

Socialist Party Will Bring Victory to Workers, Debs Says

"The Socialist Party will prove itself to be the Party of the American workers in fighting their battles in the supreme crisis and in achieving the final triumph over their exploiters and oppressors."

"Nearly all the leaders of these 'progressive' organizations and elements that are now proposing to merge into one general Labor party were at one time members of the Socialist Party, had their

eyes opened by its teachings and received their training and equipment under its guidance."

"The agitation and awakening we behold today, even in the most conservative and reactionary circles, is due more to the twenty-seven years of resolute, energetic and unceasing educational activity of the Socialist Party than to all other causes combined."

"The important point is that the progressive tendencies of the many parties and unions toward

unity and solidarity upon a class-conscious basis, so marked and significant today, can be traced and credited almost wholly to the Socialist Party, and they serve to vindicate triumphantly the twenty-seven years of its toilsome and tempestuous existence."

(Excerpts from "The Triumph of the Socialist Party," by Eugene V. Debs—Page 3 of this issue of The New Leader.)

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A Decadent Defender of A Dying Era

The G. O. P. Convention

The Republican convention at Cleveland was a sorry affair. Smeared with the filth of the most corrupt administration in the history of the republic, the agents of the higher capitalism met under the leadership of the most mediocre man that has ever served as President. All accounts agree that enthusiasm was lacking. On the second day half of the seats assigned to visitors were vacant. The "keynote" speech was the dullest thing of its kind ever delivered in a national convention. This speech and the platform cleverly avoid condemnation of the dirty crew who fouled their high offices in Washington. The oratory was insipid, lacking in conviction and failed to inspire the chattels who came to serve as delegates.

It is a far cry from the days when "Black Republicans" faced the parochial mobs and suffered the ostracism of an idealist minority. Often prevented from holding public meetings, standing for a program that was revolutionary in its implications, the early organization fired the young men to whom conservatism and worship of the past did not appeal. Its conventions were filled with thinkers. Ideas clashed in debate. Deadly intellectual uniformity was unknown. The party was alive, idealist, enthusiastic and marched with the advanced ideas of the time.

A comparison of the youthful party with the party now afflicted with old age and creeping senility only establishes a sharp contrast. The rubber stamps gathered from forty-eight States are herded and directed under the leadership of a cheap political herdsmen. A handful of apologists of notorious grafters and scoundrels in public office shamble behind the scenes. They look upon a changing world and are fearful of change. A new idea frightens them. They venerate founders of the party who would today repudiate them as cowards, sycophants of a new ruling class and agents of an oligarchy more menacing than the old slave-holding oligarchy ever was.

All the signs of intellectual decay were apparent at Cleveland. The platform is as interesting and as inspiring as a time table. Even these professional brokers could not breathe the breath of life into it. This party is exhibiting the third stage of all great political parties. Each has its period of vigorous youth when it challenges the past and the present. Then there is the period of victory when it consolidates the fruits of that victory and builds the structure of a new order. When its task is finished it rests. But the new order in turn must change and such change is regarded by the party as impious.

The great banks, the great combinations of capital, the railroad

A Banner Issue

EUGENE V. DEBS: Taft and the Steel Trust;
HENRY NOEL BRAILSFORD: The Death Ray and World Peace;

W. W. PASSAGE: Unity of Farmers and Industrial Workers;
JOSEPH E. COHEN: Twilight of the Old Parties;

ADAM COALDIGGER: May the Worst Man Win!

MARIUS HANSOME: A Socialist Cabinet Minister;—Friedrich J. Borgberg;

GLENGARRY'S REVIEW;

And, A complete news survey of the Labor party movement in this country; Socialism at home and abroad; book reviews; vital editorials; new and interesting pictures.

THE NEW LEADER
NEXT WEEK

Will He Fall Again?



Short memory is the greatest fault of American workers.

It would seem inconceivable that after Attorney General Palmer, during the second Wilson administration, secured his no-strike injunction against the striking coal miners, workers could consider again voting for the Democratic party.

Yet some are talking of "punishing" the Republican grafters by voting for the Democratic grafters.

If the workers only mobilized their memories they would

never again vote for either the Democratic or Republican parties.

Remember Palmer's injunction against the coal strikers! Remember Daugherty's injunction against the rail strikers!

Remember the war profiteering—under the Democratic machine!

Remember Teapot Dome—under G. O. P. rule! Strike a blow against both crooked machines by joining and working for the Socialist Party,—the American Labor Party.

SOCIALIST PARTY MAKING GREAT GAINS ON CREST OF LABOR PARTY MOVEMENT

Approaching National Convention Finds State Organizations Making Strides Forward.

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

The Socialist Party is getting ready. Whatever the result of the Cleveland convention in July, whether the Party will be an integral part of a great new national party of the producers or whether there will be a straight Socialist ticket all the way down the line, the loyal and devoted comrades who have kept the machinery of the Party going are ready for the greatest Socialist campaign in history.

Today two alternatives face the membership of the Party: If a party is formed as a result of the Cleveland and St. Paul conferences, with a ticket independent of and hostile to the old parties, the Socialists will place their organization and their long experience in politics at its disposal; if the St. Paul conference ends in stalemate and the Cleveland conference merely endorses an old Party man for his "friendliness" to the demands of Labor, the Socialist Party will nominate a straight ticket and go out into its seventh national campaign with enthusiasm, courage and confidence undimmed.

For either course, the Socialists require a well-knit, disciplined and functioning organization, and this they have.

The Socialist Party has been through five years of experience that would have destroyed any other organization—five years of persecution, of hysteria, of violent suppression, of paralyzing internal strife often instigated by Government agents, of devastating quarreling.

There were times when it did not seem possible that the organization could survive, but it did. The men and women who fought for so many years for their great ideals have kept the machinery going, and now from every part of the country there are reports of—not merely a revival but a quickening of interest, a growth of the organization that indicates that the Party is ready for the fight.

If a new party is launched, with a ticket and a platform that the Socialist Party Convention in Cleve-

land finds it possible to support, the Socialist Party will place its legal standing in the states, its trained Party workers, with its experience of the election laws, and its campaign machinery at its disposal; and after the election it will continue its propaganda work for the principles of Socialism and for the building up of a permanent Labor party.

Whatever the outcome, a powerful Party is more needed than ever before, and that is what is being built up.

The news of the spurt in Socialist education and organization comes from every section of the country.

Revival in Massachusetts

Massachusetts contributed the greatest Socialist strength, the greatest success in local elections, and the greatest enthusiasm for the then Social Democratic party in 1900. Massachusetts today is contributing a rapidly growing Socialist Party to the significant political situation. From every part of the State news comes that the Party is growing. Two full-time organizers are in the field, Albert Weisbord and Alfred Baker Lewis, who are there until Election Day. August Claessens has just started a remarkably successful month's work, and Giralmo Valenti is doing superb work among the Italians. Indeed, he has just organized an Italian State organization. Helena Turitz is field marshal, directing the operations from State and district headquarters in Boston.

All the organizers are sending in enthusiastic reports of big meetings held, new members coming in everywhere, and locals and branches being formed in city after city. The greatest growth of the Party seems to be in the localities inhabited by old American stock.

LABOR PARTY In New Bedford

In New Bedford there is an active Labor party, composed of mill workers of old English stock, that co-operates heartily with the Socialist Party.

Other New England states are being covered by the propaganda, and State organizations are being

Unity of St. Paul With Socialists Seen As Alternative to Failure to Organize a Labor Party.

By MARX LEWIS

WASHINGTON.—Progressive elements of the Northwest, prepared to purge themselves of the Communists in the St. Paul convention to be held next Tuesday are preparing to join forces with all other radical elements at the convention to be held in Cleveland July 4 under the auspices of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

This is the view expressed here by those who were instrumental in calling the St. Paul convention and who are now convinced that any attempt to organize with the Communists in their midst will lead to their own undoing.

The Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota, shortly after Senator La Follette announced his determination to oppose the Communists, announced that the St. Paul convention will be held, but it is understood that its purpose will be to come to some understanding with the conference for Progressive Political Action by which only bona fide organizations of workers and farmers will be entitled to participate at Cleveland.

St. Paul and Cleveland to Confer

This will be done, if present plans materialize, by appointing a committee which will confer with the organizers of the Cleveland convention. The committee will be authorized to take such steps as will provide for the admission of all organizations genuinely interested in progressive political action.

Whether those plans will materialize will depend in a large measure on whether the Communists succeed in obtaining control of the St. Paul convention. Those who organized the convention, and who invited the Communists, concede that there is danger that this will occur, but they claim that the responsibility for it, if it does occur, rests with those who induced Senator La Follette to denounce the St. Paul convention. As a result of that denunciation, numerous bodies of genuine progressives will stay away from the convention, giving the Communists an additional opportunity to obtain control, according to the views expressed

by men active in the Farmer-Labor movement in the Northwest.

If the Communists are in the majority, the Farmer-Labor representatives will withdraw, and the Communists will have the satisfaction of capturing themselves once more. If they are in the minority, the convention will be organized and the steps indicated taken to bring the convention in line with the Cleveland forces.

No One Man Movement

One of those with whom I discussed the question, and who helped frame the call for the St. Paul convention, and who insisted that the Communists be allowed to participate, states that the convention will be held in order to enable the Progressive elements to help secure the adoption of a platform at Cleveland which will contain demands for substantial reforms and not merely content itself with a denunciation of old party policies along the lines pursued by the Bull Moosers in 1912.

Principles First

While desiring to cooperate to the fullest possible extent with the Progressives of other parts of the nation, the Farmer-Labor groups of the Northwest appear determined not to scrap their principles in order to roll up a vote for any individual who may be able to make an appeal to the people because of his personality. Should it be found that cooperation is impossible, because these principles are not properly set forth, the Farmer-Labor party of

(Continued on Page 2)

B'klyn Socialists To Meet Monday

The Socialist Party members of Kings County will meet Monday night at the Amalgamated Temple, Arion place, to discuss the present Party situation.

This is the first of these popular borough meetings in an entire year, and a large and enthusiastic membership is expected to attend.

The principal point for discussion will be the coming conventions, and the prospects for a national Labor party. Among those who are expected to participate in the discussion will be James Oneal, A. I. Shipacoff, W. M. Feigenbaum, J. A. Whitehorn, Charles Solomon and W. W. Passage.

MILLERAND OUT ON SOCIALISTS' DEMAND

French President Resigns When Workers' Deputies Refuse to Recognize His Cabinet.

PARIS.—President Alexandre Millerand is out, and the Socialist Party—known in France as the Unified Socialists or the French Section of the Workers' International—has scored its greatest tactical victory. Now all France knows that the Socialist Party, standing for the full program of Socialism and allied in the Socialist and Labor International with the German Socialists, the British Labor party, the Austrian Social Democrats, the Unitarian Socialists of Italy, the Socialist Party of the United States, the Social Democrats of Denmark, and Socialist Parties in many other countries, is the greatest power in French political life today.

Millerand went because the Socialists insisted upon it. And the Socialists insisted upon it because Millerand, renegade Socialist and later allied with the big iron and steel interests, has become one of the most reactionary figures in France, standing for the full Poincaré program of militarism, and revenge and spoliation of Germany.

Millerand was elected for a seven-year term that still has three years to go. Under the French Constitution, he has no political powers, all governmental functions being exercised by the Premier and his cabinet. But as an ally of the rejected Poincaré, the President was perniciously active in politics and did all he could to secure a victory for the peddler of hate, as well as trying to secure dictatorial powers for himself.

When the election returns showed that the people had repudiated both, the Socialists decided that the President must go, as well as the Premier. Millerand stood on his constitutional prerogative and said he wouldn't go. M. Edouard Herriot, prospective premier, was willing to let him stay. But the Socialists insisted that no Cabinet be formed that received its commission from Millerand.

The Socialists are not going into the Cabinet, but they will support Herriot's program, and without the 109 Socialist votes in the Chamber, there will be no majority for the new Government. The Socialists, therefore, were able to make their demands good, and therefore Herriot declined the Premiership when offered by Millerand. No other Premier can receive a vote of confidence, and no Government is possible while Millerand remains.

M. Marsal is Premier for a day or two, merely to carry on while a new President is being elected, now that Millerand has seen his orders, and is going out.

Herriot will be Premier within a few days, and the people will know that the Socialist Party is the driving force back of him.

The Socialists have conducted themselves with intelligence and dignity and have won a new place in the political life of the country. In marked contrast to them is the work of the Communists who elected 29 of their own members, and who, by nominating tickets in opposition to the Socialists, contributed from 25 to 50 members to the Poincaré National Bloc and pretty nearly jeopardized the success of the Left in the elections by their "revolutionary" tactics.

The Socialists have thus settled an old score with Millerand, who deserted the Party in 1899 to join the Ministry as a colleague of Marquis de Gallifet, Butcher of the Commune, who had murdered Millerand's own father. From that time, the renegade has been growing more and more "practical," until he seemed aiming for a dictatorship. His career is now over, and at the hands of those whom he betrayed a full quarter of a century ago.

LABOR 'FRIENDS' STRADDLE

Perlman, Dickstein, Sullivan and Weller, Dodge On Rail Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON. — Both Democratic and Republican Congressmen from New York City's working class districts failed to line up definitely for the railroad union's Labor bill, known as the Barkley-Howell Bill, now in Congress.

The bill would end the open-shop and company unions in the railroad industry and would abolish the Railroad Labor Board, at the same time giving the rail unions a voice in the industry more in proportion to their importance than they now enjoy.

Though the bill has a majority in the Lower House, filibustering by a minority has prevented passage of the act. In the course of the two long filibusters, the steadfast support of the New York City Congressmen would have helped materially in putting the measure across. With representatives of the brotherhoods and the A. F. of L. keenly watching their every move, the Congressmen, however, pussyfooted, at times permitting their votes to be cast in the affirmative, at other times in the negative.

The record of votes of these Congressmen are:

NATHAN D. PERLMAN, Democrat, 14th Congressional district; Perlman, at both roll calls where the issue was clearly defined, refused to cast his vote.

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, Democrat, 12th Congressional district; Dickstein at first refused to vote. Under pressure of hundreds of letters from his constituents, he voted in favor on another roll call.

CHRISTOPHER D. SULLIVAN, 13th Congressional district; Sullivan pussyfooted just as Dickstein did, until he was forced to vote in favor.

ROYAL H. WELLER, Democrat, 21st District; Weller's record is as bad as Perlman's. He first voted in favor of the bill and then switched and refused to vote, thus weakening the measure's supporters.

