of \$3.50—Address: RATIONAL LIVING, 61 Hamilton Place, New York.

## JUST PUBLISHED! The Stenographic Ad Verbatim Report

OF  
**RUSSELL**  
VERSUS  
**SCOTT**  
**NEARING**  
Chairman, SAMUEL UTERMAYER  
SUBJECT:

**RESOLVED: That the Soviet form of government is applicable to Western civilization**  
MR. RUSSELL, Negative MR. NEARING, Affirmative  
Held at Carnegie Hall, May 25, before an audience of 3,500. PRICE \$1.00 POSTPAID

On Sale—Rand School Book Store, Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 137 University Place, Gothic Art Bookstore, 176 Second Ave., Neidhart's Book Store, 1817 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, Mailer Book Store, 1424 Grand Street.  
Or direct from

**THE LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION**  
500 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

## AMERICAN LABOR YEAR BOOK 1923-24

**LABOR CONDITIONS** **WORKERS' EDUCATION**  
**TRADE UNIONS** **LABOR BANKING**  
**LABOR DISPUTES** **COOPERATION**  
**LABOR POLITICS** **THE INTERNATIONALS**  
**LABOR LEGISLATION** **LABOR ABROAD**  
**COURT DECISIONS** **LABOR DIRECTORY**

"The most serviceable publication of its kind issued."—JAMES ONEAL

548 Pages Cloth, \$3 (Postage 15 cents extra)  
Add Ten Cents on Checks on Banks Outside New York City

**RAND BOOK STORE**

7 EAST 15th STREET NEW YORK CITY



# UNION DIRECTORY

HERE'S YOUR UNION, WHEN IT MEETS, AND WHERE

## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148  
MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

## CLOAK AND SUIT OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 1, I. L. G. W. U.  
Local 1 Building, 128 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 5590  
Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the office.  
LOUIS HOROWITZ, Chairman. LOUIS LEVY, Manager-Secretary.

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office 251 East 14th Street Telephone Lexington 4180  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION  
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

## CLOAK and SKIRT MAKERS' UNION

Local 11, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office and Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., B'klyn. Dickens 0882  
Local meets every 2nd and 4th Monday eve. Ex. Board meets every Tues. at 7:30 P. M.  
WILLIAM COHEN, Chairman. HARRY CHANCER, Secretary.

## CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and REEFER MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 17, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office, 144 Second Avenue Telephone Orchard 0415-0416  
Regular Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 7:30 Delancey Street, a. s. p. m.  
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening, at the Office, at 7 P. M.  
ABRAHAM GOLDIN, President. J. HELLER, Secretary.  
ABRAHAM BELSON, Chairman of the Executive Board.

## DRESSMAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK, LOCAL 22, I. L. G. W. U.  
Office, 15 West 51st St. Watkins 7050  
The Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the Office. Branch meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.  
MAX BLUSTEIN, Chairman. I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U. Lexington 4540  
Office, 231 E. 14th Street  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  
SECTION MEETINGS  
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.  
Bronx—E. 187th St. & Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.  
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.  
B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—75 Montgomery St.  
SALVATORE NINFO, Manager-Secretary.

## SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.  
130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 1471  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 8 P. M.  
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 59, I. L. G. W. U.  
Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.  
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

## Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.  
M. POLINSKY, A. WEINGART, Manager Sec'y-Treas.

## AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715  
Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5  
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
611-613 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7600-1-2-3-4  
DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA  
199 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9511  
JOS. GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

## New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."  
Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 5566.  
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.  
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

## PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.  
OFFICE: 175 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1357  
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.  
MORRIS BLUMENREICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

## Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y., Loc 10, Sec. A. C. W. A.  
Office: 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8387  
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
MAX B. BOYARSKY, Chairman.  
A. LEVINE, Rec. Sec'y; SAM COHEN, Fin. Sec'y.

## Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10, A. C. W. A. Section "B"  
Office 265 Bushwick Ave. B'klyn. Stange 10180  
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.  
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m.  
L. VETILSON, Chairman. Rec. Sec'y.  
J. PORTNEY, A. Kaufman, Fin. Sec'y.  
Bus. Agent.

## Lapel Makers & Pairers'

Local 161, A. C. W. A.  
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3869  
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.  
IKE SCHNEIDER, Chairman.  
KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary.  
ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

## Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.  
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple 11-27 Arlon Pl. B'klyn, N. Y.  
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman.  
H. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec'y. LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

## The Challenge of Socialism

### II. Incentive

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

Work hard; stay late on the job; don't waste the clock, and you'll be successful.

Look out for the boss's interests, don't waste any thought upon frivolous things, think only of the interests of the firm, and you'll be promoted and get bigger wages; then you'll be made a manager and maybe be taken into the firm.

That's the way the defenders of things-as-they-are root for Capitalism. Everyone has a chance, if he'll only take it. And by holding out as bait the possible reward of getting ahead, the noble defenders say that they have furnished the only inspiration for men and women to work. That this inspiration is the only possible incentive for industry, and that without such incentive, there would be no industry. And finally, when Socialists announce their purpose of abolishing the profit motive in industry and substituting another motive, these folk say we will accomplish nothing but the removal of the sole incentive to labor, industry, sobriety, and all the concomitant virtues.

It is no mere coincidence that the very men and organizations that spend time and contribute money toward combatting labor organizations—or the common action of workers to improve their lot AS A CLASS—are just the ones who produce the "go-getter," "he-man" literature in which INDIVIDUALS are urged to better themselves—INDIVIDUALLY.

They feel that by inducing a worker here, and another one there, to push ahead and attempt to climb over his fellows, they have won a pillar of their established order; but when workers as a whole seek to better their lot by united action, they feel that another incentive for industry is creeping in, and that would be fatal to them.

Socialists deny outright that those who are at the top of the world are there because of industry, sobriety, honesty and decency. Mr. Thaw can hardly qualify, nor can the grandson of an industrial magnate, who has nothing to do but have a good time. The spenders, idlers, wasters and grafters—both men and women—can hardly claim their right to enjoy life without Labor based on industry, sobriety, honesty and decency. Neither can men of the type of Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Doherty or any Wall Street speculator claim that it was anybody's industry that had made them rich, except the industry of the workers whose tools and the factories in which they work are owned by the gentlemen in question. The beefy gentlemen of the golf links, and their wives in drawing rooms; their sons and daughters speeding, jacking, idling away, are not in those positions because of intense devotion to their jobs, and be-

cause their noses are close to the industrial grindstone.

But the challenge of Socialism against the present system goes even deeper than the fact that many (if not most) of those who get the good things of life are not those who do the world's work. Even if it were true that not a man, not a woman enjoying position and wealth and luxury and power who had not won such a position except through hard work and energy, nevertheless Socialists still would attack the system.

In the old days, all men were taught that there was just one test of worth—that is, ability to fight under the elaborate rules of the feudal system. In that period, if a man could couch a lance, if he could conduct himself well in a joust, if he were courtly and chivalrous to women of his own class—and, predaious among women of other classes—if he could scale a wall and break a head, if he could serenade fair ladies with mellow tenor voice, he was worthy; and the one who could do those things best of all, was king.

Socialists point out that that system brought about certain qualities; men were noble and brave and chivalrous—according to certain standards. But the same men trod the workers underfoot. They ground the masses into the dust as they were never ground before.

Mark Twain's great book, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," shows the chivalry, the courage, the steadfastness of these people, who at the same time were cruel, bloodthirsty, indecent, ignorant, savage. "There wasn't enough brains," says Mark Twain, "in the whole nursery to bait a fishhook." But that nursery ruled England.

Now, we have other qualities that are much praised. Go to the moving pictures, and see your favorite Western hero. See how he rides and pulls his gun. The man who survives five full reels is the hardest rider, the straightest shooter, the most skillful climber of roofs and cliffs and mountains.

But often enough, the one who comes out ahead, the one who climbs and shoots and rides best and straightest and fastest is the criminal, the robber, the highwayman. They win out, with the weapons given them. But are they the best?

Socialists insist upon testing out things in the light of how they benefit mankind. The feudal heroes won out—but mankind was enslaved. The Western bandits rode and shot well. But they kept a whole border in uproar, until their manly tests had to be suppressed for "weaker" qualities. Every age has its own set of virtues, and whoever excels in those is esteemed above all others.

Now, we are told that early rising, working with one's nose to the grindstone, incessant toil, refusing to watch the clock, informing on one's fellow workers, devotion to the interests of the boss, bring one to the top.

They do not—but even if they did? We would (and we do) tend to develop a generation of servile workers, of sneaks and informers, and of men who are told that their interest lies, not in working for themselves, but for their employers—and against their fellows.

Further, Socialists point out, the nature of a system is not affected by the nobility of its leaders. Feudalism was no better system for the villains and serfs because Richard the Lion-Hearted sang good songs and fought good fights; slavery was no better system because Mr. St. Clair of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a good man. And Capitalism is a system of ex-

## Butler Retires Into Seclusion As Freshies Vote for Socialism

Socialist, Farmer-Labor and Independent politics secured a marked preponderance of support from the freshmen class of Columbia University in a poll taken on national issues the other day. Government ownership of railways and mines, and Government development of super-power, and recognition of Soviet Russia, received approbation by the freshmen.

Raymond C. Atchinson, an instructor in the course in contemporary civilization, conducted the vote, which went 131 to 50 in favor of nationalization of railways, 112 to 45 in favor of nationalization of the mines, and, by an equally emphatic vote, in favor of public development of super-power. The freshmen voted also for entrance into the League of Nations and recognition of Soviet Russia.

The comments of President Nicholas Murray Butler were sought, but were unascertainable as the President had retired temporarily into the dephiest seclusion.

## Elevator Operators Add Many New Members to Union

Encouraging headway is being made by Elevator Operators' Local 67, of New York in a membership campaign which is being conducted preliminary to serving demands upon the real estate Managers' Association. During the month of April, the local union secured twice as many members as during any previous month.

Exploitation, poisoning, warping, destroying a civilization; this is true where the employer is a ruthless autocrat, like "Judge" Gary, where he is a wolf in sheep's clothing, like Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., if the employer is the holder of securities, like Mr. Thaw, or the Duchess or Countess or Princess of Something or other in Europe, while the workers are in America.

Socialists insist that capitalism is bad, no matter what the personality of its leading men might happen to be.

Whatever incentive capitalism offers young people is an incentive to hard work, nerve wracking, soul wracking toil, in the hope that they might become exploiters of their fellow men. There is nothing else.

But Socialists point out that if every capitalist, every beneficiary of the system, happened to be a new man, who had worked himself up within a few years—or if every one was a descendant of the original Astors and Vanderbilts and Dutch patroons and original settlers, the system would be the same. Exploitation is the same in the steel mills owned by Schwab and Gary and Thaw, as it is in the garment shops owned by immigrant Jews.

And Socialists are fighting the system that makes exploitation.

## TEACHERS WANT VOICE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Teachers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has submitted to the Board of Education a plan for the democratic organization of a public high school in this city.

The teachers call attention to the faulty system of selecting high school principals. There is no agreement between school officials as to positive and constructive capacities to be demanded of these principals, and the custom has grown up of selecting the candidate against whom no serious objection can be urged, it is stated.

"As a result of this policy of selecting on the basis of the possession of negative qualities by candidates," the teachers say, "there have been frequent failures on the part of our high schools to build up strong and convincing organizations. Instead of showing power through growth, some of our high schools are being conducted as large but insignificant schools under obscure and ineffective leadership. Unhappily, also, in some of our high schools a system of petty tyranny has grown up because of the opportunity principals have of using their authority to compel obedience on the part of teachers."

"Owing to the fact that, no matter how erroneous the judgment of the school authorities may have proved in the election of the head of a high school, it is practically impossible to rectify the mistake and to dismiss a principal, and thus to save the school for significant service to the community."

To make this democratic organization possible, the Teachers Union proposes that the Superintendent of Schools be authorized to form a committee or organization for a high school. This committee should consist of two members of the board of superintendents, two members of the Teachers' Union, and one citizen who resides in the district of that high school.

A committee of teachers should be elected to draft a constitution for governing the school.

The Teachers Union states that if the Board of Education accepts this principle, a committee of the union will aid the board in working out details.

## SIGN-WRITERS WIN COMPLETE VICTORY

Nearly every employer of sign-writers outside of the Association of Master Sign Writers has capitulated to the strike of the Sign Writers' Union for an approximate twenty per cent wage increase and the five-day, forty-hour work week. The scale demanded by the union consists of \$13.20 a day for sign writers and \$9.60 a day for helpers.

## FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK

Under this heading The New Leader will reprint excerpts from books, ancient or modern, that our readers should be glad to keep for future reference. Readers are invited to offer selections for consideration. The name of the author and the title of the book from which the selection is taken must accompany each contribution.

## WAR AND THE RACE

By WILL IRWIN

In "The Next War"

IF you are a grower of live-stock, trying to produce the champion horse or cow, you select from your colts or calves the finest specimens, and breed them; the others you slaughter or sterilize. The average cow new-caught by the barbarians from the wild herds of the European steppes probably gave only a gallon of milk a day; and they have been evolved from the wild steppe-cow by nothing else than this long process of selective breeding. Now if it were an object to do so, breeders could take their herds of big, strong, twelve-gallon Holsteins and breed them back to the scrubby little one-gallon-cow. They need simply to reverse the process—make it impossible for the fine specimens to breed, and produce their calves, generation after generation, from the scrubs.

Modern war—conscription plus increased killing power—does exactly this with the males of the human species. You introduce universal service. Every young man, usually at the age of twenty, is drafted into the standing army for a service of two or three years. Gathered in the barracks, these conscripts are examined. Those not fit for military service, on mental and physical tests, are thrown out—in other words, the deformed, the half-witted or under-brained, the narrow-chested, the abnormally weak-muscled, the tuberculous—the culls of the breed. These culls are free to go their way, to marry if they wish, to become fathers. The rest are generally forbidden to marry until they have performed their term of "first line" military service . . .

Here is reverse breeding on a wholesale, intensive scale. The young, unmarried men go first to be killed; are most numerous killed through the whole war. They are the select stock of their generation; and practically, not one has fathered a child. Their blood is wholly lost to the race. Next come the men in their middle twenties. Some of them have married since they left the first line, and some have not. It is doubtful if they average more than one child apiece when their turn comes to die.

So it goes on, class by class; smaller losses and more children, until we come to the Territorials of forty-five. In that category, the losses of life are proportionately very small, and if we study vital statistics, we find that men of this age have had about all the children they are going to have. But all this time the culls of whatever age, the men exempted because they are below standard, are living out their lives and fathering children.

## CAP MAKERS

of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.  
Office, 210 E. 5th St. Orchard 9860-1-2  
Council meets every 1st & 2d Wednesday  
Jacob Roberts, B. Eisenstein, L. Baer, Manager Rec. Secretary Fin. Sec.

### Local 1 (Operators)

Regular Meetings Every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board Every Monday.  
MORRIS GELLER, Organizer

### Local 2 (Cutters)

Meetings every 1st & 3rd Thursday Executive Board Every Monday  
G. M. SPECTOR, ED. BASILAVSKY, President. Vice-Pres.  
SOL HANDMAN, L. BAER, Rec. Sec. Fin. Sec'y.  
All meetings are held in the Head-gear Workers Lyceum (Beethoven Hall) 21' East 5th St.

## JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK  
Office: 22 East 22nd Street Phone Gramercy 0618  
Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office  
SAM COHEN, President ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager  
ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, ADOLPH LEWIS, Sec. Treas. WILLIAM CHERNIAK, Vice-Pres.

## FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.  
S. LANGER, Vice-Chairman.  
H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

## FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10  
Executive Board meets every Monday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.  
I. RUBINSTEIN, Chairman.  
C. ZORENBERG, Vice-Chairman.  
N. LUTZKY, Secretary.

## FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1  
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.  
WILLIAM CHERNIAK, Chairman.  
L. GOLDMAN, Sec'y-Treas.  
N. FISHEROFF, Secretary.

## FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 5  
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.  
H. BEGDON, Chairman.  
U. GOLDFELD, N. LUTZKY, Vice-Chairman Secretary

## NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:  
62 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 4408  
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman OSSIP WALINSKY, General Manager

## United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.  
7 East 12th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7082  
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office.  
LOUIS FELDHEIM, President.  
ED. GUTTMAN, Sec'y-Treas.  
L. D. BERGER, Manager.  
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

## NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.  
7 E. 12th St. Stuyvesant 7078  
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month at 12 ST. MARK'S PL.  
G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, Rec. Sec'y.  
A. Schwartzwald, Chas. RAZANO, Vice-Pres. Treas.  
LEO SAFAN, Bus. Agent



## Progressives Urged to Bolt The G. O. P. by Berger

(Continued from Page 1.)

"blocs" in Congress. It is nonsensical to denounce these "blocs" in the papers as these economic interests have no other way to express their demands.

### The "Good Man" Fallacy

"But it is even more nonsensical to do as some reformers do—despair of all parties—and place their faith in good men. This is not only nonsensical, but dangerous and fallacious.

"Parties are as necessary to our political life as are machines to our industrial life. It is very dangerous for an entire party to depend on any one individual—it is as bad as having a machine depend entirely on one screw or one lever. It should not be forgotten that no matter how rotten a party may be it is responsible to the voters of its ticket for the candidates it selects. These candidates may turn out to be rascals. Nevertheless, the party that selected them is beyond any doubt responsible for them.

"In an organization concentrated around one man, no matter how good the man may be—nobody is in the end responsible. It is a case of grab as grab can.

### A New Alignment Necessary

"A new political alignment has become an absolute necessity. But it must be honest, consistent and it must give the people relief. It must, above all, stand for measures that remove causes of corruption—and take away the temptation for corruption. It must bring more and more activities that are necessary for the welfare of all—under the control of all. And it must also stand for legislation that will enable the individual to live a fuller and freer life."

Judged by these standards, Berger said, the Progressives have not proven much better than the stalwarts of the old parties—with this difference, that the Progressives have promised more than the others and have done as little wherever and whenever they have had the power. The desertion of the Progressives during the war, when they, with the exception of Senator La Follette, fell by the wayside—kept silent—or became patrioteers, was cited as one instance of their weakening in the time of stress. Their repudiation of their own platform promises in Wisconsin was cited as another example of their faint heartedness.

The question of taxation, Berger said, is the hobby of the Progressives, but here they are following a haphazard program, more intent upon destroying than upon remedying.

Comparing the record of the Progressives in Wisconsin with that of the Socialists there, who have fought consistently for Progressive measures long after the Progressives had deserted them, Berger pointed out that the Socialists, both in the State and in the nation, stood, whether it was in war or in peace, for all the things the Progressives affect to hold dear.

**Must Desert Capitalist Parties**  
"All of this," he continued, "makes it very plain that the common people can expect no relief whatsoever as long as the Progressive movement is the tail end of either of the big capitalist parties, and receives its inspiration from big business. I say this regretfully, because I am in sympathy with most of the aims and objects of the Progressives. But they are inconsistent and even politically dishonest so long as they remain in the capitalist parties. They are sailing under a false flag—and are using somebody else's colors. I deplore this, for I have always had, and still have, great hopes for the eventual triumph of the Progressives—provided they stand on their own feet."

"Moreover, so much is proved now—the Progressives will always be absolutely impotent until they have their own organization. Their work in this session in this Congress affords abundant evidence of this.

"In short, we must have a new party—with new ideas. It is absolutely useless to put new wine into old bottles.

"Just as it was necessary for the solution of chattel slavery to create a new party, so it has become absolutely necessary to organize a new political party to oppose the autocracy of present-day capitalism. It is a much more difficult task, I admit. Capitalism is infinitely stronger and better entrenched than were the slave-owners in their day. It is a task, however, that must be undertaken and accomplished if our democratic institutions and American civilization are to survive. And it will be accomplished.

**Socialist Party for Principle**  
"If in former centuries the producers meekly submitted to oppression and deprivation, there was some reason for it. But the economic basis has changed. We have secured control of the forces of nature to such an extent as to bring the possibilities of comfort and well-being within the reach of everybody—at least in the civilized countries. But we must make proper use of the opportunities. But remember, the only party which has always stood for securing the greatest economic advantages for the largest number of individuals is the Socialist Party. It is the only organization that has stood upright in war and in peace."