Those, like Dickstein and Sullivan, who after refusing to vote, finally recorded their votes in the affirmative, were undoubtedly guided by the knowledge that the official Republican and Democratic machines, as indicated by the respective floor leaders, Longworth, Republican, and

SOCIALIST REVIVAL ENTHUSES PARTY

State Organizations Speed Up Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

built up. Connecticut is in better shape than ever.

N. Y. Dues Stamp Sale Increases

New York reports more dues stamps sold in the past months than for more than two years. There is greater activity in New York, the Capital district, and in the Buffalo district than in the past years. In New York the Socialists have perfected an alliance with the advanced section of the Labor movement, and the two work in perfect harmony.

Many Recruits In Pennsylvania

In New Jersey agitation is going on in all parts of the State, with excellent results.

Lena Morrow Lewis is making one of the most successful tours of Pennsylvania that has been carried on in years. Locals are being organized everywhere, and new members coming in by the hundreds.

Shirts Touring Through Ohio

In Ohio, Joseph W. Sharts, candidate for Governor, is making an automobile tour of the State as candidate for Governor. His meetings are splendid, and he reports a greater interest in the Socialist Party than ever before.

Gains in Illinois Elections

Illinois is building up its organization, and its strength among the people, both in Chicago and downstate. The spring elections showed substantial Socialist gains, with a number of local officials elected. The collapse of the original Farmer-Labor party, which was strong in the mining districts of the State, has left the field free for the Socialist

Garrett, Democrat, do not intend to permit the bill to pass; further, they know, the Senate cannot pass it in the remaining days of the session; further than that, they feel safe in making a gesture of support, when they know President Coolidge is certain to veto the measure if, by some miracle, it passes both Houses.

Party, and the miners are flocking to the Party.

Wisconsin is stronger than ever for Socialism and the Party. The same is true of Missouri and other states.

The Mountain States

It was in the Mountain states and the Far West that the White Terror created the greatest havoc in the Party. For years it was dangerous to any Socialist openly to avow himself as such. And in just those states the Socialist Party is coming back strong. National Organizers Emil Herman, Esther Friedman, William H. Henry, State Secretary James D. Graham of Montana, and others, are tying together the loose ends of Socialist organization, and in State after State, State organizations are being built up again.

Montana is in the best condition now. There the workers have been lied to, tricked, betrayed, sold out, beaten, murdered, and they will have none of the old parties any more. Graham, Henry, Herman and Mrs. Friedman all report a remarkable growth of sentiment for political action, for Socialism and for the Socialist Party.

State organizations are being created in Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and other Mountain states, where the terror destroyed the Party. Washington is coming back, with the old Socialist strength in Seattle greater than ever.

California Is There

California is in superb shape. Locals are growing everywhere, and intensive propaganda is going on north and south. That great organizing genius, Walter Thomas Mills, is giving his full time to Party work, and Job Harriman, largely recovered from his illness that kept him out of Party work for years, is back in har-

ness. Adolph Germer, for three years national secretary of the Party, is organizing for the Oil Workers' Union, and he speaks for the Party in out-of-the-way nooks of the Golden State constantly.

And the National

The national office of the Party is also taking hold of its job with vigor and enthusiasm. George R. Kirkpatrick is in charge of literature and publicity, and incidentally he is doing his old stuff of speaking everywhere with the eloquence for which he is noted throughout the country.

The Ferment in The Colleges

Here is just one straw that shows what is going on:

At a recent meeting of the Dartmouth Club for Independent Political Action the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the Dartmouth Club for Independent Political Action express its approval of the untiring efforts which the Socialist Party of the United States has made during the past few years to bring about the election to public offices of candidates pledged to the socialization of public utilities and natural resources, the taxation of income and inheritances with a view to equalizing the distribution of wealth, opposition to war and imperialism, and other measures tending to bring about industrial democracy, international Socialism, and world peace; and

"That the Dartmouth Club for Independent Political Action send a delegate to the convention of the Socialist Party to be held in Cleveland, July 6, 1924, in order that the Dartmouth Club may co-operate with the Socialist Party in its efforts to bring about united independent Labor political action in the approaching political campaign."

That's just the skeleton outline. Hundreds of individual incidents have had to be omitted because of lack of space. But the Socialist Party knows what is just ahead, and the Socialist Party has called "PRESENT!"

Labor Party Discussion Engrosses All Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

Minnesota, which has succeeded in electing two United States Senators and a member of the House of Representatives, will select their own set of Presidential electors to oppose the slate that any national Progressive group may attempt to place in the field in Minnesota.

In other words, the Farmer-Labor group is willing to make every compromise consistent with its principles in order to have a national ticket in the field that will be able to rally all the Liberal and Progressive elements. But they declare that no matter what happens they will not betray or depart from those principles.

As in the case of the Farmer-Laborites, the Socialists will hold out against any program which fails to offer a real solution to the numerous problems before the nation. More than that, they will stand for the formation of a third party, and not content themselves with the independent candidacy of Senator La Follette, but whether they will insist on this will depend, it seems, on the amount of sentiment there will be found to exist in Cleveland for the formation of a third party.

Zauner To Go For Painters

Philip Zauner, secretary of the District Council 9, International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, will represent that body at the Cleveland conference.

Amalgamated to Pick Delegates

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will pick its delegates to the Cleveland conference at a meeting of the general executive board to be held in Cleveland just prior to the conference.

Farmer-Labor-S. P. Coalition Suggested

Coalition between the St. Paul Labor party conference if it rides itself of the communists, the Socialist Party and the elements at Cleveland who will favor a clean-cut Labor party, is suggested as a possibility in the event that the Cleveland conference fails to organize such a party, by the Milwaukee Leader, spokesman for a large section of the Socialist Party.

If the St. Paul conference fails to rid itself of the communists, the editorial states, it "will be as dead as if it had tied a boulder to itself and jumped in the river."

"If not," the editorial continues, "the promoters can still make something of it. It could do these things, for instance:

"First—sever itself from the communists.

"Second—take Mahoney's advice to refrain from nominating a na-

tional ticket, but give its executive committee power to nominate or endorse one.

"Third—approach the July 4 convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action with an offer to cooperate in forming a new party.

"Fourth—if that body indorses McAdoo, or runs La Follette as an independent, approach the July 6 convention of the Socialist Party with a proposal to cooperate with it in the nomination of candidates and the eventual formation of a great American Labor party."

Pocket Book Union Elects

The International Pocketbook Makers' Union has elected three delegates to the Cleveland conference for Progressive Political Action. These delegates are Ossip Walinsky, Charles Kleinman and Morris Meltzer.

International's Delegation

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union delegation to the Cleveland conference will be made up of President Morris Sigman, I. Feinberg and Salvatore Ninio.

Wolf to Represent Joint Board

David Wolf will represent the New York Joint Board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the Cleveland conference July 4.

Cohen to Represent Children's Board

Meyer Cohen will represent the Children's Clothing Workers' Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the Cleveland meeting.

Minn. Non-Partisans Bolt Conference

The Minnesota Non-Partisan League, heretofore a party to the St. Paul convention group, has announced that it will not take part in the June 17 conference at St. Paul. The action was taken after discussion of Senator La Follette's letter attacking the presence of communists in the conference.

St. Paul May Not Name Candidates

The national third party convention in St. Paul will not name candidates for President or Vice-president, William Mahoney, temporary chairman, said Monday.

The conference will confine itself to the task of launching a new national political movement.

The convention, according to present plans, will name an executive committee which will have pow-

er to endorse a candidate for president and enlist the entire organization. This committee will await the action of the National Conference for Progressive Political Action in Cleveland, July 4.

Discuss Plans to Bar Communists

A meeting of the executive committee Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota, the backbone of the proposed St. Paul labor party conference, after discussing plans for excluding the communists from the June 17 gathering, decided that it could take no action now because the communists, as such, have not been invited. The communists will be able to take their seats under the general provisions of the convention call.

Mr. Starkey from Ramsey county, and Mr. Pratt from Polk county, both from the Labor side of the movement favored some provision which would bar communists.

Mr. John F. Sinclair discussed Senator La Follette's views, and Mrs. Stageberg, candidate for secretary of state, thought the communists should be excluded as a matter of expediency at this time. Mr. Henning, candidate for congressional district and chairman of the shop crafts was doubtful about the advisability of running counter to La Follette in holding the convention.

The decisive question was on sending delegates to the convention. This was discussed at great length and was carried by an overwhelming majority. Five delegates were elected as follows: Louis Enstrom from the ninth district; Hemming Nelson from the seventh district; Walter J. Kennedy from the first district; Ralph Harmon from the third district, and Wm. Mahoney from the fourth district.

June 17th Will Back La Follette

In an editorial in the Minnesota Union-Advocate, William Mahoney, leader of the St. Paul conference, states that that conference will not oppose La Follette's nomination on a Labor ticket. The conference will be more interested in seeing a permanent Labor party organized than in picking candidates, he states. Mahoney says:

"La Follette's repudiation of the June 17 convention will not result in bringing a rival candidate into the field seeking the support of the progressives as the convention will be concerned more about being certain that a candidate may be provided than to select some special one. Its main object is to initiate a move that will bring a Farmer-Labor party to the nation and La Follette is not necessary for that.

Zaritzky Heads Capmakers Delegation

President Max Zaritzky, of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America, will head the delegation of that union at the Cleveland conference, it has been announced.

Burke to Represent Paper Workers

The International Paper Pulp and Sulphite Workers' Union will be represented at the Cleveland conference, July 4, by its President, John P. Burke.

Hebrew Trades To Be Represented

The United Hebrew Trades of New York City and vicinity has elected Max Pine to represent that organization at the Cleveland conference.

The Republicans in Convention

(Continued From Page 1.)

gamblers and the swarm of politicians with itching palms who serve the capitalist class are identified with the new order that rose on the smoking ruins of slave production. The party of the higher capitalism has no new tasks before it. It conceives its only job to be that of preserving the capitalist order. Its leaders cease to think. They hate others who do think. They become advocates of sordid reaction.

This third stage means decay and eventually the death of any party. The old Federalist party experienced this history. The Jeffersonian party repeated this experience. It was succeeded by the Jacksonian revolution in 1828. It in turn was displaced by the Republican revolution in 1860. The doddering collection of capitalist politicians who met in Cleveland this week are destined for the same fate.

When the intellectual defenders of an old order become afflicted with intellectual paralysis it is a symptom of the decay of the system which they represent. Capitalism is reaching its dotage. A new class must rise to take charge of the old order and reorganize it. That class must come from the mines and workshops, the farms and the railroads, and everywhere that useful Labor sustains society and makes civilization possible. A party of the workers is the need of the hour. It is here in the Socialist Party. It may be born in Cleveland next July as

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SERMON ON MACDONALD

At the Sunday morning service, June 15, in Unity Church (Unitarian), Irving place and Gates avenue, Brooklyn, Rev. Leon R. Land will speak on: "Ramsey MacDonald: The Man and His Message."

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Socialist Party Due to Make Greatest Gains in Its Entire History, Eugene Debs Declares

National Chairman of the Socialist Party Outlines Political Situation Confronting Workers of the Nation in a Stirring Call to Strengthen the Party Machinery—Unless Real Labor Party Is Formed, the Socialists Will Continue to carry on Labor's Battle Alone as in the Past, Leader Announces.

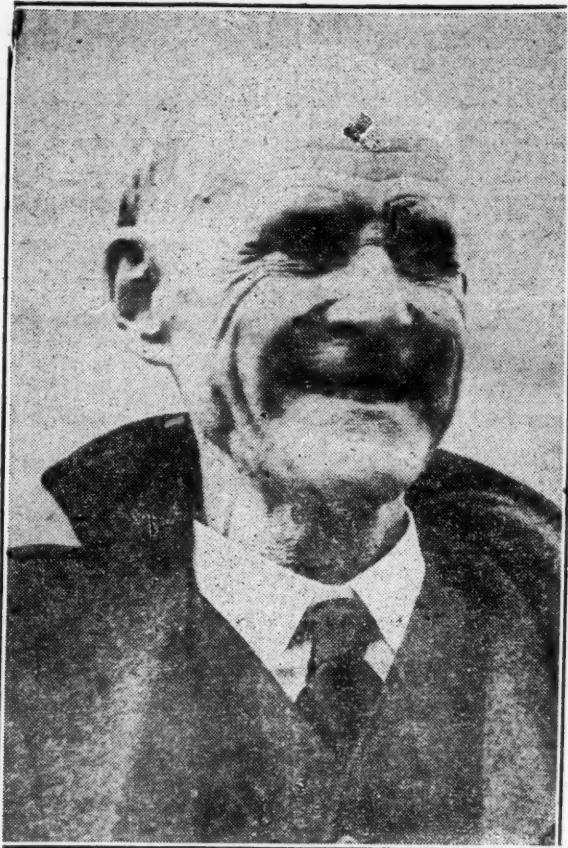
By EUGENE V. DEBS

THE doctors in charge of the sanitarium in which I am taking a course of treatment have warned me that my condition of nervous and physical exhaustion is such that I must abandon my usual activities entirely, avoid all excitement, keep quiet as possible, and give myself up wholly to rest and treatment if I expect to recover my health and take up my work again.

I know the doctors are right in issuing their stern orders in my case, but my comrades will understand, I am sure, that it is not easy for me to be inactive and to keep "quiet" at such a time as this, when every live human being should be at the front in the great historic battle that is raging all over the world for the overthrow of the monstrous triune of Capitalism, Militarism and Despotism and the emancipation of the human race from their age-long inheritance of ignorance and superstition, of poverty, misery and degradation.

But I shall be patient as I can, bide my time until the bodily repairs are completed, and then take my place in the ranks where my heart is and will be until it ceases to beat forever.

However, the unusual circumstances now existing and the great emergency confronting our party, which may mean its triumphant rise to greater power than it ever had before, or its utter undoing, move me to break over the rule of silence and make this appeal, feeble though it may be, to my comrades, as to the needs and duties of the hour in the present important and critical situation.



EUGENE V. DEBS

THE Socialist Party came to birth in 1897 out of the travail of the great railroad strike which had been crushed by the courts and troops of the United States Government. Twenty-seven years ago it entered the field as the Social Democracy on a Marxian platform and began its mission of educating and organizing the American workers for their industrial emancipation, to which it has adhered loyally and steadfastly through all these years of trial, privation and persecution, without once hauling down its tattered flag, renouncing its historic purpose, or compromising its revolutionary principles. That is its record and in this year of 1924 when so many forces are moving toward independent political action of the working class, no member need to blush for it, for the agitation and awakening we behold today, even in the most conservative and reactionary circles, is due more to the twenty-seven years of resolute, energetic and unceasing educational activity of the Socialist Party than to all other causes combined.