"But the Socialist Party is willing to cooperate with any and all other organizations striving for the same objects—however different their point of view, provided they are consistent and sincere."

Followed closely by the leaders of the two old parties, no questions were asked until Berger completed his talk, when he was granted by unanimous consent additional time for the purpose of answering questions. Representative Blanton, of Texas, referring to Berger's statement that Elbert H. Gary was a pillar of the Republican party, then asked whether Gary was not to supply jobs to 64,000 men.

"No," replied Berger. "The 64,000 men are supplying Gary with a job and with the enormous income he is receiving. The Socialists would supply Gary with a job when they took over the Steel Trust, but not with an income of \$800,000 annually, which he is reputed to receive. He would work for the nation, just as those who serve in this House do for \$7,500 a year, or as our Postmaster or as our Secretary of the Treasury does for \$12,000 a year."

## Party Notes

(Continued From Page 6.)

James M. Reilly and several other old timers made addresses. Goebel was visibly touched by the tribute to his devotion to the movement.

### NEW ENGLAND

**The Verband Organizes at New Haven**

A branch of the Jewish Socialist Verband at New Haven, Conn., has just been organized, and a list of thirty new members have been added to the enrolled Socialists there. Comrade Y. Rosh, secretary, reports a splendid May Day celebration with Comrade Martin F. Plunkett as the English speaker and Comrade Hambein of Boston, spoke in Jewish.

The New England District Committee has arranged Comrade Claessens' route to include unorganized territory at Taunton, New Bedford, Amesbury, Newburyport, and Springfield. The district organizers, Alfred Baker Lewis and Albert Weissbord, will precede and follow Claessens in this unorganized territory to see that an organization is put on the map there.

An open-air meeting was arranged at Worcester City Hall for Comrade Lewis on Sunday, May 25, through the energy of a loyal comrade there, S. A. Cooper, and three new members were secured.

Central Branch of Boston held a successful supper meeting on May 27, which was called to welcome the new organizer for the New England District, Comrade Alfred Baker Lewis, to Boston. Much enthusiasm was aroused for the start of the campaign in this section.

Comrade Alfred Baker Lewis, New England District organizer, held a meeting at Brockton on May 26, and goes to Taunton for organization work on May 28 and 29, and to New Bedford on May 30 and 31.

Comrade Giralomo Valenti is holding meetings in Massachusetts in East Weymouth, Lawrence, Everett, Leominster, Plymouth; all of them have been successful, so much so, that Comrade Valenti is calling a convention of the Italian comrades in Boston on June 8. A mass meeting for Valenti has also been arranged for Boston in North Square on May 31.

**Maine**  
The District Committee has also decided to put a gubernatorial and presidential ticket in the field in Maine; they are sending Comrade Lewis up there during most of June to undertake this work.

**Rhode Island**  
For the week of June 16, Comrade William Thompson of Camden, N. J., will do organization work in Providence, R. I.

### CALIFORNIA

The Non-Partisan League and the Farmer-Labor party are holding conventions simultaneously, and there will be a conference committee to work toward unity of action, if such action is at all possible.

Walter Thomas Mills, organizer of the Socialist Party for the San Francisco district, will speak on "Farm-

ers, Workers and the Third Party," in a series of meetings in Santa Rosa, Stockton, Sacramento and other cities.

### State Convention

The most important State convention held by the Socialist Party in many years will be called to order May 30 in San Francisco. The main question before the delegates will be the proposal to have the Party work with other working class organizations in a united or federated party of the workers. The Party has been coming back strong, its membership is growing, the registered vote is bigger than ever, and in any such arrangement, it will play a most important role. Therefore, there is more interest in the convention than in any convention of the Party in recent years. A large delegation is expected.

### NEW YORK STATE

(Continued From Page 6.)

mitted, thereby creating a monopoly of the transmission and information to the people through the ether and confining it to the interests hostile and opposed to the economic and political movements of the working class; be it therefore

Resolved, that the Socialist Party of America, in National Convention assembled, instruct its National Committee to forthwith secure estimates on the cost of installation of a suitable radio broadcasting station to be operated in connection with the National Office of the Socialist Party, and institute a drive for the necessary finance to provide the equipment of such broadcasting station.

### NEW YORK

Forty Party members, at an informal conference called by the management committee of Local New York last Thursday evening, took up for serious consideration the financial status of the Local, and plans for coming propaganda and organization work. At this conference the following was accomplished: (1) Thirteen sustaining pledges ranging from \$5 to \$1 per month, as well as immediate contributions to enable the management committee of the Local to put the Local into shape for the coming campaign. (2) This committee consists of Comrades Lee, Gerber and Volk, and are serving the Local in a voluntary capacity. (3) Numerous pledges for public speaking. (4) Several volunteers for soliciting contributions. (5) An offer by Comrade Morris Beran which wipes out a debt of \$1,500 due to the People's House for back rent.

Last, but not least, a new spirit. One which has been strangely absent for sometime, but which has now awakened with a firm determination to enable Local New York to function as an important part of the Socialist movement.

### FINNISH SOCIALISTS TO SELL HOME

At the meeting of the Finnish Workers' Educational Association, the Board of Directors was authorized to continue the negotiations for selling the property at 2056 Fifth avenue to the Colored Free Masons of New York State. The price to be paid in cash on date of delivery, June 1, is \$225,000. Finnish Educational Association, housing the Finnish Branch of Local New York of Socialist Party, and its affiliated sub-organizations, will build a new hall in the Finnish section of Harlem.

### Finnish Summer Festival

The annual summer festival of the Finnish branch of the Socialist Party will be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday of this week. There will be dances, concerts, a picnic, speech making, and other festivities.

Friday night, there will be a concert and ball at the Finnish Socialist Hall, 131 Winfield ave., Jersey City. Saturday, there will be a play in Finnish given by the Finnish Socialists at 2056 Fifth avenue, while on Sunday, there will be a picnic at Dickert's Hotel and Park, 4018 Boston road, the Bronx. August Claessens will deliver an address in English, while Oskari Tokoi, former Socialist Premier of Finland, will speak in Finnish. There will be singing, dancing, and all afternoon, athletic games. The whole membership of the Socialist Party of New York, regardless of nationality, is expected at the picnic.

### THE BRONX

On Friday, May 23, Local Bronx held a general Party meeting with Comrade Paulitsch as chairman. The attendance of members on the newly elected Executive Committee was reported good, constructive work has been assigned to sub-committees and members, showing good results. The Local has improved one hundred per cent over a year ago, the various branches are again at work, and the outlook for a live Socialist movement very good. The executive secretary called for support for the spring festival organized by the entertainment committee which will be held Saturday, June 7, at the Local headquarters.

Comrade Paulitsch reported that a systematic canvass of members in

### Union Halls

**AMALGAMATED TEMPLE**  
11-27 ARION PLACE  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Meeting Rooms and Mass Meetings for Organizations at Moderate Rates

**LABOR LYCEUM**  
919 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn.  
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. Stage 24x2.

**LABOR TEMPLE** 243-247 EAST 84th ST.  
NEW YORK.  
Workmen's Educational Association.  
Free Library open from 1 to 10 P. M.  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone Lenox 1960.

arrears and also enrolled voters is now under way and showing good results. The Local is giving all possible support and cooperation to the formation of a strong Y. P. S. L. Following a discussion on The New Leader, all branches were instructed to mention The New Leader in every communication.

An invitation to a Greater New York General meeting was extended by Local New York and the invitation accepted and the executive secretary instructed to notify all branches and members to be present June 3 in the Peoples' House. At the suggestion of the National Office, a National Campaign Committee of Fifteen was elected with instructions to organize immediately and communicate with the National Office. Comrades Braunstein, Ginet and Paulitsch were elected delegates to represent Local Bronx at the State Convention to be held in July, with positive instruction to oppose any amendment to the State Constitution that would in any way abrogate the charter of Local Bronx or interfere with its territorial jurisdiction.

The delegates to the recent City convention submitted their report that the convention voted a merger of all Locals in the Greater City, over the earnest protest of the Bronx representatives who immediately withdrew.

The Executive Committee reported its election of P. J. Murphy as a delegate to the National Convention to represent Local Bronx. On a motion the action of the Executive Committee in this matter was approved. Discussion on instructions to delegates to the National Convention was taken up, the consensus of opinion being that the Socialist Party would be justified in extending support and cooperation to third party nominees, provided they are free from entangling alliances in either of the old political parties. The Socialist Party to maintain its separate identity as a political organization.

### Rev. Wilson's Sermon

"If Socialism is in Harmony with the Teachings of Jesus, Why Then is the Church Opposed to It?" will be the subject of a sermon Sunday morning by Dr. A. L. Wilson at the People's Congregational Church, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

### WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants that Employ Union Workers!

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

**WAITERS & WAITRESSES' UNION**

LOCAL 1  
162 East 23rd Street  
Gramercy 0843

Executive Board Meets every Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Regular Business Meetings every second and fourth Thursdays in the month, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 6th Street.

J. LASHER, President.  
WM. LEHMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

CONY ISLAND OFFICE:  
2839 West 23rd Street.  
Telephone Cony Island 4285-J.  
D. SAMOVITZ, Manager.

### See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union

Local 584, L. B. of T.

563 Hudson St., City.

Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at ASTORIA HALL, 62 East 4th St.

Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at the FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East Broadway, Room 3.

F. J. STERNBACH, Pres. & Bus. Agent.  
NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

### Waiters' Union

Local 219, H. & E. L. A. & B. L. of A.

Office & Headquarters 170 E. 80 St., N.Y.

LENOX 1874

Regular meetings every Tuesday, 3 P. M.

Meyer Schechter, Pres. Chas. S. Lowy, Sec'y.

President Bus. Agent & Sec.

### JEWELRY WORKERS

UNION, LOCAL 1, L. J. W. U.

Office: 63 Park Row Phone: Beckman 484

Room 715, Executive Board Meets Every Thursday

in the office at 6 P. M. Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Thursdays

Room 306, 63 Park Row, New York City

S. E. BEARDSLEY, Sec'y-Treas.

Organizer Sec'y-Treas.

### SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORTFOLIO MAKERS' UNION

62 University Place, Stuyvesant 6558

Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet every second and fourth Mondays of the month at the office. Regular meeting every first Thursday of the month at 151 Clinton St., N.Y.

Chas. Garfinkel, Org'r. H. Kaplan, Sec.

### CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION

of Greater New York

Office and Meeting Room:  
175 E. Broadway Phone Orchard 6446

Regular Meeting Every Monday at 8 P. M.

Executive Board Meets Every Thursday

J. EFFAT, Manager D. HOFFMAN, Secretary

### HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.

175 E. B'way. Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday

AL. GRABAL, President S. JACOBI, Sec'y.

Manager. Secretary

United Hebrew Trades

175 EAST BROADWAY

Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.

G. GINSKIN, MAX PINE, Chairman Secretary

EL. ABRAHAMSON, M. FEINSTEIN, Vice-Chairman Asst. Secretary

## 'Do Unto Others

As You Would Others Do Unto You"

THIS LABEL ON YOUR BREAD MEANS A LIVING WAGE FOR THE BAKERY WORKERS

**International**

INSIST ON THIS LABEL WHEN YOU BUY BREAD

**Union Made**

**J. B. & C. I. U. OF A.**

**(REGISTERED)**

UNION-MADE BREAD DOES NOT COST YOU MORE AND IS MADE IN SANITARY SHOPS

**Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Int. Union of America**

Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 163, 169 and 305

## BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office: 239 EAST 84th STREET LOCAL 34 Telephone Lenox 4559

Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple

THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488

MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.

OFFICE: 601 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone Melrose 5874.

THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSCHER, Bus. Agent.

HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF

**Carpenters and Joiners of America**

LOCAL 385 Dry Dock—4866

Office and Headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place. Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.

Y. J. CASTELLI, President. WILLIAM GARDNER, Rec. Secretary

MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. CHARLES FIESLER, Fin. Secretary

N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent.

United Brotherhood of

**Carpenters & Joiners of America**

Local Union 368 4315 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave.

Regular meetings every Monday evening

Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Dignan, Fin. Sec'y

Victor Saul, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas. Nobis, Business Agent

Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1456, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Office: 12 St. Mark's Place. Orchard 6804

Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President

Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin'l Sec. Ludwig Benson

Christopher Guldbrandsen, Rec. Sec'y Charles Johnson, Sr. Ray Clark

Recording Secretary Treasurer Business Agents

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.

Office, 227 E. 84th St. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.

Lenox 7629. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.

JAMES MORAN, President.

JOHN McQUINN, Vice-Pres. PETER FINNERAN, Rec. Secretary

JOHN McFARTLAN, Fin. Secretary MAT. J. HANNON, Bus. Agent

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.

Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.

J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y

MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y. JOHN LEAVY, JOHN DOOLEY

JOSEPH LEMONTE

Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76

Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283

Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday at Arlington Hall

23 ST. MARKS PLACE at 6:30 SHARP

JOSEPH HARKOW, Secretary-Treasurer J. ROTTER, President

WOLF ALPER, Business Agent

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America,

District Council No. 9, New York City.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council

MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

Office, 166 East 56th Street.

Telephone Plaza—4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: 62 East 106th Street Telephone: University 2528

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.

Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.

ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNENFIELD, Recording Secretary

NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

Union Local No. 230

Office and Meeting Room:

106 Seventh Avenue Phone Chelsea 9549



# --- -- DRAMA --- --

## Along the Way

"ROUND THE TOWN," Herman J. Mankiewicz and S. Jay Kaufman at the Century Roof

Speaking of "round the town" suggests not so much up and down as the midwest regions; "Round the Town" has its decided ups and downs, yet, remaining true to form, is essentially medium entertainment. For its highest "up," credit must be given to Julius Tannen, whose monologues slip so smoothly from his well-oiled tongue (no reflections!) that chuckles ripple through the audience for some minutes after, catching up to him as listeners catch on. Tannen introduces the revue with the "Mirrors of Manhattan," in which everyone may watch his favorite character on the stage; this fell a bit flat because the great mirrors were not tilted quite enough for each one in the audience to see himself. "She Ordered Lobster," by Herman J. Mankiewicz, is a tickling take-off on the etiquette ads, with some situations the audience would not like to meet, and clever "What's Wrong With This Picture?" poses. "Four Characters in Search of a Historian," by Mortimer E. Freehof, was the singing comedy hit of the evening. The characters—in a medley of old and more recent famous tunes, with a Gilbert and Sullivan choral effect—lament the fact that history has overlooked them ("Yes, we have no hosannas!") They are (1) the man who taught Nero how to fiddle; (2) the guy that woke up Paul Revere; (3) the broker where Columbus hooked the jewels; and (4) (You remember Ponce de Leon is famous for not finding the Fountain of Youth) is the plumber who turned off the Fountain of Youth. The list of high spots is now complete, save for a skit "The Beggar Off Horseback," by the authors of "The Beggar On—," and a balcony scene with "Romeo and Juliet" contrasted with their Twentieth Century counterparts. There were, of course, good dancers, the chorus continuing the new economical habit of wearing bare legs. Some of the songs seemed better than the treatment they received. Heywood Brown also talked. J. T. S.

## Joseph Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln

There is a tale in Joseph Jefferson's autobiography which is worth repeating just now for several reasons. His actor-manager father and family were touring the Middle West. They had played the thriving town of Chicago, then glorying in its fine new board sidewalks; had proceeded to Galena by wagon, sitting on horse-hide trunks covered with the mottled skin of defunct circus animals; had passed on to Dubuque in sleighs over the frozen river, the properties and scenery breaking through the ice and getting well soaked; had acted in all sorts of theatres, from court-houses to barns, in many of the towns just springing up in the Middle West, and had at last reached Springfield, Illinois.

Here they had a real theatre, built by themselves—a tremendous undertaking in which the family of Jefferson had risked literally everything. "In the midst of our rising fortunes," says Jefferson, "a heavy blow fell upon us. A religious revival was in progress at the time, and the fathers of the church not only launched forth against us in their sermons, but by some political maneuver got the city to pass a new law enjoining a heavy license against our 'unholy' calling; I forget the amount, but it was large enough to be prohibitory.

"In the midst of their trouble a young lawyer called upon the managers. He had heard of the injustice, and offered, if they would place the matter in his hands, to have the license taken off, declaring he only desired to see fair play, and he would accept no fee whether he failed or succeeded. The case was brought up before the council. The young lawyer began his harangue. He handled the subject with tact, skill drama from the time when Thespis acted in a cart to the stage of today. He illustrated his speech with a number of anecdotes, and kept the council in a roar of laughter; his good-humor prevailed, and the exorbitant tax was taken off.

"This young lawyer was very popular in Springfield, and was honored and beloved by all who knew him, and after the time of which I write he held rather an important position in the Government of the United States. He now lies buried near Springfield, under a monument commemorating his greatness and his virtues—and his name was Abraham Lincoln!"

## Robert Milton Heads New Producing Venture

A new and producing organization in the theatrical field was indicated yesterday by the announcement from the office of Robert Milton, known as one of the foremost stage directors in this country, that he has created a company for the presentation of plays under his own name.

His associates include Messmore Kendall, Arthur Richman and Guy Bolton, the playwrights, and Arthur Hornblow, Jr., of Charles Frohman, Inc., who is resigning from the latter firm to become Managing Director of the Robert Milton Company.

The new organization will institute its season in August with a new comedy drama by Arthur Richman called "The Exiles." Plans are now being completed for the erection of a new theatre that will house the Milton productions in New York.

## THE NEW PLAY

MONDAY

"The Fatal Wedding," Theodore Kremer's melodrama of a generation ago, will be presented by Mary Kirkpatrick at the Ritz, Monday night.

The play was first produced in March, 1902. Mary Pickford played the role of Jessie in one of the early companies.

## Everyone's Taste

"INNOCENT EYES," Mistinguett, at the Winer Garden

Even in this Puritan world of ours, there are ways for those of other tastes to find satisfaction, even in a disguise, at which the Puritan must wink. The burlesque house is generally looked down upon, because it is frank and bold; the revue is quite respectable, because it is sly and insinuating. The one is honest hokum, the other is pretentious bunk; both serve the same desire in different ways. The Winer Garden has long cherished its reputation of displaying more of the human female form than any other theatre on Broadway; its present piece continues the record. There is the usual lavish adornment, the frills of fancy costume and beautiful backdrops and curtains and fans and shimmering colors; music is not wanting, with its catchy rhythm to swing you in the mood and movement; words of the song and dialogue are also swift to carry you chuckling to the regions that are the center of all minds: the lands of love are the locale of all such revues. The trimmings are not meant as clothing in the sense of covering, shield; they are to attract attention—and they succeed. Those who need that sort of thing find the sort of thing they need at the Winer Garden.

In addition to this, there is Mistinguett. She serves, of course, to heighten the general emotion alluded to above; she happens also to be an artist. We might suspect this while she waved glorious feathers about her glorious body; we could not help knowing it when she exchanged the frills for rags, and appeared as a "gamine" of Paris, in an Apache act of the slums. Her lithe body was eloquent, with misery, with terror, with pain, with love; her dance, not the usual Apache pairing, but an actual combat, was gruesomely great. Those five minutes of Mistinguett, the real one, makes us intolerant of the frivolous remainder of the evening.

WILLIAM LEA.



MARY CARR

in "The Woman on the Jury," at the Broadway, next week.

## Notes

Hassard Short has purchased the English rights to Reynaldo Hahn's light opera, "Ciboulette," now in its second year at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris. The French book and lyrics by Francis de Croisset and Robert de Flers, will be adapted by Anne Caldwell.

The midnight performance of "The Charlot Revue of 1924," which the Selwyns will present at the Selwyn Theatre next Thursday, will assist in the establishment of a dramatic scholarship, in memory of Meggie Albanesi, at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, London. Gertrude Lawrence is managing the big benefit.

Effie Shannon has replaced Henrietta Crossman in the role of Mrs. Hardcastle in the Players Club revival of "She Stoops to Conquer," to be given at the Empire Theatre during the week of June 9. Helen Hayes will play Miss Neville instead of Pauline Lord, as originally announced, the latter appearing as a maid. Rehearsals began yesterday under the direction of William Seymour.

J. P. McEvoy, author of "The Pottery," in conjunction with an artist, will start a "comic strip" of the characters in the play.

"The Depths" is the title selected for the new play by Dr. Hans Muller in which Jane Cowl is to appear at the Selwyn Theatre in Boston for one week at the end of her tour in "Romeo and Juliet." Rolfe Peters will appear in the leading male role.