That is the actual fact of the case and no one can successfully gainsay or deny it. It was the Socialist Party that, through days fair and foul, through good and evil report, sowed the seed and nurtured the crop that is now coming to harvest and fruition.

When the World War came, the

capitalist class at once recognized the Socialist Party as the most powerful menace to its criminal misrule and paid it the high compliment of assaulting it more brutally and persecuting it more atrociously than any other party in the land, a grim fact that has not yet lost its significance. Thousands deserted for one reason or another when the savage furies of capitalism burst upon it, but other thousands remained at their posts, stood their ground, bravely bore insult, outrage and persecution, saved the Party, and kept its principles inviolate and its proud and defiant banner unsullied before the world.

LATER on, in the general upheaval that followed the war, the Party was rent asunder and thousands more deserted for the strange reason that the Party was "not radical and revolutionary enough," and today we behold these same comrades seeking affiliation, under another party standard, with the rawest recruits, the latest arrivals, the most conservative and backward elements in the slow-moving forces, jarred loose mainly by Socialist Party agitation, now marshalling, under more or less reluctant leadership, for independent political action in a party of the working class.

Does it not seem a little strange that nearly all the leaders of these "progressive" organizations and elements that are now proposing to merge into one general Labor party were at one time members of the Socialist Party, had their eyes opened by its teachings, and received their training and equipment under its guidance and inspiration, and then withdrew from its ranks because it was "not radical and revolutionary enough," or, on the contrary, too much so, to suit their views? And especially so on the part of those who were reared in the Socialist Party, so to speak, and who are now most vehement in denouncing and most intent upon destroying it?

But this is due to and will have to be accounted for upon the ground of a peculiar post-war "tactic" which we are unable to comprehend and have no desire to imitate. The important point is that the progressive tendencies of the many parties and unions toward unity and solidarity upon a class-conscious basis, so marked and significant today, can be traced and credited al-

most wholly to the Socialist Party, and they serve to vindicate triumphantly the twenty-seven years of its toilsome and tempestuous existence.

AND now what of the future of the Socialist Party in the face of the impending conventions whose purpose it is to unify all the progressive forces and launch a united party of the workers to fight for their emancipation?

What will take place at St. Paul on June 17 or at Cleveland on July 4, we do not know and cannot tell, but we do know that whatever the outcome of those conventions the Socialist Party will be more imperatively needed and in greater demand than ever before in its history.

For myself, I earnestly hope a united Labor party, based upon the principles of industrial democracy and corner-stoned in the interest of the working class, may issue from these conventions, but whether it does or not we must preserve strictly the identity and guard rigidly the integrity of the Socialist Party as the uncompromising revolutionary political organization of the workers in their struggle for emancipation. In the event of a united party with which we have affiliation, we shall be in position to carry forward our educational work to better advantage, as the Independent Labor party was in developing and building up the British Labor party in England.

In case our Party should not merge in the present movement for a united party, we shall need as never before to be on the political battlefield this fall, sounding the clear note and issuing the clarion call, in the babel of confusion, for the unconditional surrender of capitalism and the triumphant emancipation of the working class.

WHAT now, is the need of the Socialist Party, and the duty of its loyal membership in this crucial situation? The Party is still sadly crippled as the result of the capitalist slaughter. The wonder is that it could survive at all and the fact that it did is proof conclusive that it is indestructible and that it is and will prove itself to be the party of the American workers in fighting their battles in the supreme crisis and in achieving the final triumph over their exploiters and oppressors. Its membership has been greatly reduced and its treasury utterly bankrupted. But the loyalty of the remaining members has not been impaired and that is now the Party's vital asset and its assured salvation.

The Party needs now and cries aloud for the aid and support of every member. Not one whose name has remained upon the roll of honor can be spared. Not one! Above all, the Party needs money, and first of all the National Office should be rescued from its burden of debt so that it can once more function freely in organizing and building up the Party. Our National Secretary is harassed constantly for the want of funds to meet necessary expenditures, and she cannot possibly do justice to the very important work assigned her and which she is doing with amazing results, under the existing circum-

stances. Comrade White, Comrade Kirkpatrick and their assistants are bending all their energies early and late, and often with no salary in sight, to build up the Party. Let us at least relieve them of their financial handicap and provide them with the necessary office help and equipment to enable them to render the Party the valuable service they are so able and eager to do. We can do it if we will. There are enough of us to do it overnight. Why not?

COLLECT at once and send in the dues owed by your local. Collect and forward the voluntary assessment levied for convention expenses. The amount of this levy is 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$5.00, according to your means. A thousand of you at least can afford to pay \$5.00; several thousand can pay \$1.00, and the very least of you can afford a fifty-cent contribution. This levy is voluntary, not obligatory. It is an appeal to your loyalty, your honor, your sense of obligation to the Party that expresses and fights for your ideals and aspirations.

The National Office and those entrusted with its affairs are doing all that humanly can be done to place the Party where it belongs, and so are the few organizers that still hold the field and are battling bravely to win the day for a triumphant Socialist Party.

If you have a dollar, five or ten dollars or more to spare, send it at once to Bertha Hale White, National Secretary, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. You can make no better use of it. Ten thousand dollars at the National Office now will be worth more than a hundred thousand dollars a year from now. We can easily raise it. Let us do it! And begin at once!!

As for the rest, let us all set to work, right now, in dead earnest to get our house in order—to put our Party in shape for heroic action in the coming campaign.

BUILD up your Local and set its machinery clicking with new life; pay up your dues and hold up a clean bill as an example and inspiration to others; add as many new members as you can to your roll of membership; secure every possible subscriber to some Socialist paper; distribute Party tracts and leaflets among your neighbors. In a word, toe the mark squarely, do your full duty as a Socialist, and help speed the day of human emancipation.

BRICKLAYERS AID IRON WORKERS STRIKE

The campaign of the national steel interests for the "open-shop" in the structural steel branch of the building industry of New York hit a snag Monday night when the joint executive board of the Bricklayers' Union decided to refuse to work with incompetent iron workers.

The bricklayers decided that while they are under agreement with the Building Trade Employers' Association, they cannot be expected to subject themselves to the danger of accidents resulting from the employment of incompetent iron workers who are being used by employers in an effort to break the strike of the structural iron workers for a \$12 daily wage and union recognition.

The bricklayers are beginning an investigation to determine which jobs are unsafe for their members. Their action is expected to hasten victory for the Iron Workers' Union against the "open-shop" employers. The bricklayers' laborers and the hoisting engineers are expected to take similar action. The iron workers have already won their strike in Hudson and Essex Counties, New Jersey, but a number of New York employers refuse to recede from their stand against collective bargaining and the wage increase. The strike is being conducted jointly by Local 361 of Brooklyn and Local 40 of Manhattan.

Cloakmakers Vote for Strike by Vote of 32,000 to 500

Executives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are empowered to call a general strike of 50,000 workers in the New York cloak trade, as a result of the almost unanimous decision of the union members in a referendum vote. The balloting was the heaviest in the history of the union. Nearly 32,000 votes were cast, but less than 500 were against the strike.

The deadlock in the negotiations between the union and the jobbers remains unbroken. Another effort to reach an agreement is to be made Thursday morning when a committee of the union is to meet with a committee of the jobbers at the Hotel McAlpin.

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AMALGAMATED OPENS DRIVE

New Campaign Hailed as
End of Factionalism in
Union; Directors Voted
Power.

An intensive organizing campaign revive the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union as the dominant factor in the New York men's clothing market has been instituted by the New York Joint Board in cooperation with the Joint Board of Children's Clothing Workers and the Cutters' Union.

Full power to take any action it deems necessary was granted to the Board of Directors of the New York Joint Board Thursday, June 5, at a joint meeting of the joint boards and the executive boards of all local unions, held in the Amalgamated Temple, Brooklyn.

The organization campaign has been hailed by unionists as marking the end of factionalism in the union.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES
Asheville, N. C.—Employers have signed the new wage scale of Plumbers' Union. Rates are \$11 a day.

ESSENFELD RECOVERS

The Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66, announces that Max Essenfeld, its manager, has recuperated from his severe illness and is back on the job from which he has been away for several months.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

On Monday afternoon, June 16, at 2:30 p. m., the Woman's Committee of the Rand School will hold the final meeting of the season in the People's House Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. A short business meeting will be followed by a musicale and lecture, to which all who are interested in the Rand School are cordially invited. The following artists will appear: Fannie Helzman, piano; Leon Cartelli, vocal; Misha Mischakoff, violin; Dr. Margaret Daniels will speak on "The New Psychology." Tea will be served.

The Woman's Committee has been organized primarily to promote the welfare of the Rand School, and several interesting meetings have been held this spring. Plans are being made for the fall and winter program to include a repetition of such meeting, theatre parties, social gatherings and other events which will not only help the Rand School, but will be interesting and profitable to all the members. Any woman who is interested in the aims and purposes of the Rand School is eligible for membership, and all such are urged to join by sending their names to Mrs. Adolph Held, President, or to Mrs. George Ross, Secretary, at 7 East 15th street.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GAIN

Washington.—Detroit and Cleveland inside electrical workers report wage increases of 12½ cents an hour to President Noonan of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The new Detroit rate is \$1.25, and the Cleveland rate is \$1.37½.

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LEGION SWAYS Sports Internationals of Labor May Unite

Clubs Cancel Plans to Entertain Pacifists When "Patriots" Are Riled.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The clubwomen of this city have cancelled their plans for entertaining the delegates to the Conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. No explanation was given, but it is believed that the open hostility of the American Legion was the moving factor behind the clubwomen's action.

Commenting on the situation, Emma Henry, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, says:

"According to the reports of the daily press, the clubwomen of this city cancelled all plans for entertaining the 'Women's International League for Peace' plans, if reports are correct, they had previously accepted."

"It is to be regretted that the so-called leading women of this city have not the courage and stamina to go through with their plans, and just cold because the American Legion, and some so-called Patriotic Society, saw fit to criticize and pass resolutions against this group of women from war-wrecked Europe being heard—women who have a message of peace for humanity."

"As a woman, an American, and native-born Hoosier, I am sorry that I am a resident of Indianapolis at this time, for I feel it is a disgrace to womanhood and the motherhood of this city to not even be willing to listen to women who have suffered much more than we, account of the World War, and doubt many gave their all to their country at that time."

"The American Legion takes the position that the way to prevent war is to prepare. I say most emphatically, No; the way to prevent war is to prepare for peace and international brotherhood. Some people have a fear of the word 'international' when it applies to the working class, but it is well and good for the capitalist class to be organized internationally. I have had personal experience with protests and resolutions by the American Legion."

"As an American, I stood for my rights and refused to be bluffed. I believe in freedom of speech and press; no Government founded upon the voluntary consent of the people need fear thought, speech or assembly, and no Government not so founded is worthy to be maintained."

"We, the citizens of the capital of this great Hoosier State, were afraid to hear some peace-loving women tell their story of the havoc war has brought in Europe and extend to us a message of peace. History is in the making, and we women have our part to play; it behooves us to broaden our minds and view these questions from every angle, in order to be able to use our best judgment."

Assassin of Jaures

Is Now Croupier in Gambling Den

PARIS.—Raoul Villain, the half-breed Chauvinist who assassinated Jean Jaures on the eve of the outbreak of the World War, is now employed as a croupier in a gambling resort in Zeppelt, a suburb of the Free City of Danzig, according to a report received by L'Humanité. This establishment is said to be frequented by profiteers, international financiers and merchants and is run by a crowd of former officers of the Kaiser's army. Villain's Chauvinist friends succeeded in preventing his trial while the war was on and finally had him cleared on the ground of insanity. A couple of years ago he was reported to have got a job as an assistant station agent on one of the State-owned railroads.

FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.—Important steps toward eventual union of all Labor and Socialist athletic and sporting organizations into a single Labor Sports International were taken by the sixty delegates representing eight national organizations who met in a conference here the first week of May.

The meeting was called by the central office of the International Labor Athletic and Sporting Association for the purpose of making arrangements for the first great Labor International Olympiad, conferring with representatives of the Communist Sporting International and trying to get the various Labor sporting groups in some countries to unite into national organizations.

The International Labor Athletic and Sporting Association (sometimes called the Lucerne International because of the place where it was founded) is made up of fourteen national organizations, with 1,223,000 members, divided as follows: Germany, 1,000,000; Austria, 50,000; England, 2,000; Belgium, 15,000; Switzerland, 18,000; Finland, 25,000; France, 3,000; Alsace-Lorraine, 10,000; Czechoslovakia, 53,000; Czechoslovakia (German Association), 35,000; Yugoslavia, 1,000; Latvia, 1,000; Portugal, 9,000; and Italy, 1,000.

It was announced at the conference that two new organizations in Austria with a combined membership of 60,000 had applied for admission, but their request was being held up pending a meeting in Vienna at which it was hoped to unite all the Austrian societies into one national body. Similar negotiations are under way for the purpose of uniting the Alsace-Lorraine groups with those of the rest of France. In Czechoslovakia the language and other differences are so marked that the prospects for unity there are not very bright.

During a discussion participated in by Delegates Lieske (Berlin) and Eldretz (Dresden), of the Communist

nist Sporting International, and Bridoux and Devlieger (Belgium), Wildung and Gallert (Germany), Silaba (Czechoslovakia) and Guillevis (France), of the Lucerne International's Bureau, on the question of fusing the two Internationals and of participation by the Communists in the coming Olympiad, which is to be held here in Frankfort, July 26 to August 2, 1925, it was decided to refer the whole matter to a special conference to be held in Cologne next May. The Communist delegates said that their organization would surely take part in the Cologne meeting and, in view of the conciliatory spirit displayed here, it looks as though there is a possibility that the first big International Labor Olympiad will see international unity in the field of sports at least.

In the meantime, however, the Bureau refused to allow the Czechoslovak (German) Sporting Association to invite representatives of the Communist Sporting International to the big athletic meet it is going to hold in Karlsbad next August.

The German Olympiad Committee is to take care of all the details of the Frankfort meet, subject to the approval of two technical committees named by the International. There will be no prize-fights on the program. The Olympiad will be financed partly by the issuing of a special stamp.

To keep the various national groups in touch with each other the Bureau is to publish a monthly magazine, to be well illustrated and to contain articles and news in English, German, French, Italian, Czech and Esperanto.

The Frankfort conference closed with an inspection of the new stadium where the Olympiad is to be held and with a special exhibition by the Athletic societies of Frankfort in the Home for Popular Education.

The next international congress will be held in September, 1925.