Dudley Digges has been chosen for the role of Squire Hardcastle in the Players' Club revival of "She Stoops to Conquer," to be given at the Empire Theatre the week of June 9. Other additions to the cast announced yesterday include Helen Hayes, Macklyn Arbuckle, Henry E. Dixey, J. M. Kerrigan and Frazier Coulter.

Low Fields will try out new songs in his play "The Melody Man." An elimination contest will be held Monday night at the 49th Street Theatre.

The Messrs. Shubert are endowing "Blossom Time," now playing at Jolson's 59th Street Theatre. A percentage of the weekly receipts is to be set aside to create a fund which will be large enough to guarantee an annual engagement in New York.

"Antonio," a new comedy by Melchior Lengyel, author of "The Czarina," will be presented this fall by Gilbert Miller of Charles Frohman, Inc., in association with Ben Blumenthal. The play is now holding forth in Budapest, with Sari Fedak (Mrs. Ferenc Molnar) in the title role.

Fred Allen, comedian and author, now appearing in "Vogues," has signed a contract with the Metropolitan Magazine, as its dramatic critic.



ALBERT CARROLL

the versatile genius of the newest Neighborhood Playhouse production, "The Grand Street Follies," at the "little" theatre on Grand Street.

# --- -- THEATRES --- --

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits, Direction of Lee & J. J. Shubert.

## WINTER GARDEN Broadway, 30th Street and Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:30

INNOCENT EYES  
INTRODUCING  
MISTINGUETT  
(from the Casino de Paris)  
CECIL LEAN—CLEO MAYFIELD  
Others—and—A PARADISE OF GIRLS.  
"Briskest of all Winter Garden revues."  
ROBERT G. WELSH, Telegram-Mail.

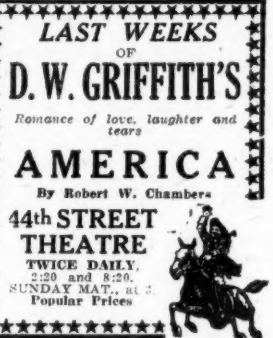
## HEAR JULIA SANDERSON SING

OLD MAN in the MOON  
in  
MOONLIGHT  
A MUSICAL COMEDY GEN  
LONGACRE THEATRE W. 48th St.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30



LIONEL ATWILL

OUTSIDER  
AMERICAN  
W. 42nd St.  
MATS. WED. SAT.



D. W. GRIFFITH'S

AMERICA  
By Robert W. Chambers  
44th STREET THEATRE  
TWICE DAILY  
SUNDAY MAT., at 2  
Popular Prices

## MUSIC

### New Book on Harmony

There are many text-books on harmony; none of them is very satisfactory. Dr. Kitson's "The Evolution of Harmony" (Clarendon Press, London), is free from the common faults of Academicism. No student who studies these pages will feel that he is wasting his time on a remote and unreal science. The figured bass is bodily discarded as a method of learning harmony, and emphasis is laid instead on ear-training and the memorization of good chord progressions—which is no difficult task learning the Italian irregular verbs. Particularly admirable are Dr. Kitson's chapters on the treatment of special means of expression, the piano, the organ, strings, etc. There is a brief and sympathetic chapter on modern tendencies. Altogether Dr. Kitson has done a difficult thing with marked success.

### Goldman Band Concerts Start Monday

The free Summer Concerts of the Goldman Band, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, will begin on Monday evening, on the Mall in Central Park, and will continue for a period of twelve weeks until August 24. Mr. Goldman has completed the programs for the season and the plans are far-reaching.

The concerts will take place on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.

No tickets are required for these concerts.

### Music at the Cinemas

CAPITOL  
"The Spring Maid" will be given in a twenty-five minute tabloid in support of Reginald Barker's production, "Women Who Give" at the Capitol next week. Frank Moulan continues in the capacity of assistant to Mr. Rothafel and the cast further includes Sara Edwards, Betsy Ayres and Pierre Harrowel. A "Firefly Ballet" will be danced by the Ballet Corps, headed by Mills Gambarelli. The music is by

## "THE PERFECT REVUE"

VOGUES  
THE 1924 MUSICAL MASTERPIECE  
ODETTE MYRTIL  
J. HAROLD MURRAY  
A GREAT CAST  
and  
ROGER WOLFE'S ORCHESTRA  
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30  
MATS. Tues. & Thurs. 2:30  
WeekD ay. & Next Deeno  
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR  
Convention Wk. & Fourth of July



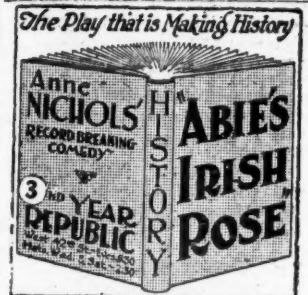
JOLSON'S 59th St. Theatre  
Eves. 8:30  
Matinee Thursday and Saturday, 2:15



Moves to 49th St. Thea. Mon. Eve. at 8:30  
LEW FIELDS  
in "THE MELODY MAN" with SAM WHITE and EVA PUCK  
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:30

NEW SPRING EDITION SELWYN  
CHARLOT'S REVUE W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
of 1924 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30  
with BEATRICE LILLIE, GERTRUDE LAWRENCE and NELSON KEYS  
Good Balcony Seats at \$1 and \$1.50, at Box Office only.  
SEATS ON SALE EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE.  
SPECIAL MIDNIGHT PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 5.  
FREDERICK LONSDALE'S COMEDY  
SPRING CLEANING W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30  
WITH VIOLET HEMING, ESTELLE WINWOOD, ARTHUR BYRON, A. E. MATTHEWS  
Good Balcony Seats at \$1 and \$1.50, at Box Office only.  
SEATS ON SALE EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

9th Month  
"THE SHAME WOMAN"  
"MOST GRIPPING PLAY OF SEASON"  
By LULA VOLLMER, Author of "Sun-Up"  
COMEDY THEATRE  
41st St., East of B'way. Evenings, 8:30  
Matinee Thursday and Saturday, 2:30



NATIONAL THEA. 41st W. of B'WAY. EVS. 8:15. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2  
HAMPDEN  
AS CYRANO - 216th to 223rd TIME  
GOOD SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

RICHARD HERNDON presents  
SAMUEL SHIPMAN'S NEW COMEDY  
CHEAPER TO MARRY  
Belmont Theatre  
49th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30  
MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30  
6th MONTH  
SEASONS OUTSTANDING COMEDY HIT!  
THE POTTERS  
By J. P. McEVoy  
Plymouth Theatre  
45th W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30  
MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30

Heinrich Reinhardt and the book by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith. The story is based on a legend of the springs at Carlsbad.

The Prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin" by the orchestra, David Mendoza conducting, and Variations on a Hungarian theme from the "Scenes de La Czarina" by Hubay, played by Eugen Ormandy, concertmaster, are the other musical features.

RIVOLI  
The music program at the Rivoli will be headed by the overture, "Capriccio Italian" by Tschaiakowsky, under the direction of Irvin Talbot and Emanuel Baer. "On the Surf," a dance fantasia by La Torrecilla, premiere danseuse and ensemble, as a prologue to "Miami," with settings designed by John Wenger.

RIALTO  
The Rialto musical program will be headed by selections from "The Fortune Teller," played as overture in memory of Victor Herbert, America's noted composer. There will be a vocal number, selections from "Maytime," sung by Miriam Lax, soprano, and Adrian da Silva, tenor, with dances by Lorelei Koedher. The orchestra will be conducted by Hugo Reisenfeld and Willy Stahl.

Music Notes  
May Peterson, soprano, and Mischa Levitzki, pianist, will be the soloists at the second membership concert of the City Music League at Town Hall, Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Jascha Heifetz, recently sailed for Paris, where he will play in the Beethoven Festival now being held in the Theatre des Champs Elysee under the direction of Walter Damrosch.

Margaret Matzenauer will appear in the Mozart Festival with Ganna Walska at the same theatre this summer.

Merle Alcock is to sing the leading contralto roles in Ravinia Park this summer.

Mabel Garrison has been engaged to appear as soloist at the Worcester Music Festival held in Worcester, Mass., next October.



MARY PICKFORD

as the charming heroine in Charles Major's romantic story, "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," at the Criterion.

## Cleveland to Vote on City-Owned Cars

CLEVELAND.—Street cars will be municipally owned if Cleveland voters approve the Peter Witt purchase plan submitted in connection with the Ohio primary election in August. Faced by a strike of street car employees to obtain decent wages and by deteriorating service on the part of the privately-owned company, the city council debated the plan under which the city would issue \$37,000,000 in bonds, and retire them from the \$1,000,000 a year saved in taxes by publicly-owned over privately-owned car lines. The operating profits of the lines, according to Witt's plan will improve service and reduce fares.



## D R A M A

## Trade Unionism and Actors

By ARTHUR BOURCHIER  
(In the London Clarion)

During the terrible days of the war, Throgmorton street, seeing in the theatre a ripe and ready field for profiteering, swarmed upon our stage like a plague of locusts, left in its wake four diseases—the undesirable, the unqualified, the unemployable, and Mr. Bogus.

**The Disgraceful Mr. Bogus**  
The latter is a manager who engages a company to tour the country, with no other prospect of paying them than the hazard of his generally dire enterprise. Some provincial managers encourage him because he is willing to take a ridiculously low percentage of the receipts, thus undercutting and cutting out the legitimate honest manager. Bogus usually "writes in" on notepaper with a reputable headline naming reputable artists as members of his company. But when he arrives these are found to be, like his scenery and dresses, more or less mythological. Many of the company are novices who have probably paid over the bulk of their tiny capital in premiums to King Bogus—which serves them richly right. It would be a far, far better thing for them and the good name of our calling if they paid their money to learn their business in reputable academies or good stock companies.

Many instances have occurred, and still occur, where such companies have been stranded without money, or where, by reason of the smallness of the wages, members of the company have been unable to keep themselves in decency, or to discharge their debts. Then we read police court records with the ghastly headline: "Actress Charged with Soliciting"; or some such squalid story as the recent Arnold case. Or we are shocked and humiliated by statements such as that made by the Chief Constable of a great city who said: "Our city streets are always cleaner during the pantomime season!"

Why is it possible that the beautiful, clean-minded, upright ladies of our profession should be bracketed with "fortunates"? Simply because there is no guarantee—diploma or certificate for an artist which will prevent such "fortunates" from using the noble calling as their shop window. Happily the prevention of such scandalous occurrences as the Arnold case is being pushed forward in the most drastic

way—by a Bill in Parliament. It is a matter of urgent public importance that no Government should tolerate such happenings unless this country is going to adopt "white slavery" as one of its industries.

**Playing at Acting**  
The profession, is no doubt, overcrowded with incompetence—to the detriment of the more experienced players. There is the moneyed amateur, who contributes to a syndicate to be allowed to say: "My lord, the carriage waits," or: "Madam, I go with all convenient speed."

There is no objection to amateurs, titled or otherwise, going on the stage provided they will go through the proper training channels, and "get the goods over."

Even genius must be taught three essentials. No one can sing or dance for the stage without training. Some, no doubt, have quicker aptitude than others. The chorus is certainly a fine school, and the chorus girl of today should be the leading lady of tomorrow. There are fewer "undesirables" in musical comedy, because singing and dancing need training. Genius never gets left by the wayside.

One might say that hundreds of doctors, lawyers, and dentists are lost because they have to pass examinations. What about singers? They have to train. Poverty seldom keeps them out. One of the troubles with our profession is that many of those at the top know nothing of the conditions at the bottom—or are too snobbish to admit that they do!

When an Association has already done so much for the hard-working provincial members of our calling by securing sanitary theatres, sanitary lodgings, and a possible living wage, shall "anobocracy" oppose the words "Trade Union" by such empty phrases as "Art must not be fettered by the trammels of Trade conditions." "A Manager must be a free agent." "A Manager must be allowed to impose any conditions he likes upon those he employs!" After all, are not the professions of the Church, of the Law and of Medicine the finest examples of trade union that we have?

Was it not Sir Henry Irving who declared "Business is the backbone of the theatre"?



GLORIA FOY  
is one of the outstanding features in "Round the Town," the new intimate revue on the Century Roof.

Unity of Labor  
Conference Near

(Continued From Page 1.)

separate convention of workers and farmers.

"However, our Conference has no desire to waste time in the effort to fasten responsibility for past mistakes. It is ready and eager to cooperate with all bona-fide bodies that will be represented in the St. Paul Convention, provided that a solid basis for united action is created."

"A common political program is an important step in that direction, but it is not all that is required to insure lasting and fruitful cooperation. Our conference from the very first day of its organization has taken an irrevocable stand on the principle of democracy in industry, government and politics. We are for majority rule and for home rule. We are opposed to all forms of dictatorship, whether exercised by capitalists, politicians, or workers, by Fascists or Communists."

"It is common knowledge that the St. Paul convention has been largely organized and that its councils will be influenced, if not dominated, by a political group that definitely rejects the principle of democracy."

"The Communist party, under different names and guises, is in the majority on the organization committee of the St. Paul convention, and, according to all indications, will be strongly represented in the convention. Our conference recognizes the right of every individual and group of individuals to hold such political opinions and social theories as they please. But our own political views and methods are so divergent from those of the Communist principle of dictatorship that we can find no common ground to work with them."

"Furthermore, all fruitful political cooperation must be based on an honest determination to work together. The Communist groups have no such intentions. In their own press and over the signatures of their own leaders they have repeatedly avowed their plan to join the progressive political movement for the ultimate purpose of permeating a large part of it with Communist doctrines and then 'split it off.'"

"Very recently, moreover, they have publicly admitted that their activities with respect to the St. Paul convention are directed by the Communist International in Moscow. You will readily see how utterly impossible it is for any body of American citizens to submit to such foreign dictation."

"We sincerely hope that the true progressives in the St. Paul convention will find a way to place themselves squarely on the principles of democracy as opposed to dictatorship in any form."

"As to our convention, we will

to the late Buffalo Age, promises that he will do his best to give The New Leader the biggest circulation a Socialist paper has ever had in his district."

There is a reason. And the editorial department of The New Leader admits being the reason! Nearly every day some reader sends in a subscription for a friend. Socialists are propagandists. They always want to reach their friends with the message of Socialism. They may use leaflets, pamphlets, books, magazines, etc. for that purpose. An increasingly large number of them prefer giving their friends subscriptions to The New Leader. Appreciating this recognition, our editors promise to do even better than they ever have done.

Comrade A. Goodwin gave a farmer friend a copy of The New Leader. A few days later the farmer friend visited our Comrade and left \$3 for a subscription. Try that on your friends. It will work.

H. Reich liked the paper so much that he ordered a subscription for his best friend.

Frank Ehrenfried sends in two renewals for former subscriber to The Buffalo Age. Good work!

Sam Orr joins our circulation boosters by securing the subscription of a friend. Others who are doing the same thing are R. G. Rims of Kamiah, Idaho; O. B. Collins of Thomas, West Virginia; Michael Charnovsky of Trenton; Conrad Kitz of Syracuse; J. F. Harlow of St. Joseph, Missouri, and a host of others.

If you have been enjoying The New Leader, you should help it to the same extent as many of your comrades have helped. Get that new subscriber today! Fill in the blank spaces in the box below, remit the required sum and we will do the rest!

welcome the cooperation of all bona-fide progressives to the end that the producing classes and progressive forces in this country may present a united and powerful front to the forces of political reaction in the coming presidential campaign.

"A copy of this letter has been sent to Mr. William Mahoney, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee of the St. Paul Convention."

"Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) WM. H. JOHNSTON,  
Chairman, C. P. P. A."

La Follette's indication that he will enter the race came in a letter to Attorney General E. A. Tamm of Wisconsin. In the communication, he says: "unless the approaching Republican convention demonstrates to the people whether either of these parties can and will purge itself of the evil influences which have long dominated them"..... "a long suffering and righteously indignant people will find in the coming campaign effective means, independent of both these old parties, to take back control of their government and make it truly representative."

At the same time, La Follette wrote he did not believe the proposed St. Paul conference was representative of the workers and the farmers of the nation. He quoted official Communist documents showing that the Communists, under the thin disguise of the Workers' party, are in the St. Paul conference only to split it. The letter referred to stories in The Daily Workers, and in particular to an item referring to instructions which the Workers' party had received from the Communist International in Moscow. These pointed out the course the Communists should follow in the St. Paul gathering.

Continuing, La Follette pointed out that the personnel of the managing group of the St. Paul conference is dominated by Communists. The Senator makes the same point as Johnston's letter; that the right of the Communists to their views is undisputed, but that these views hold no basis for common action between the progressive workers and the Communists.

Labor Outlines  
Housing Plan

(Continued From Page 1.)

since he had only a minority back of him, and since the Labor party is opposed to the idea of coalition in principle, he would not regard a defeat on any minor matter as a vote of lack of confidence. But the Ministry is determined that the Housing bill will go through, and Government will resign and appeal if the Liberals don't like it, to the people in a new election. However, it is expected that the bill will be law in August.

But it is not believed that the Liberals will dare to go into the Lobby and defeat the bill, and thus turn out the Government on the issue of housing. They know that on such an issue, Labor would sweep the country, get a majority and thus be able to organize a Government with which they could carry out all their plans without fear of an adverse majority on fundamental issues.

Sheet Metal Workers  
Will Elect Delegates

Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local 28, will hold a special meeting on Thursday, June 5, at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's place. The order of business will be the election of five delegates to the convention of the International Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers which will be held at Montreal, Canada, July 21. John Brown, secretary for the local, urges all members to come early.

Rail Clerks Instruct  
Cleveland Delegates  
To Back Labor Party

New York Harbor District Council of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, at their last meeting elected a delegate to represent them at the Cleveland Conference instructed to vote for independent political action.

The council represents all New York and vicinity and has twenty-nine local groups representing approximately 8,000 workers. The delegate elected is Charles V. Maute, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council.

Patriots Loot  
Memorial Fund

(Continued From Page 1.)

clared that "the I. W. W. in Centralia who fired upon the men that were attempting to raid the I. W. W. headquarters were fully justified in their act.... The reports of the evidence at the coroner's inquest show that the attack was made before the firing started."

Many persons had heard of the testimony of Dr. Frank Bickford at the inquest, even though it was submerged in newspaper accounts of the tragedy. Bickford was a member of the American Legion and a marcher in the Armistice Day parade. He said at the inquest, and repeated his statement at the trial, that "when the parade stopped in front of the I. W. W. hall, I offered to lead a raid if enough would follow. But others pushed ahead of me, forced open the door, and then the

## THEATRES

New York's Leading Theatres and Successes.

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

BERNARD SHAW'S  
Latest and Greatest PlaySAINT  
JOAN

GARRICK THEATRE

45 W. 55th St. Eves. 8:20.  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.FIRST ON EVERY  
PLAY-GOER'S  
LIST!The  
SWANWith  
EVA LE GALLIENNE  
Basil Rathbone, Philip Merivale,  
Hilda Spring, Allan Skidmore,  
Halliwell Hoopes, Ritchie Ling  
CORT West 43rd St. Eves. 8:20.  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

ERNST VAJDA'S COMEDY

FATA  
MORGANAWith  
EMILY STEVENS  
LYCEUM THEATRE45th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30'WOMEN LIKE YOU ARE  
INCAPABLE OF LOVE'  
L. LAWRENCE WEBER'S  
DRAMATIC SENSATION!

COBRA

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30  
Mgt. Mrs. H. E. HARRIS  
SEATS 5 WEEKS AHEADB. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK  
HIPPODROME

The People's Playhouse

B. F. KEITH'S Super Vaudeville

MATS. DAILY

2:00 (incl. Sun.)

1000 GOOD 50c

EVERY NIGHT

2:10 (incl. Sun.)