PERKINS PRESENTS CITY MARKETING PLAN IN CITY COUNCIL

BUFFALO.—An elaborate program for municipal marketing was presented to the council today by Commissioner Frank C. Perkins, Socialist, in a report upon council action of three weeks ago directing him to plan for two municipal market stalls to sell produce at cost to the poor. The direction was for stalls at the Clinton and Elk street markets. The commissioner does not deal with this small venture, but suggests instead a much larger one.

He outlined a plan for no profit stalls at all of the public markets to be operated in conjunction with the school cafeteria buying agencies and the country purchasing agent and also the buying agents of the Perryburg and City hospitals. These Perryburg and City hospitals. These, with his own welfare department, he states, would buy upwards of \$500,000 worth of foodstuffs a year and would effect a great saving of money.

Instead of going ahead with the two stalls as an experiment, which was what the council intended, Commissioner Perkins recommended that the Mayor handle the proposed general buying-without-profit scheme by having his market superintendent confer with the other buying agencies and work out a municipal marketing system under Superintendent Joseph Bergmann.

ELEVATOR MEN GAIN

Baltimore.—The new wage rate of elevator constructors became effective the first of the month. Rates are \$1.25 and 85 cents for journeymen and helpers. After November 1 the rates will be \$1.40 and 95 cents.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS BUILDING PROGRAM MEETS GREAT SUCCESS

BERLIN.—The German Socialists have achieved a great program of building workers' homes since the war.

Among these buildings are many colonies in rural communities. In Anhalt the Socialists distributed about 25,000 acres of farm and garden land among the poorest people after requiring it by purchase. They also built about 3,000 homestead settlements.

In the Magdeburg district the Socialists bought the Castle of Amendorf with its entire domain, and used it partly for the communal good, partly settled it with poor people.

A part of the castle was used for living rooms, other rooms became offices of the Socialist village administration, others were transformed into schoolrooms for a village school of seven classes. The castle garden was transformed into a playground for the children.

The village of Olvenstedt, near Magdeburg, elected a Socialist Government, which immediately proceeded to build homes for working people. About ninety homes have been built in the village since the end of the war.

The Socialists of Neuhausleben built not only homes, but also hospitals and nurseries for the working people. Even very small villages of the Magdeburg district under Socialist control created settlements with modern equipment and improvements.

Jean Longuet Refuses To Permit Removal of Marx's Body to Russia

PARIS.—The bones of Karl Marx, who died in London in 1883, will not be removed to Moscow, as requested by the Soviet Government. The Moscow officials recently indicated their desire to remove Marx's body to the Kremlin wall, where Lenin is buried. The body is now in Highgate cemetery. The British authorities said that permission would have to be given by Marx's family, and the Soviets thereupon communicated with Jean Longuet, his grandson.

Longuet replied that the Moscow Communists were acting in a spirit contrary to that of the founder of International Socialism, and that if he were living he would have been among their bitter opponents. He therefore declined the request, and there the matter—and Marx's body—rests.

Zanesville Rail Workers to Strike

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—Employees of the Southeastern Railway have voted unanimously to strike. Every effort on the part of Albert Jones, an International representative of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and W. G. Muhleman, President of Trades Council, were of no avail, the company refusing to arbitrate.

Ford Closes Mines In Fight On Union

WILLIAMSON, W. VA.—Henry Ford's extensive mining operations in the Pond Creek district of Kentucky have been shut down until organizers of the United Mine Workers of America leave the district, according to word received here recently. The Ford mines are non-union.

WILL DRAFT MEN BUT NOT MONEY

WASHINGTON.—The alleged plan to draft money as well as men in the next war is merely "publicity stuff," as indicated by this discussion in the Senate on April 21:

Mr. Caraway.—As I understand, then, the plan now has already been drawn to draft labor as well as men for the army?

Mr. Spencer.—The plan is drawn to draft manhood and resources.

Mr. Caraway.—To draft wealth?

Mr. Spencer.—Manhood and resources, capital and manhood.

Mr. Spencer.—There will be no more sales of Liberty bonds, but when a man has a bank account that will be drafted along with the boy?

Mr. Spencer.—I know of no such plan.

Mr. Caraway.—But the dollar would be permitted to work at whatever rate of profit it could find, as it did in the last war.

Mr. Spencer.—It would be hard to regulate that entirely.

Mr. Caraway.—I am curious to know what makes money so much more sacred than blood.

Mr. Spencer.—It certainly ought not to be.

SOCIALIST ELECTED VILLAGE TRUSTEE

CHICAGO.—Socialists of Sangamon and Montgomery counties, enthused by the election of a village trustee in the April elections, and a substantial increase in votes, are predicting a big lift for Socialism this year and are planning a rousing summer and fall campaign with speakers and literature. They are making plans to put out 50,000 pieces of literature during the campaign, and to send four thousand letters to voters in the district.

Indications are good for the most lively campaign that has been held for years in the down-state districts.

Swedish Socialists Urge Referendum On End of Monarchy

Stockholm.—There is a parliamentary committee on the Constitution sitting, and lately, eight of its Socialist members proposed that a referendum be taken on the question of changing Sweden from a monarchy to a republic. The motion was tabled in Parliament, but only after a heated discussion, and after much interest in the project had been shown among the people. There is a story current in Sweden that one day King Gustave met Hjalmar Branting, Socialist leader and former Premier, and asked him about the advisability of renouncing the crown.

"Your majesty need not worry," said Branting, "We will tell you about the right time."

Compensation for Occupational Ills, Urged by Andrews

CHICAGO.—"Sickness alone among industrial workers in the United States causes a money loss each year of nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars, not to mention the waste of human well-being and efficiency. Careful American authorities have estimated that one-fourth of this annual economic loss, or about \$200,000,000, can be prevented.

"The most effective aid to prevention of industrial sickness, in the absence of workmen's health insurance laws, now lies in the inclusion of occupational diseases, along with work accidents, in our workmen's compensation laws."

These declarations were made by John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, in an address before a meeting of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada here.

Brookwood to Hold Labor Conference June 21st to 28th

Trade unionism and Labor in all their aspects will be exhaustively discussed at the Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., under the joint auspices of the National Women's Trade Union League and the Labor Institute.

"Women in Industry," "The Future of Trade Union Action," "Labor and Law," "Industrial Democracy," "Workers' Education," "Cooperation," "Labor Banking and Other Business Ventures," "International Relations," are some of the headings under which the discussions will take place. Stuart Chase, Fannie Cohn, Mary Van Kleef, John Fitch, Spencer Miller, Jr., Peter J. Brady, A. J. Muste, Lewis S. Gannett and Maud Swartz are some of the keynote speakers. The afternoons will be devoted to recreation.

DANISH SOCIALIST CABINET TO MOVE FOR DISARMAMENT

COPENHAGEN.—The new Danish Socialist Government has announced that it will introduce a proposal for practically complete disarmament.

The scheme will be introduced this autumn as a Government Bill by Mr. Rasmussen, the Minister of Defence. It is a similar proposal to that introduced by the Party when out of office, but it was then rejected. Details will be settled during the summer.

The principle of the proposal is, in brief, complete disarmament. The Army and Navy are to be reduced to the few necessary frontier guards on land and sea.

The expenditure on defense will be reduced to one-seventh of the present figure.

The proposal will be submitted to a plebiscite of electors before it becomes law. The autumn manoeuvres are to be adjourned, and Parliament is to be asked to abolish manoeuvres altogether.

The Government has pardoned a Syndicalist who has served fourteen months for refusing to join the army, and four Communists charged with street disturbances.

The Danish Socialist Government does not command a majority in the House, but depends on the Radicals. It remains to be seen whether the latter will support its new proposal.

Premier Stauning said, recently: "If Labor desires to emancipate society from war and armaments, it must not rely upon the ultimate victory of peace ideas and peace societies. It must weld itself into a firm and indivisible whole and, nationally and internationally, it must wage an undying war against war and the capitalist system. It must strike to break down the present order of society, and to substitute for it other forms which will consider and further the interests of the masses. To achieve this end, Labor must exert its whole strength to attain political influence. This is the goal which must be kept steadfastly before our eyes but Labor must be prepared to fight for it not merely nationally but also internationally."

Capital Levy Proposed
The new Socialist Government of Denmark is considering the introduction of proposals for a capital levy of 5 per cent on all property above 5,000 crowns (about \$12,500.)

It is considered unlikely that the measure will receive the sanction of Parliament, in view of the certainty of combined opposition from the non-Socialist parties.

Paper Box Makers Move to Create Collective Bargaining Machinery

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Paper Box Makers' Union to persuade the United Paper Box Manufacturers' Association to set up a functioning collective bargaining machinery as provided for by the current trade agreement.

Morris Waldman, manager of the union, in a series of letters to Harry Engel, President of the employers' organization, has submitted a long list of disputes decided by a joint committee in favor of the union, wherein the decisions have not been enforced, and cases wherein the joint committee has not been able to come to a decision. "Waldman points out the urgent need, in the interest of industrial peace, for enforcing the decisions and submitting the undecided disputes to a joint committee presided over by an impartial chairman."

Waldman has submitted seven nominations for the office of impartial chairman and has requested that the employers either accept one of the union's nominees or make alternative nominations.

IRON MOLDERS RAISE WAGES

Newark, N. J.—Iron molders have secured a three and a half per cent wage increase. The new rate is 94½ cents an hour.

CAFETERIA WORKERS PREPARE FOR STRIKE

At an enthusiastic mass meeting held Wednesday evening at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second avenue, by the Allied Cafeteria Workers' Union, Locals 219 and 719 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, the workers unanimously voted to declare strikes against all cafeteria establishments in this city who refuse to sign up an agreement with the union.

According to Charles A. Lowy, secretary of Local 219, who addressed the meeting, the cafeteria workers are the most oppressed in the city. They work on an average of 12 to 14 hours a day, and in many establishments seven days a week. If a worker wants a day off he has to supply a substitute whom he must pay himself. Eighteen dollars a week are considered high wages.

The union has already sent copies of an agreement to their employers, in which the demands include a nine-

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STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OF STATE.
I DO HEREBY CERTIFY that a certificate of dissolution of EMPIRE PIPE CASE CO., INC. has been filed this day and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with section one hundred and five of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it is dissolved.

Given in duplicate under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Secretary of State.

State of New York

Secretary of State

JOLDBERG & SOLOMON,
Attorneys-at-law,
291 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

hour day six days a week, a minimum living wage, unionization of all the help employed, and union recognition.

A letter accompanying the agreement calls upon the employers to return the agreement signed by June 15.

It is the intention of the union to carry on vigorous strikes against those caterfies not signed up by that time.

Among the speakers that addressed the mass meeting were Marie MacDonald of the A. L. P., and James O'neal, editor of The New Leader.

A special meeting of the cooks whose locals 381 and 719 have now been amalgamated as Local 719 will take place Friday, June 13, at 170 East 80th street, according to William Harms, secretary.

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THROUGH THE DEVASTATED TERRITORIES

By ESTHER FRIEDMAN
(National Socialist Organizer)

Seven weeks of traveling through the State of Montana, stopping over in towns of 500 souls, sometimes a few more, to make a speech; eating at the farmer's table, talking to the wife, playing with the kiddies, then going out to give the pigs the once over; the cows, chickens, dogs and sickly fruit trees; talking and listening, hearing and seeing—well, it's quite an education.

It convinces, as no amount of book reading can, of the utter collapse of our established order, and unavoidably suggests imminent, vital and decidedly "unAmerican" changes.

For miles and miles rich orchard lands are gone to rack and ruin. Dead fruit trees, pulled up at the roots by enraged and maddened farmers, tell a hideous story of real estate sharks, irrigation syndicates, luring, lying advertisements that mugged the ranchers dry as the desert to satisfy the holy incentive of private enterprise.

Thousands of farmers who had saved a few thousand dollars out of years of arduous toil were enticed away from their moorings by the romantic accounts of great fortunes to be made from these richest and most fertile five-acre orchards in the most beautiful and virgin regions of Montana.

Deceptive Advertising
The extensive irrigation assured the finest crop of fruit—so the fascinating literature read—with mathematical precision and mechanistic correctness.

Many farmers of the Middle Western States bit, and were caught by this mess of lies as molasses catches flies. They flocked to the Northwest, sunk their savings, and now the clumps of dead trees, piled up high for bonfire, stand as a monument to the fraud and chicanery of the successful despoilers and to the heartache, heartbreak and ruin of the failures. Such is the glory of the Kingdom of Capitalism.

Of course, many old homesteaders may stick until they are pried loose by the auctioneer's hammer. They haven't the wherewithal to get away and haven't anywhere to go. Many still feed their wounded pride and empty stomachs on that glorious sense of proprietorship. But they are becoming more and more like their diminishing cows—just vegetating.

"What do you get out of all these apple trees?" I asked the farmer after he had proudly expostulated that "these McIntosh apples are the finest that grow in the country." His smile vanished, his face fell. "I get apple sauce out of them." Is it any wonder he made but feeble apology for the growing weeds? Just apple sauce and nothing more. Day by day in every way the weeds grow better and better.

Forty-five Years to Ruin
I later learned that this man not long ago was rated wealthy. He had come to Montana with father, brothers, uncle and his family some forty-five years back, by rapid transit of covered wagon and ox-team as he delighted to tell in typical wild-west picturesque fashion. They made their stake, worked their land and soon owned thousands of acres of timber, farm and pasture land.

Ten years ago, he sold a big tract of land. He intended to invest safely to secure for himself and wife a safe, though modest, old-age income. The safe investment was not easily discovered. In the meantime new machinery had to be bought at soaring prices. Freight charges climbed, taxes and interest grew, hard times came, and now it was like this.

On the morning after my lecture we drove to town. His boy, his only boy, was very sick, had to see a doctor. For this purpose he had borrowed five dollars from his nephew.

He arrived in town; wife, sick boy and "speaker from New York," waited in the jitney. After a long wait old Si came out. Underneath the leathery skin the wife detected something. "What's the matter, Si?" "The bank ain't opened today." "Well, I declare!"

After some silence he turned to his wife with a sort of lost look. "I ain't got a dollar. How can I take the boy to the doctor?" For answer the wife helplessly shrugged her shoulders.

"Well, my boy's sick. The Doc's a good feller. Let's go." And we went.

We drove through gorgeous fertile and scenic country known as the Bitter Root Valley. It has a fascinating history of Wild-West days and a sequel just as fascinating of the sordid commercialism that robbed brave and honest men of their land for the enrichment of crafty crooks, many of whom pay outright for the ownership of Congressmen and Senators to protect and promote their robbery.

Mr. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of the war, married into the ownership of some of these vast riches in copper, timber, oil and lands worth many millions.

Butte was never "a city beautiful." In fact, it is ugly. It is the creature spawned of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. It has made hideous the magnificent mountains that environ the city.