1000 GOOD \$1

SEATS

EVERYTHING ON A BIG SCALE  
EXCEPT THE SCALE OF PRICES

STARS OF ALL

NATIONS WEEK

If It's Worth While

It's at the "HIP"

SEATS 5 WEEKS IN ADVANCE  
"EXPRESSING  
WILLIE"

By RACHEL CROTHERS

THE WITTIEST, MOST BRILLIANT  
COMEDY IN NEW YORK  
THE GREAT CAST includes:

CHRISTAL HERNE

LOUISE CLOSSER HALE

MERLE MADDERN

MOLLY MCINTYRE

RICHARD STERLING

ALAN BROOKS

WARREN WILLIAMS

AND OTHERS

48TH THEATRE, EVES. at 8:30  
ST. Mats. TUE. & SAT. at 2:30CAPITOL BROADWAY  
at 51st St.World's Largest and Foremost Motion  
Picture Palace—Edw. Bowes, Mgr. Dir."WOMEN  
THAT GIVE"

A REGINALD BARKER Production

With ALL-STAR CAST

and FAMOUS CAPITOL PROGRAM

Presentations by ROTHAFEL

The Program of  
"THE GRAND STREET FOLLIES"

The Neighborhood Playhouse

is so long and varied that it has been suggested that the programs  
be arranged as above.

Every Evening except Monday, at 8:30 sharp. No Matinees.

Orchestra \$1.50. Balcony \$1.00. \$0.75.

468 GRAND STREET Telephone Dr. Dock 7518

Communist Tactics Drive  
Chicago Labor to the Right

Chicago.—Two events of political significance have occurred in the Labor movement here. They are:

1. The definite withdrawal of the old national Farmer-Labor party, organized in 1920, from all participation in the 1924 campaign, and the possible dissolution of that body, and

2. The return of the Chicago Federation of Labor, under the leadership of President John Fitzpatrick, to the official policy of the A. F. of L. The C. F. of L., one of the most aggressive Labor central bodies in the country, was the pioneer in the move for independent political action, and it organized the Chicago Labor party in 1919 on whose ticket, Fitzpatrick polled 60,000 votes for Mayor. As a result of that campaign, the convention was called out of which the Farmer-Labor party was born.

The Federation had been steadfast in its devotion to independent political action, in spite of almost incessant wrangling within its ranks, led by the small Communist group. In 1923, the F. L. P. called a national convention to organize a party on a national scale, inviting all political Labor bodies to participate, and the Communists "captured" it in their usual way, electing large members of delegates representing paper organizations, who stole the party from its members. The original F. L. P. thereupon withdrew and continued its precarious existence, hoping that 1924 would clear the air. President Gompers had frequently

assailed Fitzpatrick who sturdily defended the principle of political action so long as there was something to fight for. Now, however, it appears that they are fighting for a phantom; with their organization torpedoed under their feet by Communist "united front" tactics.

It appears that the Labor elements were unwilling to fight for an abstract principle with snipers, "tacticians," and other brands of Communists doing all in their power to muddy the waters and make it impossible for any working class political action to be carried on. Instead of fighting for a principle, the F. L. P. was compelled to fight off the gas attacks of the Moscow "strategists," something the Labor movement found no time to do.

With its main Labor support gone, the F. L. P. felt it impossible to go on, and it therefore quits with the hope that something will come out of the chaos that the Communists have made of the promising political situation. The F. L. P. executive has declared that they see confusion on one side and a mere insurgent movement on the other, in the attempt to run Senator La Follette for President without any indication that a class party to be continued permanently is expected to be formed.

Most of the F. L. P. members and unions will undoubtedly join the Socialists now in building up a genuine party of the workers.

four other jurors made similar affidavits.

So the great memorial project hit the rocks. Jackson quit his job at the end of eleven weeks; the lawsuit was for the remaining half of his salary for that period. In defending the suit, the Centralia Memorial Association pleaded that it was without funds, and when judgment was returned against it the organization moved for a new trial. This motion was granted by the King County Court in Seattle, and its decision has just been affirmed by the State Supreme Court.

The Nation's Oldest  
Socialist.

Queen Victoria's rule in England has often been alluded to as an age of romance. Romanticism was the dominant note in literature and art during the long reign of that queen. Few of the fiction romances of the time, however, parallel that of Thomas Cusack of Melrose, Iowa, the most recent subscriber to The New Leader, who was born in Galway, Ireland, under the reign of King George and Queen Victoria.

Comrade Cusack began his struggle with the world so many years ago, and has fought it with such intensity, that there is not sufficient vision remaining in his eyes for reading a newspaper. But his vision of a better world remains a very distinct one.

While you are reading of Cusack's romance, our comrade will be living its most dramatic incident. Seated on a porch of a little shack, out in a lonely Iowa town, Comrade Cusack will listen eagerly as his son reads to him about the revival throughout the world of the movement for which he has lived 96 years of bitter struggle, courageous pioneering and sacrificing devotion.

Coming to this country in 1885, Cusack had already been a veteran of famines, cholera epidemics, storms on sea and land, as well as the fight for human liberty. Then he began his dreary pioneering battle against the stubborn forces of nature in the dreary farm lands of Ohio and Indiana.

Years of grim battling brought Cusack the reward of a house and a 200-acre farm. Then, thirteen years ago, his wife died and the family scattered. He now lives on his little farm alone, except for a bachelor son.

Having placed himself beyond the fear of physical want for the time be-

ing, Cusack's one ambition remains the growth of the Socialist movement. The United States will have joined the family of Socialist governed nations, he hopes, before he starts the second century of his life.

"My subscription," he writes to The New Leader, "is as good as two. My eyes are no longer strong enough for reading. My son has volunteered to read The New Leader for me. So every paper I receive will have at least two readers."

Mrs. M. Martin of Wolfe City, Texas, had thought that her 77 years exempted her from scouring her town for new subscribers for The New Leader. Then she received a copy of the paper, and The New Leader consequently won another subscriber.

The Conservative party has answered a question about The New Leader fully as favorably as our own circulation department could have answered it. Is The New Leader essential to anyone who wishes to be informed of the political and social tendencies in every important country in the world? The British Conservative party answers, "Yes," by sending its subscription to begin with the very first issue.

The same answer to the same question comes from far-off Australia, from A. L. Gordon MacKay of the University of Adelaide, who sends his subscription and promises articles on economic conditions in Australia.

Every comrade who has ever read a Socialist newspaper tells us that The New Leader is the best he has read. Jacobs Shell, who was a subscriber

To THE NEW LEADER,  
7 East 15th Street, N. Y. C.

I am a subscriber to The New Leader and have found your paper indispensable to anyone interested in political and social progress. That is why I am subscribing to The New Leader for my friend. I am enclosing \$.....for which send the paper for.....months to:

Name .....  
Address .....  
City .....  
From .....  
Of .....



## THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement  
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association  
Room 507, People's House, 7 East 15th Street  
New York City  
Telephone, Stuyvesant 6885.

### Subscription Rates

United States	
One Year . . . . .	\$2.00
Six Months . . . . .	1.25
Three Months . . . . .	.75
Single Copy . . . . .	.05
To Foreign Countries	
One Year . . . . .	\$3.00
Six Months . . . . .	1.50
Three Months . . . . .	.75

Editor . . . . . JAMES ONEAL  
Assistant Editor . . . . . WM. M. FEIGENBAUM  
Manager . . . . . U. SOLOMON

### Contributing Editors

EUGENE V. DEBS	DR. ISAAC A. HOURWICH
MORRIS HILLQUIT	JOSEPH E. COHEN
VICTOR L. BERGER	CLEMENT WOOD
ALGERNON LEE	JOHN M. WORK
ABRAHAM CAHAN	G. A. HOEHN
NORMAN THOMAS	CAMERON H. KING
LENA MORROW LEWIS	

Saturday, May 31, 1924

### ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE "UNITED FRONT"

**A**NNOUNCEMENT by the national Farmer-Labor party that it will withdraw from the Presidential campaign and release its constituent organizations from national obligations comes as a decided disappointment. The Farmer-Labor party had a promising future. It obtained the support of many trade unions in 1920 and after. It made some important local conquests in the elections of the Middle West. It elected a group to the Washington State Legislature.

Its troubles began when the party in its laudable desire to attract others to its standard called a national conference to meet in Chicago in July, 1923. However, it made the mistake of admitting Communist organizations which were urging the "united front." Efforts were made to persuade the Farmer-Laborites that they were making a tremendous mistake by admitting the Communists but to no avail. The F. L. P. acted with the best of motives, but true to the expectations of critics the Communists "captured" the conference by methods that would make Tammany turn green with envy.

From the day of the conference dissensions developed in the F. L. P. Communists brought to it what they have brought to every organization of the working class here and abroad. Time only added to the internal bitterness and its best State organization, Illinois, suffered a rebellion and the formation of a dual organization. Meantime the Communists, after obtaining their object in the Chicago conference, turned upon the representative men of the F. L. P. and spewed venom upon them. Like parasites the Communists fastened themselves upon every organization they could, bringing quarrels, sowing hatreds and all in the name of a "united front."

Weakened by the contact with Communism, the F. L. P. feels that it is unable to participate in the campaign. Furthermore, the Chicago Federation of Labor, which took the initiative in organizing the F. L. P., has become so disgusted that it has abandoned the policy of independent party action and has officially approved the old A. F. of L. political policy. Out of sheer disgust John Fitzpatrick, a veteran fighter for progressive policies, has been forced to support the A. F. of L. policy. We can understand the intense provocation under which he and others have reverted back to a policy which they do not approve and which they will willingly abandon under more favorable auspices.

It should be observed, however, that what has happened to the F. L. P. and the Chicago Federation of Labor is but a repetition of what has happened to every organization that has consented to associate in any way with Communist organizations or to tolerate them inside. The Communists are now preparing for another "united front" when they march into the St. Paul convention on July 17. The real Labor men back of that convention have been warned of what the "united front" means but they have decided not to learn by the experience of others. They will have their own experience.

The Communist movement in all countries is an organization to promote reaction from two sources. By its lunatic actions it has brought reaction by the ruling classes. In Italy it built its monument in the Fascist dictatorship which rests on the ruins of the trade unions and cooperatives. In the Labor organizations it brings hatreds, divisions and weakness, driving progressives to less

progressive policies and making the unions easy prey of the capitalist class.

The organizations back of the St. Paul convention must learn this lesson. They will also learn that the great section east of the Mississippi River, the industrial empire of the United States, will have nothing to do with the St. Paul convention or support its actions because it has associated Communist destroyers with it. Communism is a disease and the intelligent working class will have nothing of it.

### FRUITS OF KOO KOOISM

**T**HE night shirt morons of the Ku Klux Klan have been getting a dose of their own medicine in recent months. Having started masked assaults upon others they in turn are being ambushed. In Pennsylvania they were recently attacked and some were injured.