Once Butte burst forth to break the hold, and cut the claws of this great vulture. There was once a virile, militant Labor movement.

There was once a Socialist Mayor. People still say it was the best administration and the cleanest that Butte ever had. Socialist thought had remarkably permeated the whole State. That spelled its doom. The vulture grew mightier and destroyed everything.

"Sorry, Comrade," said a one-time active Butte Socialist. "I cannot join the Party. They have beaten me. For six months my wife and I had no roof over our heads. We were hungry and hounded from place to place. We couldn't get work anywhere. At last I got a job through a friend, a city job. I must therefore be a Democrat. I'll help the cause the best I can. I pray it will grow but I can't join. Luck be with you."

This is the tragedy of a beaten spirit. A crushed soul cries to man and heaven for redress. This economic collapse, this disintegration of all material and spiritual stability must lead to—where?

"Wobblies" Help at Meetings
At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly, ex-Socialists, near-Socialists and "at heart" Socialists, insisted that we should not ask the authorities for a permit to speak on the street the next night. "Take no

chance on refusal," they urged. "We'll make a test case of this," they boldly declared.

"Yes, we'll be there to take care of you. They won't dare make arrests. They may, however, break up the meeting."

On the night in question these brave men failed to show up. They were eager for a test case but they would not stand the test.

A few I. W. W. boys came. We started the meeting. About 300 people gathered and stayed till the end of the lecture. The "Wobblies" boys took up the collection and helped sell the literature and stayed till the last man.

Commend me to them for spunk and spirit—when it's not so safe. They don't prate about "United Front" in their cellars, but they were there on the street.

On my two previous visits to Montana in 1920 and 1921, the handwriting on the wall already showed ominously. Yet, though the Party was shattered, all expenses were easily covered.

Railroad Shopmen Sympathetic
All along the line the miners and railroad shopmen paid the way liberally. Today the miners are drifting hither and thither as a ship without

a rudder. The shopmen, since the strike, have been scattered to the four winds, completely lost at sea. The unions are but a shadow of their past strength and spirit. This situation makes covering expenses of a speaker a nightmare.

And yet, or because of this general breakdown, there is today all the greater need, a hunger for Socialist education, inspiration and hope.

That it is the only way out of this present debacle is demonstrated not only by the empty vapid and copied platforms of progressives and radicals but especially so by the spectacular advance of Socialist Labor in Europe today. Never was the way so clear and emphatic and demonstrable as today.

The need is realized by many Comrades throughout the State. They plead guilty to a weariness of the flesh and spirit. Of their own accord they cannot put themselves out of it. The accumulated weight of their burdens is too heavy.

But if an organizer came in and stayed among them several months they would gladly work with him to build up an active and virile Socialist organization and soon it would serve again in its historic

function as the educator of the working class.

Old Comrade Si, who hasn't a dollar to pay the doctor, who still has a big, old house, some land, some cattle and plenty of apple sauce, pounded his fist on the table and declared: "If you'll come and stay around here and organize, and pull the old Socialists out of their gulches and canyons, I'll be happy to board you free with the best I have as long as you can stay . . ."

Some Comrades in and about Missoula have agreed to start a subscription fund toward the maintenance of a field organizer.

However, the financial stress is so great that without outside assistance this important work will remain undone. Let the Comrades of the East take notice and help the National Office function as it should toward the upbuilding of the Party.

Who knows how soon we may be called upon to come to the fore as our Comrades in Europe are doing today?

Yes, it can happen even in these United States of America.

Another few elections may work wonders in the minds of the American electorate. We must be ready!

Glengarry's Review

(Written for The New Leader.)

During the MEMORABLE "SHOPMEN'S STRIKE" The LACK of cars Was RESPONSIBLE For a LOSS (In ONE district) Of FRUIT which was WORTH THREE MILLION DOLLARS

DID the Government COMPEL the railroads To REIMBURSE the growers Of THAT fruit? NO. DID the Government REBUKE the COMMON carriers For NEGLECTING their duty To the IMPOVERISHED growers? NO.

But THOSE ruined orchardists Will FEARLESSLY tell the world Of their IMPLICIT faith In our CHAMELEON Government By VOTING once again For THE SAME robber clique.

HALF the VICTIMS Of RAILROADS' greed Are REPUBLICANS And the OTHERS ARE DEMOCRATS—BECAUSE their FATHERS were.

THEIR FATHERS Were strictly HONEST—THEY did not KNOW The MANIFOLD CUPIDITY—The ULTRA-DISHONESTY—Of the TWO-IN-ONE system Which BLINDED their eyes While they PILFERED Their PRODUCTS And DRAINED Their MARROW, But SUCCEEDED in concealing The political UNITY Which served to PERPETUATE A TREACHEROUS ADMINISTRATION Everywhere DOMINATED By ARCH-TRICKSTERS Who HOLD THE WHIP And PULL THE STRING On which (AT THE CRACK) The PUPPETS DANCE.

In our FATHERS' time WEALTH was regarded As a DISTINGUISHING mark Of RESPONSIBILITY And STERLING HONESTY, And ANYONE Sporting a GOLD ALBERT And a CIGAR Was ESTIMATED ABOVE SUSPICION. And so the POPULACE INDISCRIMINATELY Gave them FREE ACCESS To EVERYTHING—The MEAGER pantry of the home And the BULGING treasury Of the NATION.

But in OUR DAY ALL who can read (AND DIGEST) KNOW That the GREATEST CROOKS Are NURTURED IN THE BOSOM Of a WEALTHY CLASS Which SEEKS to OUT-DISTANCE HONEST PROGRESS, And NO MAN Is BLAMELESS Who CONTRIBUTES HIS BALLOT-POWER To SUSTAIN SO CULPABLE AN ADMINISTRATION AS that which NOW STANDS NAKED (But UNABASHED) In the PRESENCE Of a NAUSEATED world.

NOW is an OPPORTUNE time (IT IS YOUR DUTY) To openly DISAVOW The TWO BESMIRCHED parties, And BEGIN to BUILD UP AN HONEST GOVERNMENT COMPOSED of individuals Whose INTERESTS Are the COMMON INTERESTS Of the COMMON PEOPLE.

DO NOT resort To PATCHING up The EXISTING EVIL By ELIMINATING PORCH-CRAWLER Jones And INJECTING deacon Smith, But COMPLETELY DISBAND THE ROBBER CLIQUE (You CAN'T jail ONE) And CREATE a JUST A CAPABLE AN HONEST GOVERNMENT.

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.

NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS

By M. OSTROGORSKI

In "Democracy and the Party System"

M. Ostrogorski is the recognized authority on the history and development of the party system in the United States and the following excerpts from his work are timely.

THE convention is for them (the party leaders) a sort of stock exchange, where they sell and buy political influence, payable in places or money, or, at all events, get to know each other, and form connections which they will turn to account later on. In the same category of delegates are often found persons who are simply agents for big private concerns, for railroad companies, and other corporations which want to introduce their garrisons into the political fortresses. The stake is enormous; it includes the highest prize to which the ambition of an American citizen can aspire; it confers for the space of four years executive powers extending over a whole continent, among others that of patronage, which has in its hands the life and death, so to speak, of about 300,000 office-holders scattered over the face of the Union.

A powerful boss who is absolute master of the delegation of his State, since it was chosen by HIS machine, runs a candidate with the sole object of selling his withdrawal at a high figure. . . . The principal object of the platform is, in the present day, as formerly, to catch votes by trading on the credulity of the electors. The declamatory form and the ambiguous statements of this document of the party both tend in this direction. As an indication, therefore, of the policy of the future administration elected on this platform, the latter is of no great value.

At last, after a session of several days, the end is reached. . . . As you step out of the building you inhale with relief the gentle breeze which tempers the scorching heat of July; you come to yourself; you recover your sensibility, which has been blunted by the incessant uproar, and your faculty of judgment, which has been held in obedience amid the pandemonium in which day after day has been passed. You collect your impressions, and you realize what a colossal travesty of popular institutions you have just been witnessing.

A greedy crowd of office-holders, or of office-seekers, disguised as delegates of the people, on the pretense of holding the grand council of the party, indulged in, or were the victims of, intrigues and manoeuvres, the object of which was the chief magistracy of the greatest republic of the two hemispheres,—the succession to the Washingtons and the Jeffersons. With an elaborate respect for forms extending to the smallest details of procedure, they pretended to deliberate, and then passed resolutions settled by a handful of wire-pullers in the obscurity of committees and private caucuses; they proclaimed as the creed of the party, appealing to its piety, a collection of hollow, vague phrases, strung together by a few experts in the art of using meaningless language, and adopted still more precipitately without examination and without conviction; with their hands upon their heart they adjured the assembly to support aspirants in whose success they had not the faintest belief; they voted in public for candidates whom they were scheming to defeat.

Yielding only to their self-interest or to fear, they submitted without resistance to the pressure of the galleries masquerading as public opinion, and made up of a CLAUQUE and of a raving mob which, under ordinary circumstances, could only be formed if the inmates of all the lunatic asylums of the country had made their escape at the same time. And all the followers of the party, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are bound, on pain of apostasy, to vote for the choice of that assembly.

Re-defining Socialism

By J. R. SMALLWOOD

How many of us realize how inadequate is the classic, sonorous old definition of Socialism as an aim that it is simply a system or arrangement of society under which the means of producing and distributing wealth are publicly or collectively rather than privately owned? I admit at once that I myself, a hundred times, nay, a thousand times, have thrown that pat definition at the heads of people whom I regarded as potentially Socialist. And it is true, of course, that for the purpose, say, of appearing to know definitely just what it is we Socialists do want, it

may often be well to have the old definition to hand. To many hapless individuals the rolling of that phrase from your tongue is effective enough as a temporary silencer.

Nevertheless, it is well, is it not, that we Socialists know what it is we want and yearn for and work for. Is it, when all is said and done, simply the collective ownership—etc.?

I may say without further heating about that, as it seems to me, the collective ownership of the means of producing and distributing wealth is nothing more nor less than a mere means, a mere method, to an end. That end is democracy. And democracy itself is only a means to an end—and it is that end that will be Socialism. It does seem to me that many of us need to get straight on the question of means and ends.

Socialism, to put it patly, will be Individualism. What we usually call Socialism, the thing which we usually define as being Socialism, is simply a method of organizing things so as to give to the individual the fullest possible scope for self-development, self-expression.

The purpose of life on this earth—well, many people say there is no "purpose"; others consider it to be the preparing of the soul here to enjoy the hereafter; others believe it to be something else. I think that Socialists will agree that if there be a purpose to life, that purpose is to live well, to achieve human excellence, by means of self-development, self-expression.

This is certainly the purpose, the aim, of Socialism. This is what Socialism will be.

But how to reach that state, that condition where the individual will be legally and morally and inherently entitled and able to achieve excellence? The obvious answer—and this is said defiantly, with our teeth bared to our modern aristocrats, our H. L. Menckens and our "intelligence tests" professors—is Democracy. Aye, but how to attain to Democracy? By a number of means and methods, prominent among them being the collective ownership of the means of producing and distributing the wealth by which we live and without which we cannot live.

What will such collective ownership do? What will be the immediate result of emancipating mankind from his dependence upon the handful of individuals who now own the means of production and distribution and by that ownership are able to order and control the lives of mankind? This: that we will automatically emancipate mankind from his present degrading and dehumanizing need of using himself up in the scramble to get enough material things by which to live physically.

And this, mark you, is the Frankenstein which we must attack and lay low. So long as most of the time and energy and ability and enthusiasm of most of the people are caught up and absorbed in the mere attempt to get enough food, clothing and shelter to enable them to continue existing on this planet, so long, obviously, will people be quite unable to think of, much less achieve, human excellence. This wastage of all that is potentially fine in man is the worst indictment that can be brought against the arrangement of society in which there is private ownership by a handful of individuals of the means of producing and distributing the wealth that the people must have—against Capitalism, in other words. Our great aim is to emancipate man from this condition; to organize society so that we can produce and distribute the things we need for physical well-being in such a way as to call for the minimum rather than the maximum of time and attention from people, so as to release their faculties for other activities. After all, with conscious, intelligent, scientific, popular control of the machine of production and distribution by the workers themselves, it will be easily possible with only a fraction of the present energy and attention to supply our physical needs. That done, the way will be open for Socialism.

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THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

NATIONAL

Every mail brings in encouraging reports of progress in various parts of the country. National organizers, State secretaries, and plain Party workers are enthusiastic over Socialist Party prospects. The convention will not be the biggest ever held, but it will be one of the most important, the most thoughtful, and it will make history.

Kirk's New Leaflet

George R. Kirkpatrick is in charge of literature and publicity in the National Office. Kirk has a plan for a series of four-page leaflets that will run into the millions. The first one is off the press, and is by Kirkpatrick himself. It bears the significant title of SILENCE, and is in four pages. The first words are "Henry Ford's income is 6,000 times as large as President Abraham Lincoln's income. Fifteen years hence Henry Ford will be dead and his son Edsel's income will be at least 12,000 times President Lincoln's income." And then Kirk is off with facts, figures, arguments, smashing eloquence.

At the end are these words, "No wrong can live long if we all discuss it. 'Silence' is intended to help you create discussion. Let us attack Capitalism's first line of defense—and attack all along the line."

The prices of the leaflet are 50 cents for 100; \$4 for 1,000 and \$18 for 5,000. Orders should be addressed to the Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. GET A BIG SUPPLY AT ONCE. Other numbers will follow shortly.

To All Locals and Branches of the Socialist Party

The National Convention is just one month away. How many voluntary assessment stamps have you sold? Have you sent the money to the National Office? Will you not try—now—immediately—to sell every one you have on hand, and will you please—(this is most important)—send remittance in full before June 25th? Some of the locals and branches have responded nobly, while some have not as yet done anything at all with the stamps.

The total amount received at the National Office is dangerously inadequate. It will not begin to pay for the convention, and the convention must be paid for. Unless every local, every branch does its full share at once, the National Office will have to borrow money to pay part of the convention expenses. And the Socialist Party finds it much more difficult to borrow than—well, more other political parties we might mention. Even if the National Office should succeed in getting a loan for the full amount needed, I am sure you do not want the Socialist Party to begin a campaign with a big deficit of that kind.

Assessment stamps or borrow money—which shall it be? I believe I know your answer. You do not want any additional debts and you know the convention must be held. I am counting upon you to respond to meet this emergency. The July 6th convention is the most important convention in our history. To insure full representation there—to see that every elected delegate is present when the convention opens—is a sacred duty, and no true Socialist can feel he has discharged his full share of that duty unless his membership card shows at least one assessment stamp.

This is an emergency call. I believe you will respond, but do not delay.

Your Fraternally,
BERTHA HALE WHITE,
Executive Secretary.

OREGON

Latest addition to our family in the Northwest District is Local Hermiton, in Oregon, with George Bancroft as Secretary. Oregon now has three more locals than has Washington, and the comrades there seem determined to excel in other ways, also. Almost every week, for instance, Local Portland adds a new member or two—or three—and reports enthusiastic, interesting meetings. Umatilla is not far behind, but may soon have to give up second place to Local Silverton—or Local Eugene.

WASHINGTON

Local Seattle (Washington) declares she is not going to be left behind; but reports one new member admitted at each weekly meeting during a period of three weeks; and a lively leaflet campaign reminiscent of the "boom" days of 1912-16.

The spirit which animates our Socialist Party members is very aptly expressed by George W. Rosser, of the Washington State Committee, who says:

"I am not much; but what I am stands, first, for Justice; second, for all the blessings which naturally follow in her wake. Let us hold to it. Better days will come. Truth will prevail."

And Comrade Rosser proves his sincerity by his actions.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

District Secretary Herman is just completing a twenty-four day tour of the Northwest District which resulted in two new Locals and 14 new members at large in the first seventeen days. Report for the last seven days is not yet in, but we fully expect him to keep up the average, if not increase it.

But this is not the only result of his tour. He finds the interest in the Socialist Party easily aroused and sustained. The workers are beginning to see fallacy of the suggestion so often made in the past that we "try to work for Socialism under another name, for the average person gets scared at the word 'Socialism'." He is beginning to realize, the worker-who-fell-for-it, that it not only has another name, but a different character. And after all, there is only one true remedy for our economic ills, and that is economic emancipation; and only one way to secure it—the industrial and political solidarity of the working class. And this way is the Socialist Party way.

WISCONSIN

Kleist Suspended

The Socialist Party has suspended John C. Kleist from membership because of his membership in the Ku Klux Klan. Kleist is a brother of Socialist Senator Henry Kleist, and he himself has been active in the Party. But he had the KKK bug, and despite a resolution of the State Committee last November warning Socialists against membership in the bigoted order, he persisted in his membership, with the result that he will now be able to give all his time

to his Koo Koo kompatriots. The Socialist Party will have none of the bigotry and hatred that characterizes the KKK. No other political organization has had the courage to take such a stand.

Henry Reis, of Milwaukee, Socialist County Supervisor, died in that city recently. He was 55 years old. Reis, who was a cigarmaker, served as Socialist Alderman for six years, and later, he sat in the County Board for six more, thus having put in twelve years as an honest, faithful and efficient Socialist public official.

ILLINOIS

The big annual picnic of the Socialists of Chicago will be held June 15 at Riverview Park, Chicago. Mayor Dan Hoan, of Milwaukee, will be the main speaker, and George R. Kirkpatrick, Leo Krzyski and others will also speak.

Ross D. Brown, of Indiana, noted Negro orator, is now speaking in Chicago. His meetings are more than usually successful, and excellent results to the organization are noted.

WEST VIRGINIA

From a letter to Bertha Hale White, National secretary of the Party:

"Dear Comrade White:

"I have received the supplies, the blank charters, application cards, red cards, etc.

"I have received letters from all over the State excepting the Fifth District where I haven't a name. Every one has expressed a desire to come back into the movement—except one comrade... Now, Comrade White, the only reason I accepted this job was that I wanted to see the movement built up in this State. It is a penitence and thankless job, but somebody must do it. While I am secretary I intend to keep in touch with the comrades all over the State, and try to build

up the organization... Have you any names in Wayne, Hamlin, Williamson, Logan, Welch, Pinville, Princeton, Histon and Union... I want comrades everywhere—in West Virginia and outside this State—who can give me the names and addresses of Socialists everywhere in this State to write me those names and addresses, all of them at once. I'm cooperating and I want cooperation... The situation is improving in this State and will do better. What I need is ALL the cooperation available. If the comrades everywhere only knew what even a little cooperation means they would come through with real comradeship. Urge them to write me, won't you?"

"Fraternally yours,
"W. B. MASON,
"908 Ridgeway avenue,
"Morgantown, W. Va."

MASSACHUSETTS

Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis of the New England District Office spent two days in Taunton and New Bedford. At the Taunton street meetings two members-at-large were secured, in spite of the fact that organizer had no local help. In New Bedford, organizer had splendid local cooperation. Comrade Alfred Abbott, and W. E. G. Batty, chairman of the local Labor party, arranged for good publicity in the newspapers for the meetings, with the result that meetings were a great success, with large literature sales and collections at both meetings. Comrade Lewis visited several old-time Socialists in New Bedford, and secured \$16.00 worth of subscriptions for The New Leader from these men, who unable to take active part in the work because of old age, are eager to help in any other way they can.

New Bedford has a very active local Labor party headed by Brother Batty of the Loom-fixers' Union. Brother Batty is very favorable to Socialism, and the local Labor party (Continued on Page 8)

New York Activities

BUFFALO

Socialist open-air meetings are being held practically every night. At the present time, they are held at Lafayette square, Main and Court streets. The speakers are Irving M. Weiss, Eustace Reynolds, Ralph E. Horne and Robert A. Hoffman. Local Buffalo has rented a downtown headquarters in the Williams building, corner of Main and Eagle streets. The headquarters will also be the office of the Buffalo representative of The New Leader, Comrade Thomas Flynn.

UTICA

A new Italian branch has been organized in this city with 53 members to start with. Many more have signified their intention of joining in the near future. A branch in Rome will be organized soon.

NEW YORK CITY

The UPPER WEST SIDE BRANCH will meet Friday, June 13, 8:30 p. m., at the headquarters of the Finnish Branch, 2056 Fifth avenue (S. W. corner 84th street). All members are urgently requested to attend.

14-15-16th A. D. Branch

The next meeting of the 14-15-16th A. D. Branch will be held on Thursday, June 19, at the headquarters, 227 East 84th street. All members of the 14-15-16th A. D. Branch are urged to attend.

The following are the street meetings Local New York will hold during the week beginning June 16. Kindly publish same:

Monday, June 16, 6th A. D., 7th street and avenue C. Speaker, Henry Jager.

Monday, June 16, 17th A. D., 116th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker,

Richard Boyajian.
Tuesday, June 17, 3rd A. D., 24th street and 8th avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Wednesday, June 18, 16th A. D., 79th street and 1st avenue. Speakers, Emerich Steinberger and Leonard C. Kaye.

Wednesday, June 18, 6th A. D., 4th street and avenue C. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Thursday, June 19, 5th A. D., 35th street and 8th avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Friday, June 20, 8th A. D., 7th street and 2nd avenue. Speaker, Wm. Karlin.

Friday, June 20, 1st A. D., Clinton street and East Broadway. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Saturday, June 21, 16th A. D., 86th street and 3rd avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

BRONX

The spring festival held under the auspices of Local Bronx was a social as well as a financial success. This was mainly due to the presence in numbers of the young element, the Y. P. S. L.

The Executive Committee met Monday June 9, at Local headquarters. Comrade Sam Hoffman, chairman, A. Kanasy, secretary. Delegates of the various branches were urged to request their respective organizations to make immediate settlement for National Convention stamps.

Several communications from the State office relative to sale of dues stamps and relative to action on recent city convention received and acted on. The Executive Secretary submitted the monthly financial statement for May, showing a pronounced increase in the sale of dues stamps to the various branches.

On the report of sub-committees: the organization committee reported issuing a call for Branch Three members to meet at Local headquarters on Wednesday, June 11, 8:30 p. m. The prospect for a large meeting was promising, as several comrades of Branch Three have been visiting comrades at their homes and urging them to be present at this meeting.

Under new business, Comrade Murphy reported that Comrade Karlin, elected delegate to the National Convention, is unable to attend and therefore requested the acceptance of his resignation. Comrade Henry Feuer of Branch Four was elected delegate to the national convention.

Branches are again urged to take such steps as will ensure substantial results from open-air meetings arranged by Comrade Claessens during August. Platform and literature committees should be elected and wherever possible, handbills should be distributed in the home of workers. Branch Seven reported that Comrade Henry Jager would hold open-air lectures weekly at Tremont and Washington avenues commencing Wednesday July 2 and continuing until October. Comrades and enrolled Socialists are urged to rally to the support of all out-door meetings held in their immediate vicinity.

BROOKLYN

Open-air Meetings

Tuesday—Varet and Graham avenue. Speaker, May Harris Mainland.
Friday—Mermaid avenue and West 24th street, Coney Island. Speaker, William Karlin.

A special meeting of the 5th-6th and 23rd A. D. Branches One and Two, which cover the 10th C. D. and 7th S. D., has been called for Friday evening, June 20, at the headquarters of the 23rd A. D. branch, 1709 Pitkin avenue. The purpose of the meeting is to nominate for Congress and for State Senate. This district is the most favorable in Kings and with a strong campaign it is possible to elect our candidates. The Socialists have for a number of elections beaten the Democratic candidates for both offices.

On The International Front

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

GREAT BRITAIN

The Independent Labor party has been growing so fast that there is a special department in the London New Leader with a list of new branches every week. In the last issue to reach America there were 18; the week before there were 17, and new groups are gathering daily. In the current list there is a branch Ystalyfera, whose secretary is located at Brynmeurig, Penrynog, Lower Cwmtyrch, Swansea Valley. It is a pleasure to work in a Socialist movement such as that in Great Britain, but then, party secretaries have to call the roll of branches at conventions, which indicates that all is not unalloyed joy.

SCOTLAND

The "United Front"

The Glasgow Socialists are supposed to be the most violently radical of all the workers in Great Britain. Newspaper despatches have been referring to them as the "reds," as "Communists" and as Premier MacDonald's "troublesome left wing," and they constantly hint at a rift in the Party. An editorial in a recent issue of the Socialist weekly, Forward, of Glasgow shows just what the Socialists of that city—organized in the I. L. P.—think of their Communist friends.

An election was then under way in the city with Aitken Ferguson as Labor candidate for Parliament. He is a member of the Communist party, although he openly stated that he supported the full Labor party program. At the same time, the Communist national convention was being held in Manchester, at which, according to an editorial in the Forward, under the caption "The United Front," "There were wild, whirling words full of sound and fury... and in spite of the United Front at Glasgow, we gather that the Praesidium was still convinced that the I. L. P. with its bourgeois ideology and its insidious policy of class collaboration, remained the great barrier standing between the emancipated proletariat and the long delayed advent of the world revolution."

"While Mr. Aitken Ferguson is fighting as the Labor candidate for Kelvingrove, called for united support for the Labor Government and never for one moment attacking the Labor Government in the face of the enemy, the leading lights of the Communist party can find nothing better to do than to make ridiculous speeches which the Tory press immediately seize upon with delight as excellent propaganda material to use against the Labor cause. Mr. Manus (chairman of the Communist party) for example, after a great deal of fifteenth-rate Trotskyian declamation, struck a Deadwood Dick attitude, and announced to the world that the aim of the Communist party was to get inside the Labor party and 'steal the leadership,' and save the working classes from the 'class collaboration policy' of the I. L. P."

"One gets sick and tired of all this empty jargon and all this ridiculous talk for which the Capitalist Press and the hired orators of the Liberal

and Tory parties are so devoutly thankful."

From which we gather that Communist "strategy" is just about the same everywhere, and that everywhere it is being found out. Only, in Great Britain they found it out much sooner than in other places, with the result that there the Labor and Socialist movement is much further advanced than in any other country.

GERMANY

To Demonstrate for the Republic
Recent monarchist reviews where the observance of some regimental or so-called patriotic anniversary gave the followers of Ludendorff, Hitler and Company a chance to revile the German republic and openly demand the return of Kaiserism, moved the General Committee of the Social Democratic party at its last meeting to consider organizing mass demonstrations in favor of the republic. Much dissatisfaction was expressed with the action of the Prussian police authorities in having allowed the monarchist display at Halle, which cost about a dozen lives when the communists tried to break it up and were opposed by the police. Since then Karl Severing, Socialist Minister of the Interior of Prussia, has forbidden further outdoor demonstrations of that nature.

At a meeting of Berlin Socialist Party officials, the tactics of the Prussian Government in protecting the monarchists from the Communists were severely criticized and a resolution was passed calling for more active defense of the republic and less man-handling of workers. The Socialists in the Prussian Diet have interpellated the Ministry on the Halle affair.

CANADA

Miss Bondfield to Visit

A committee headed by Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labor, is about to visit Canada on an official mission to aid child emigrants from Great Britain. The announcement was made recently in Parliament by William Lunn, Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department. Lunn said that a difficulty that had troubled the workers in emigrating to Canada was that families were split up when the men went abroad. Miss Bondfield's committee would inquire into the problem specifically of separating children from their parents. The announcement is of particular interest to the Socialist and Labor movement of Canada.

AUSTRIA

Socialist Gains in Styria

The elections for local legislative bodies in the cities and towns of Styria on May 25 resulted in material gains for the Social Democratic party and the practical wiping out of the Pan Germans as a political force. In Graz, the second city of Austria, the Socialists cast 33,585 votes and elected twenty-two members of the city council, against the twenty they had in the old body; the combined Clerical and Pan German parties got 34,600 votes, electing sixteen Clericals and seven Pan Germans; the Republicans polled 2,970 votes, winning two seats and the Nationalist Socialists (a semi-bourgeois group) got one seat with 2,841 votes. In the old council the Clericals and Pan Germans had eleven seats each and there were six Industrial party men. The increase in Socialist strength is apparent when it is remembered that in last Octo-

ber's general elections the Clericals and Pan Germans cast 43,000 votes and the Socialists 36,000, so that the gap of 7,000 between the two groups has been reduced to about 1,000. In some of the smaller towns in Styria the Socialists broke into the local councils for the first time and in many others they held, or increased, their majorities, while in but few instances did they suffer a setback.

New Student Publication

For the purpose of promoting the interests of the already powerful Socialist movement among the Austrian universities and academies and keeping the students in touch with the world-wide liberal thought, a monthly magazine called The Free Student has been launched in Vienna by the Socialist Students' Association. It is well edited and put out in an attractive form.

Women's Week a Big Success

The Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung reports a very successful Women's Week during which special meetings were held for the purpose of lining the women workers up with the Social Democratic party and the unions all over the republic. The women displayed great enthusiasm and many of them announced their intention of doing active party work.