But in southern Illinois we have the full fruits of Koo Kooism. S. Glenn Young, a paid leader of the Klan who usurped the police powers of one town a month or two ago, was conspicuous in illegal raids and assaults. Last week Young and his wife were shot from ambush on one of the public highways. One day later Young's partisans killed one of Young's foes and wounded another.

The spread of Koo Kooism inevitably leads to cowardly assassinations of this type. When human beings attempt to make others "think right" by terror and deportation the only alternative for the victims is to reply in kind if the law does not step in to protect those who are victimized.

It is an interesting fact that the forces of "law" in order who see red when a strike-breaker is struck by a striker, who can see "revolution by violence" in many strikes, do not appear to be disturbed by the activities of sheeted bands who usurp police powers, make and enforce their own laws and attempt to rule by terror. Had these sheeted cowards been organized workers State and Federal powers would have stepped in long ago and suppressed them without mercy, while a capitalist press would have urged the application of law and the imprisonment of the offenders.

### GARY DISCOVERS A "PLOT"

**J**UDGE GARY of the steel oligarchy revealed a "red plot" last week after keeping the facts secret for more than five years. It appears that at one time when the steel masters were figuring on a big "clean up" during the war there was a serious suggestion that the Government should take over the steel industries. This Gary claims was "a gigantic Communistic scheme." Happily for us the steel plants were not taken over and the skinnners skinned to their heart's content.

Mr. Bernard Baruch answers that the reason why Government control was for a time considered was because the steel masters were trying to cash in on tremendous profits. The details are not necessary. It is the old story of bloated masters of industry seeking greater incomes out of the sacrifice, misery and death of human beings. And they obtained what they were after.

Moreover, when the war came to a close it was the steel kings who beat back the slaves in their hells, slaves who were seeking to associate with each other in an organization where they could speak for themselves. Our steel masters were not willing to part with any of their lootings to ease the lot of their serfs or even to permit the latter to unite in a trade union. The attempt of the slaves to so unite was also heralded by Gary as a "Communistic scheme."

From which we gather that a "Communistic scheme" is one which attempts by Government action or trade union organization to check skinning. We hope that millions will be wooed to support this scheme and that it will eventually deprive Gary and his associate masters of their masterful ownership as well.

### LAW AND THE PRINCESS

**I**T DEVELOPS that Miss Abby Rockefeller twice obtained leniency when being gathered in for speeding. Police officials kept mum and the press gave no publicity to the matter. It was only when Miss Abby was caught the third time that the facts became known.

Not a serious matter, of course, but it has an important bearing on the assumption that all are "equal before the law." Miss Abby is the crown princess of the petroleum empire of the United States. As such she claims the respect which her exalted station commands. When the lady is caught violating the speed ordinance courts and police departments think twice before deciding. They are even careful to see that the vulgar

herd shall not get the news of a lady of quality being nabbed by the police.

Not so with the common culls of humanity. The law turns a stern face to them. Names are handed out and publicity is given to the offense. Justice must not be challenged, the law must take its course.

Those who attempt to answer the charge that the size of your wad is an important matter in the courts will kindly avoid reference to this case when attempting an answer.

### THIEVES

**O**UT of the depths of his economic hell John Bigol crawled at dawn. Unemployed, father of a large family, living in two dirty rooms and with twenty-six cents in his pocket, he ventured on a quest for food for his family. Not much to be obtained with twenty-six cents in a city like Chicago.

Strolling down the railroad tracks in shoes and clothing that matched a figure showing marks of privation, a car of potatoes attracted his attention. A dozen of the tubers are thrust into a bag and the wretched man shambled away with his prize. A flash and a bullet scattered his brains into bloody froth.

"He's a thief, I tell you," said the railroad detective. "Must have hit him in the back of the head. He dropped right away." "I guess he was a thief," said the police captain, as he crushed a potato under his heel. He turned to his desk and wrote on the blotter, "Killed while attempting to escape arrest as a thief."

In the adjoining state of Indiana, Lucile Rybolt, nineteen, pleaded guilty to stealing two dollars from her stepmother. The solemn judge sentenced the girl to serve one to eight years in the woman's state prison at Indianapolis.

Thieves, of course. John Bigol's widow and fatherless children weep over the body lying on a slab in the morgue and Lucile Rybolt is caged from her kin. Stern "justice" goes its way. Sanctimonious moralists rejoice that property is safe.

Who will indict and convict the capitalist system as the thief that robs our children of bread and that guarantees no opportunity to many to provide it? These human tragedies are dragged through thousands of police stations and courts. Out of the shadows come and into the shadows go these wretches.

Faugh! Capitalism, hunger, barren hopes. Capitalism, the destroyer. Fight it to the last ditch!

### NOT OUR KID

**O**NE of the discoveries of the Wall Street Journal is a strange combination "suggested for the coming Utopia" in an alleged "alliance of seventeenth century religious intolerance with Socialism." What is meant is a relation between the movement of religious organizations for Government regulation of our appetites and the ideal of Socialism.

This is not our baby. It belongs to capitalism which the W. S. J. represents. Since the beginning of the blessed war for petroleum the State and National Governments have adopted the policy of Government regulation of appetites, thought, press, and beliefs in general. For a time our beliefs were rationed out by a thought bureau in Washington. They were enforced by mobs and prison sentences.

The workers of the nation were conscripted as cannon fodder while capitalist "patriots" skinned our relatives at home. In Kansas and other States attempts were made to conscript the labor of the masses for these same skinnners. The Government so "regulated" rich natural resources that when an investigation was made it was discovered that these resources were in the hands of Doheny and other bandits.

No, it isn't our child. It belongs to the W. S. J. and its kind. The kid is the legitimate product of modern capitalism. The latter cannot function without resort to police regulation of thought, press, labor and other phases of the personal life of individuals. It is the police State of capital and finance, an instrument to keep the masses in order while they pile up wealth for the owners of industry.

### TO PARTY MEMBERS

**S**OCIALIST PARTY members in New York City are this week receiving a special letter from the finance committee which reports the work of placing the local organization on a sound basis. Progress is being made. The future is filled with possibilities. The old Party spirit is returning. New life is apparent.

All of which is to the good; but the committee is also appealing to members for con-

tributions. An excellent start is already reported, and it is desired that every member of the Local shall have an opportunity to share in the important work of reconstruction. A card goes with the letter which members are receiving.

The New Leader urges every member who gets this letter and card to not delay in returning the card with his pledge and name recorded on it. Do not wait for the next day to do this. Do it NOW. You gain nothing by delay but ensure uncertainty. Your contribution should be sent by return mail.

A feat of almost divine biological contortion is recorded in the passionately revered New York Times of May 20, when it reports that "Peter Bolberg, five, son of Major Oscar Bolberg, for five years Military Attaché at the American Embassy in London, got his first sight of his native land yesterday when he arrived on the Leviathan. He was born in London."

A German archaeologist is the author of a book claiming that Adam was a brown-red Negro. Loyal Nordics! On with your night shirts and rebuke the slanderer of our first dad!

## THE Chatter-Box

### MORE SONNETS TO A DARK LADY

There comes an ache as summer twilight brings  
Whenever you are near and fill mine eyes;  
There is the thrill of hearing unseen wings  
Between your softening laughter and your sighs.  
You are all things of wistfulness and dreams,  
Of sunsets falling into silvered nights,  
Of moonbeams sailing over silent streams,  
Of hills and woodlands strung with elfin lights. . . .  
Though I am neither Merlin, knight nor squire,  
When I grow stern to see you as you are,  
You whirl a wand above my frail desire,  
The gates to Broceliande groan ajar.  
And you are Vivian and the Fay to me,  
So lost am I with all your witchery.

The author of the "Organ Grinder," which appeared last month and won honorable mention under the nom de plume James Reynard, is none other than our old friend, J. Fuchs. When will the muse come Yorkvillewards again?

Several complaints have been directed against us recently. We are accused of prejudice in not publishing certain poetry by certain poets. We regret to confess prejudice against any poem for this column that runs over twenty lines. We believe that poetry in particular can enhance its acceptability by being as bad as it might be within the fewest possible lines.

### SPRING SONG

I remember once how you caressed me  
And I found your perfume rare,  
Sweet Spring.  
With a beautiful wonder, my heart filled,  
And with the mystery you seemed  
To bring.  
But when I look at the world today,  
Your fragrance comes faint  
In memory.  
Oh, tell me, Spring,  
When will you reveal yourself again  
To me?

RAY G.

Antic May sarcastically wants to know how a blooming plutocrat like us, who constantly rides in a benzine wheelbarrow, can know anything about subway lurches, or subways in general for that matter.

We reply that our distressing experiences with the I. R. T. and other such abbreviated methods of transportation have driven us to automobile methods. It has been the choice of a lesser evil. We trust many other of our suffering Subway friends will find a way out through our example.

### THE CRY OF TALENT

Cry! Why should I not cry  
When the world's antipathy  
Has crushed my soul in mire.  
Tortured me through ages,  
Denounced and forbidden me  
My breath of life?  
Yet I shall not die.  
Now, as then,  
I shall not flinch at all.  
My arms are stretched as ever  
To my goal.

ANTHONY HARRY.

This is just about the time of the year that the Dorothy Dixes, Beatrice Fairfaxes, and such other encyclopaedical authorities on proletarian sex-conduct dish up their annual lists of "Don'ts" for the working girl who is about to take her two weeks' vacation at Solomon's Cedar Grove Villa.

May we not perform this duty for our fair readers, scooping the other newspapers, so to speak, in this feature as well?

1. Don't pretend you are nobler born than you really are. Duchesses and countesses are not the style lately.
2. Don't allow undue familiarity with young men while you are canoeing. Particularly if you cannot swim.
3. Don't believe every young man's profession of love at first sight. Government war statistics prove that 97% per cent of all men between the ages of twenty and discretion have defective sight.
4. Don't tell any young man how good a job you have, or how excellent may be your chances for advancement. We know of too many sad cases where the young man married the girl as soon as SHE got a raise.
5. Don't spend your vacation in any other place than Camp Tamiment, and there read our weekly Colyum daily.
6. Don't forget to mention that you saw the ad. in this publication.

S. A. DE WITT