HUNGARY

Socialist Editor Jailed for Year

Another illustration of the kind of "justice" obtaining in the country reigned over by Admiral Nicholas Horthy was given on May 22 when a Budapest court sentenced Koloman Tessars, responsible editor of Nepszava, the Hungarian Socialist daily paper, to one year in jail and a fine of 1,000,000 crowns (about \$13) because in August, 1922, Nepszava printed an account of a police outrage under the heading "The Bloody Deed of the Gendarmes in Pils-

Sanato." The court refused to allow the defense to produce witnesses of the affair who were willing to swear that the police had wantonly fired upon a crowd attending the funeral of a young man who had been stabbed to death by the cops and had wounded two persons severely. The sole evidence admitted consisted of statements by the gendarmes themselves and the local notary and village preacher to the effect that the police had only fired after having been attacked by the crowd.

LITHUANIA

Socialist Setback in Memel

As a result of the first elections for the Municipal council held in Memel since the formal attachment of that city to Lithuania by the League of Nations, the Social Democrats have lost nine seats, the combination of German bourgeois parties have gained two and the Communists, who ran candidates for the first time, have won six. The Lithuanian Nationalists got only 303 of the 15,000 votes cast, but through a combination with the Landlords' League they managed to send a representative into the council.

Yipsels Gaining Ground Again

After having suffered a serious setback during the period of frenzied paper finance and industrial crises, the Socialist Labor Youth organization of Germany is coming back strong, according to a report presented to a national convention on May 17 by Max Westphal, President of the national organization. Thanks largely to the substantial contributions of young people's Socialist organizations in other countries and the stabilization of German currency during the last few months, the Socialist Labor Youth has been able to keep its colors flying and to recover a great deal of lost ground, the membership of the Gendarmes in Pils-

WARNING! BEWARE!

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Every few years some "smart fellow" starts a school with a "bang" and the pretension that he has discovered a new continent in the world of education.

It is a case of striking it rich, or going busted.

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Then there is peace for a while until the public forgets, and the comedy begins all over again.

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CHILD LABOR BILL, PASSED AFTER YEARS OF BATTLE, LONE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF CONGRESS IN SIX MONTHS

Progressives Failed to Dent Battle Line of Old Party Politicians.

By MARX LEWIS

WASHINGTON.—Apparently conscious that of all legislative sessions held in recent years the present session has accomplished less than any other, members of Congress, regulars and insurgents alike—rang down the curtain on the first session of the 68th Congress late Saturday night.

This session may be likened to the virtues and vices of the Congresses that have preceded it. There is, however, one feature which seems to distinguish it from others. In previous sessions the people were perhaps dissatisfied with the work, but members professed dissatisfaction; in this session the members are dissatisfied along with the people.

The task of Nicholas Longworth, who was technically the majority leader in the House, but who was generally referred to as the minority leader, because of the alliance of the Progressives and Democrats, when he comes to enumerate the achievements of the present session, is not an enviable one. The tax law enacted during the session is not his; it is even disowned by the President, who was obliged to sign it while pointing out its "defects," which happen to be its advantages.

Reactionaries Not Satisfied

The reactionaries cannot be altogether satisfied, for if the insurgents could get nothing of their own across they did prevent the reactionaries from getting what they were after. Neither the tax bill nor the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill—which were the two measures upon which the reactionaries concentrated—satisfied the reactionaries.

The so-called radicals have even less cause for satisfaction. Holding the balance of power, they lost very frequently both their balance and their power, partly because they had

Leading Players in Worst Congressional Session in Many Years



EX-SECRETARY FALL



CONGRESSMAN LONGWORTH



PRESIDENT COOLIDGE



EX-SECRETARY DAUGHERTY



SECRETARY HOOVER



SENATOR WALSH



CONGRESSMAN COOPER



SENATOR BORAH



SECRETARY MELLON



SENATOR COPELAND



SENATOR LODGE



C. BASCOM SLEMP

no worked-out program of their own, or, if they did have the semblance of one, they deserted it as often as they adhered to it, mainly because the success of their balance depended upon an alignment with one or the other of the old party machines—generally the Democratic machine.

If a balance of power within either of the old parties could ever function successfully it should have in this Congress. There were 225 Republicans, 206 Democrats, an Independent, a Socialist, and a Farmer-Laborite, with one vacancy. The ten Progressives and the one Socialist from Wisconsin could have upset and, with the aid of several Progressives from Minnesota, the Farmer-Laborite, and the Independent, they did upset on more than one occasion the well-laid plans of the Republican machine.

But that is all they could do—just upset the plans of the others. On such occasions they did get the support of the Democrats, who had a good deal to gain and nothing to lose by upsetting these plans.

Railroads' Power in Congress

But when they attempted to do more than that when they attempted to get through the Howell-Barkley bill, which, though ineffective, was a step forward, they found that they were beaten. The railroads could rely on enough Repub-

licans and Democrats to defeat the proposal. Instead of permitting it to be defeated, and of provoking a filibuster which would perhaps have killed the postal salary bill, Representative Barkley announced a strategic retreat. He withdrew the bill from consideration at this session.

With the defeat of this measure went also the "glorious" victory that the Progressives obtained when they succeeded in having the rules of the House amended. On the strength of the change in the rules, they brought out the Howell-Barkley bill. When the change gave way, the railroad bill went with it.

And when they tried to do something for the farmers they likewise failed. The McNary-Haugen bill, "sold" to the farmers by the reactionary farm organizations whose representatives considered it a

means of purchasing the farmers' vote in the Northwest for the Republican ticket, found the Progressives divided, with the bulk of them opposed to it; while the Sinclair-Morris bill, advocated by organizations really interested in farm relief, was lost in the shuffle.

The Tax Measure

The one measure to which the Progressives may turn for comfort when they become discouraged by all their other failures is the tax bill, in which their determined stand resulted in an improvement of the rates. But here the advantages to those who constitute the bulk of the population are slight, since they do not earn enough to pay a tax.

All the other measures in which the Progressives seemed interested went by the board.

The only ones who are apparently satisfied are the Democrats. The

failure of the Congress was bound to benefit them, and they even joined with the Progressives, whom they dislike as much as do the Republicans, to accomplish the futility of the legislative session.

The one measure to which Representative Longworth may refer as the great achievement of the Congress will probably be the immigration law. And that was not a party measure. It was supported by Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives. It was opposed by the Socialist, while a few Republicans and a few Democrats coming from districts that have a large foreign-born vote disregarded their party affiliations to oppose the measure.

Sop to Postal Workers

Even the bill to increase the salaries of postal employees, for which the postal employees made a vigorous campaign, was emasculated before it passed both Houses. Instead of an increase that would have taken into account the increased cost of living, a raise of about \$200 a year was granted.

One real step forward was made in the passage by both Houses of the proposed amendment to the Constitution conferring upon Congress the power to legislate with respect to child labor. It follows ten or more years of effort to deal with the evil

Socialist Representative Fought Hard Fight Single-Handed

of child labor, and its future seems none too bright with the solid South prepared and with even some New England states ready to resist its ratification.

Except for the passage of the child labor amendment, the first session of Congress, like those it succeeded, proved incapable of dealing with any of the problems that affect the people. Whenever the danger arose of losing the vote of a substantial element of the population, the first thing that would come to their minds would be a bonus. It was a bonus, which a soldier will have to die to receive, that was adopted to get the soldiers' vote; it was a bonus that the farmer in the wheat region of the Northwest was to be given in the McNary-Haugen bill; it was a bonus that the postal employee received.

The exposure of the corruption in Government departments was an accomplishment the full significance of which was not grasped by those responsible for it until it was too late, when both parties were involved, and then it was hushed up. But there is no danger that this will be included in the enumeration when the majority leader comes to discourse on what the session saw done.

The task of the Socialist, Victor Berger, fighting a single-handed battle would have been easier had he confined his efforts to calling attention to the omissions of which the others were guilty. Instead, he struggled to have his constructive measures considered. The physical difficulty of having those omissions of which the others were guilty brought to the attention of as many as possible in the face of a hostile press and a weakened organization made the session a most trying one for him.

From Our Readers

Editor of The New Leader: I cannot understand how anyone who prizes his experience in the Socialist movement and still desires to keep in touch with the political and economic developments that are affecting that movement can get along without The New Leader.

Any one of the fine articles by Marx Lewis, interpreting the oil and other exposures at Washington, was worth far more than the price of an annual subscription.

Lewis sized up Daugherty and the rest of this impudent and shady bunch with a keenness and accuracy unequalled by any other critic. While other correspondents were bluffed and bulldozed into a policy of apologizing and excusing the scoundrels who bargained in the birthright of the American people, Lewis established the logical ramifications of their operations and deduced conclusions that could not be escaped by any thinking person.

Let me tell comrades that at a time like that, when camouflage was deliberately employed by the Republican National Committee and by plutocratic interests generally to cover up and excuse the plunderers of the public domain, and when our elected representatives and the courts were being corrupted by the sheer power of predatory wealth, it was worth a lot to us to have someone at the seat of these manipulations to observe and record and interpret these things and the people involved. We owe a debt to Lewis and to The Leader which we cannot repay in full, but the least we can do is to encourage the contributors and publishers by subscribing and getting others to do the same.

The New Leader is a fine and worthy successor of The Call, and I trust every Socialist and every intelligent Labor man will help give it the large circulation it so richly deserves.

W. W. PASSAGE.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

MORE PRAISE

Editor of The New Leader: Just a few lines to praise The New Leader. You and your contributing editors are reaching the spot. Keep it up, and in a short time the circulation will double and triple.

I was very much pleased to read "Buffalo Notes" by Quinlan in this week's issue. I believe at least one column per week of local matter will do much to hold and build up the Buffalo circulation.

In Tom Flynn you have a very hard, sincere worker. His poems in the New Age under the pen name of Pat McCann did much to brace up the spirit of the comrades and readers.

We must continue to hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may, taking care at all times not to become too literary.

LEE MORGAN.

A WEEK IN THE AMERICAN UTOPIA

234 Killed, As Many Injured, During April in U. S. Coal Mines, Casualty List Indicates

Accidents at coal mines during the month of April, this year, resulted in the death of 234 men, according to reports received from State mine inspectors by the Interior Department, through the Bureau of Mines. The fatality rate for the month was 6.44 per million tons of coal produced, as compared with 3.71 for April last year and a 4.94 average for April during the 10-year period 1914-24.

Of the 234 men killed in April, 1924, 30 were killed at the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania and 204 at bituminous mines throughout the country. Underground accidents at both classes of mines numbered 220, shaft accidents 4, and surface accidents 10.

During the first four months of 1924, Bureau of Mine records show a total of 993 lives lost, indicating a death rate of 5.06 per million tons. For the same period last year the rate was 4.08. The 4-month average rate for bituminous mines alone was 5.03 in 1924 and 3.84 in 1923; for anthracite mines alone it was 5.19 in 1924 as compared with 5.36 in 1923.

"Major disasters," that is, disasters in which five or more lives were lost, numbered five during the period of January 1 to April 30, 1924; the resulting loss of life was 384. During the corresponding months last year there were four similar disasters with a loss of 140 lives.

announced that the name "Liberty" is so original that the publishers gave some poor fish \$20,000 just for thinking it up out of his head. The magazine is just what you would expect from that fact—a gaudy, ornate, expensive piece of rubbish. It is published by the McCormicks, the same people who get out what they modestly call "The World's Greatest Newspaper," the Chicago Tribune. The McCormicks are also the International Harvester Company. Well—they've got to do something with their millions, haven't they? And there isn't any better way of getting rid of money than by running a periodical.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The State Compensation Board presents a gruesome record of lives lost in industry and permanent disabilities of workers since January 1, 1916, when the Workmen's Compensation Act went into effect.

During the eight-year period the Board granted weekly sums to 532,491 persons for temporary disability,

11,498 for permanent incapacitation, and 16,756 for the death of relatives. The employees of the State have paid \$1,686,871 to recompense \$19 persons for the loss of legs, \$1,319,487 to 626 persons for amputated arms, \$3,636,320 to 2,088 persons who lost their hands, \$1,738,059 to 1,109 individuals who lost their legs. A total of \$6,596,094 was paid to 4,944 persons who lost their eyes.

The Anaconda Copper Company reports a net profit last year of \$8,767,814, after interest, taxes, depreciation, and other charges were paid. These profits compare with \$3,530,877 the previous year.

Oil companies are reporting increased earnings this quarter over the same period last year. The Standard Oil group leads, with Standard Oil of Indiana reporting more than \$41,000,000 profit after all charges have been paid.

Report of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for year ended De-

cember 31, 1923, shows surplus of \$56,295,282 after expenses, depreciation, Federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after allowing for preferred dividends, to \$2.10 a share (par \$25) earned on \$502,099,200 outstanding common stock. This compares with \$46,242,436, or \$1.61 a share on \$498,587,125 common outstanding in 1922.

The other day, Miss Abby Rockefeller was arrested for speeding. Abby is a daughter of pious and sanctimonious John D. Rockefeller, and granddaughter of the old man. She was let off with a suspended sentence. Abby serves society by being the daughter and granddaughter of very rich men, and so society supports her in luxury in return for that service. That's how she has time to run around and get pinched for using up too much of the family's gas.

WILKESBARRE, PA.—Reports from the Loomis Colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company are that nineteen men lost their lives in an explosion there. Forty-two miners were in the section of the mine where the disaster occurred and some of them are said to be entombed.

Glen Alden officials are reticent and refuse to give any information, newspaper men being kept off the premises by coal and iron policemen.

Forty-nine important companies which have made first quarter earnings reports to date show greater total net income than for the first quarter of 1923. The net income of these 49 companies for the first quarter was \$127,725,681 as compared with \$103,621,634 last year.

United States Steel in 1923 made another large addition to its wealth. Excess current assets of \$570,841,548 on December 31 last compared with \$536,271,248 December 31, 1922, a net gain of \$34,570,300. In addition, the company spent \$54,671,169 for construction and reduced its bonded debt by \$12,547,161. These three items total \$101,788,630.

BUT CAPITAL TAKES ALL THE RISKS, YOU KNOW: THE WORKERS DON'T HAVE TO WORRY AT ALL.

Hail! Oh, Hail!

The Communist International gets out a sheet called the International Press Correspondence, which is a publicity clip sheet for the information of the world as to what Mr. Zinoviev is thinking about from day to day.

The issue of May 22 is rather small—only twelve pages of speeches by Trotsky and manifestoes and theses and instructions to parties in various countries, which is less than the usual size. And the following is therefore a smaller instalment than one usually gets.

Here are some actual quotations:

All to the aid of the German miners!

Long live the miners of Germany!

Long live the united Labor front in the struggle against the bourgeoisie!

Long live the general strike of the German miners!

Long live the international fighting front of the miners of all countries!

Long live the six-hour day in the mining industry!

Long live the struggling miners of Germany!

Long live the united front of the International Proletariat against the capitalist offensive!

Down with corruption of the masses by reformists!

Down with imperialistic war and social patriotism!

Long live the international workers' revolution!

Down with imperialism!

Styria must be evacuated!

Down with colonial brigandage!

Long live the independence of subject peoples and of peoples threatened with subjection!

Long live the union between the workers of the metropolis and the workers and peasants of the colonies in the struggle against the common enemy—capitalism!

Long live the eleventh congress of the C. P. G.!

Long live the Communist International! (Loud applause.)

That's all in that issue!

Gosh, wouldn't it be terrible if the typefounders didn't make any more exclamation points!

Down with the weak alloy of base metals that would threaten the solidarity of the exclamation point!

Long live the union of lead and antimony and printers' ink that makes it possible for the revolutionary proletariat engaged in the printing industry under vile capitalist conditions to unite with the comrades of the Communist International (wild and tumultuous cheering) to produce hail and long-lives and down-withs and exclamation points!

Long live the Communist International!

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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. 5390

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 231 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 Backman 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 79 Delancey Street, at 8 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, 16 West 21st St. Watkins 7950

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.

Office, 331 E. 14th Street. Lexington 4540

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

SECTORS MEETINGS

Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 6 P. M.

Brooklyn—187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.

Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.

B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.

SALVATORE NINIO, 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 6 P. M.

D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Ladies' Waistmakers' Union

Local 28 I. L. G. W. U.

16 W. 21st St. Watkins 7957

Pauline Morgenstern, Manager

Ada Rosenfeld, Secretary-Treasurer

Pauline Gelman, Chairman Ex. Bd.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 67 of I. L. G. W. U.

117 Second Avenue

TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7106-7

A. SNYDER, MOLLY LIFSHITZ, Sec'y-Treas.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.

7 East 18th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 3857

Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union

Z. L. FREEDMAN, Pres.

M. M. ESSENFIELD, NATHAN RIESEL, Manager Sec'y-Treas.

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

139 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 6500-1-3-5-4-5

SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

611-621 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7600-1-3-4

DAVID WOLF, General Manager. ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

790 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 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 15th 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 1387

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, A. C. W. A.

Office: 255 Broadway St. Drydock 3367

Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

J. HEROWITZ, Sec. Sec'y.

MAX B. BOYARSKY, Chairman. SAM COHEN, Fin. Sec'y.

Lapel Makers & Pairers'

Local 181, A. C. W. A.

Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3800

Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.

KE 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. Bkn., N. Y.

LOUIS FELDHEIM, President. ED. GOTTESMAN, Vice-Pres.

LOUIS BERGER, Manager. LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

Party Notes

MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued From Page 6)

is regularly carrying on Socialist work. It is not a "Communist camouflage," but a constructive Labor-political group.

Organizer Lewis held a successful street meeting in Amesbury, on Monday, June 2. Amesbury expects to send in an application for a charter within a few days, and get back into the organization fighting for Socialism.

Italian Socialist Convention

As a result of three weeks' intensive propaganda in Massachusetts by Giralmo Valenti, national organizer of the Italian Socialist Federation, a State convention of Italian Socialists was held June 8 at Everett. Helena Turitz, secretary of the New England District of the Party, Albert Weisberg, organizer of the Party and head of the national Y. P. S. L., and others, spoke at the convention. An Italian Socialist orchestra from Malden played a number of Socialist songs, and Valenti reported on his work, showing that the prospects for the Party are excellent. A central committee of five was elected to take care of the work of the Massachusetts Italian Socialists. A picnic will shortly be held to raise money for propaganda work.

Comrades were present from Boston, East Boston, South Boston, Lawrence, Malden, East Wymouth, Winchester, Plymouth, South Hanson, Everett, Lynnminster, Winchendon, Somerville, Watertown, Worcester, Clinton and Springfield.

Messages were sent to Eugene V. Debs, and resolutions were passed on behalf of political prisoners, against Fascism, and on other pressing matters.

A number of new branches have been added to the Federation within the past weeks, and prospects for still more are rosy.

CONNECTICUT

The following delegates to the National convention of July 8th have been elected: Louis O. Krahl, Mrs. Krahl, Walter E. Davis and Nathan Gandelman. Dr. Weisberg of New Haven is alternate. Davis and Krahl are delegates to the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and Gandelman and Weisberg are alternates.

A State convention will be held June 29 at Machinists' Hall, 99 Temple street, New Haven. A full State ticket will be named and a State platform drawn up. A State picnic will be held in July in conjunction with Local New Haven.

Local Hamden has sent out 1,000 copies of Victor L. Berger's speech in Congress to enrolled voters.

Meeting in Shelton

Samuel E. Beardsley will speak at Sandford Corner, Shelton, Saturday night.

N. Y. Joint Council

CAP MAKERS

of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.

Office, 210 E. 8th St. Orchard 9800-1-2

Council meets every 1st & 3rd Wednesday

Jacob Roberts, R. Eisenstein, L. Baehr, Manager Sec. 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. SASLAVSKY, President. Vice-Pres.

SOL HANDMAN, Rec. Sec. L. BAER, Fin. Sec'y.

All meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum

(Beethoven Hall) 21st East 5th St.

FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 68

MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President.

ANDREW WENDEL, General Secretary-Treasurer.

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, Sec. Treas. ADOLPH LEWITZ, Rec. Sec.

WILLIAM CHERNIACK, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15

Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.

A. SOIFER, Chairman.

S. LANGER, Vice-Chairman.

H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.

WILLIAM CHERNIACK, Chairman.

L. GOLDBERG, Vice-Chairman.

N. FISHEROFF, Secretary.

FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10

Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.

I. RUBINSTEIN, Chairman.

C. ZOENBERG, Vice-Chairman.

ADOLPH LEWITZ, Secretary.

FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 8

Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.

R. BEGOON, Chairman.

M. GOLDFELD, Vice-Chairman.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.

7 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7678

Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month

G. LEVINE, Pres. N. ULLMAN, Rec. Sec'y

A. Schwartzwald, Chas. Kuznetsov, Vice-Pres. Treas.

LEO SAFRAN, Bus. Agent

The Challenge of Socialism

IV. The Class Struggle

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

Industry is so organized that no one can work without getting a job from some one else. And no one can get a job without applying to the people who have charge of the jobs. And no one without a job can get money honestly; without money, it is impossible to live.

Ownership of the jobs determines the life of the nation. And the owners of the jobs have organized industry, not for the use of mankind, not for the service of men, women and children, but solely for profit.

Business Is Business. Business men are not in business for their health. If they are absentee owners for a living, or if they are banqueting heads of giant corporations, they deliver pompous speeches in which they make the point ever and anon that "sound business" is the backbone of the nation; that a "sound business" policy is needed. But little landlords, shopkeepers, sweaters of Labor put it more plainly and brutally—they're in it for what they can get out of it, and they say so.

And no one denies it. The more they make, the better they can live, the more luxury they can wallow in, the more furs and motor cars and opera boxes and chorus girls they can sport. The more money they make, the more power they have.

It is not to be wondered at that the business man who makes most money leads his clan, that business men will bend every effort in one direction only—that is, to make ever more money.

Therefore, all business policy tends in the direction of money making. Nothing else matters.

One result of this is that a race of men is developed who specialize in sharp practices. "You gotta hand

it to him;" "Well, he put it over"—these are expressions of genuine admiration of business men by others who have one yardstick with which to measure achievement.

In time (and not so long, either) we find that there has been developed an aristocracy of wealth, of sharp practices, of "cleverness." Those sharp practices become the morality of life, taught as virtues in the schools and "success" magazines, and the one who gathers wealth becomes the successful one. Nothing matters but the acquisition of wealth. The end is the sole object of society.

And the workers? They cannot get work except on the terms of the owners and the trustees of the property without which industry cannot be carried on. And since industry is carried on, not for the benefit of mankind but for the profit of the owners, the conditions of work, as laid down by the owners and trustees are designed for one object—that is, the maximum amount of profit. Which is another way of saying a minimum amount of expense.

Business Is Free. And here we see what has happened through the centuries. Industry has been liberated from oppressive restrictions. The industry that was liberated through all the development from the break-down of the Feudal system to the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution is no longer the same industry that the world knew in 1750 and 1800. It is large-scale industry. It is socialized industry. It is industry upon which every man and woman and child in the world must depend.

The freedom, the liberty that has been won is no longer the freedom of a business man, a member of the

bourgeoisie, from oppressive restrictions of a king and his courtiers; it is now the freedom, the liberty of the business man to conduct his business in his own way.

And so, when workers come seeking work in one or another of the great industries, they are told that they will have to work at the wages and upon the terms set by those who own or are trustees of the property.

The Profits of Business. And so it comes that as profits are the sole and only object of carrying on industry, the desire for profits is the one thing that governs the managers in fixing wages and hours.

And as more and ever more of the industry of the nation comes within the control of the narrowing capitalist class, it becomes increasingly difficult for anyone to get work except on the terms of that small, selfish class.

And so it comes about that steadily, resistlessly, inexorably, the world comes to be split up into the two warring classes, the one class with the sole object of making as much money as possible, and the first, dependent upon them for work, for wages, for conditions of labor, for conditions of living, for very life itself.

And the interests of the one group are served precisely and exactly as the interests of the other group suffers. It is the interest of that group to live, to have full, beautiful, wholesome, happy lives. But they must ask the other group for permission. It is the interest of the other group to get as much as possible—which is another way of saying that the owning group, the stockholding group, thrives as the laboring group suffers.

This is why society tends more and more to be divided, not only into two contesting classes, but into two classes of people well off and poorly off; of rich and poor; of indelicately wealthy and miserably starved.

And that is what Socialists call the class struggle.

UNITY HOUSE TO OPEN SEASON THIS WEEK

FOREST PARK, Pa.—Workers'

Unity House, the summer vacation playground of the New York waist and dress makers opens here Friday, June 13, for the 1924 season, and the occasion will be fitly celebrated by a reception, music, a few very short speeches, and dancing and the usual jollification.

Unity House is in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania, a few minutes' walk from Camp Tamiment, and is one of the most beautiful places in the summer resort region near New York. Formerly a millionaires' hotel, it is now a home for working people—girls and young women and other members of the two locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that own it—and it is a model resort. There is a lake, dance hall, gymnasium, and beautiful mountain country. This year, a number of new features have been added to Unity and the best season so far is confidently expected.

Unity House is owned by Locals 22 and 25 of the I. L. G. W. U., but yearly many non-members of the union, who are sympathetic with the Labor movement, take their vacations there.

Furnished Room

Room and board for 1 or 2 men, gentiles. 66 Bragaw st., Long Island City, N. Y., near Lowery street station; two stops from Queensboro Plaza.

FINANCIAL

TOO MANY PARTIES IN FIELD FAIL TO HALT ADAM'S BOOM

By ADAM COALDIGGER

The feller who said, "Life is one blamed thing after another," said a mouthful. Yesterday I was sitting pretty on the topmost pinnacle of fame. The world had the hue of roses and Fortune seemed to cast upon my noble form her fondest smile. In other words, I was jake. Today I am so far down in the dumps that it could take an oil well driller with the assistance of a couple of Senatorial investigating committees to drag me to the surface.

Last night I was attending my inauguration. My old college pal, Bill Taft, was already puckering up his lips to pronounce the oath of office. Billy Sunday was getting ready to pronounce the blessing. Beneath the reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue, passed the serried ranks of my devoted followers who had come to Washington to grace the inauguration proceedings. At every mention of the beardless leader's name their gleeful shouts smote the very heavens. I'm here telling you it was on grand affairs and I don't mean maybe.

There were delegations of future Postmasters from the country over. They came from Herrin, Sessor, Caseyville and Mulkeytown. The delegation from La Salle was headed by my old comrade Mike Pietrak, who carried a red flag decorated with a hammer and sickle. The Belleville delegation, a thousand strong, swept by with Ed Dobbins up in front holding aloft a banner with this strange device "What is Home without Home Brew?"

Liquor or Death!

A battalion from Johnson City voiced this patriotic yearning: "Give Us Licker or Give Us Death." The boys from Royaltown were led by Mayor Jim Hicks, preceded by two pole bearers who raised the trolley wires to let him past. Julius Holy-cross had the peanut and popcorn concession.

Then came the most impressive spectacle of this inspiring affair—the United Front. On they came, arms linked in arms, casting looks of tender solicitude at one another and at me in my nice new hat. There came Bill Foster and Sam Gompers, Jack Walker and Duncan MacDonald, John Watt and Joker Young, Vic Olander and Freeman Thompson, John Lewis and Alex Howat, Chester Wright and Robert Minor, Ellis Searles and Norman Thomas, representing more diversities, contrasts and contradictions than you could shake a stick at. Boys it was the grandest sight I have ever witnessed to see these brothers united in a common cause and then—just as the band from Benld was swinging into the avenue playing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," something hit the back of my head and I sat up in bed with sweat pouring down my nose.

Adam is Puzzled

Gosh ding! There ought to be a Federal law against waking up from a dream like that. I hardly ever have as pleasant dreams as that. Most of the time I dream that some bill collector has caught up with me or that everybody is mad at me for something or other and then I wake up to find it's all too true. I knew right along there was something I had overlooked concerning my candidacy for President of this glorious nation, but save my

Adam Off to a Lead; Cal and Peggy in Tie

Final returns of a straw vote conducted Sunday morning in O'Shannon's barber shop in Greenpoint showed Adam Coal-digger leading. The full returns reported show:

Adam Coal-digger	35
Andy Gump	26
Peggy Joyce's Count	7
Calvin Coolidge	7

gizzards I couldn't figure out what it was. And then in the middle of the dream of my life comes that confounded sub-conscious mind of mine with its harassing question: "Adam, what ticket are you going to run on?"

Talk about the blow that killed father. Here I am, the choice of the beloved common people, by all odds the best qualified man in the United States to run for President—all dressed up and no place to go. The multitudes are hollering for a redeemer but how can I redeem them with no party behind me. I can't run on the Republican ticket because Cal has an option on that thing. Besides it would not look well to have both of us running for President on the same ticket. I can't run on the Democratic ticket because of my religious convictions which are those of a hard-shelled Evolutionist. Worse still I am accused of being a wet and you know how solidly the solid South opposes beers and wines. They don't want the Moonshine monopoly of the nation taken north of Mason and Dixon. The prohibitionists can't put a prohibition ticket in the field because it would be a knock for prohibition as it is hiccoughed in America.

Of course I would accept the nomination on some third party ticket. But the third party is composed of so many parts and subdivisions, each of which is on the war path against all the other subdivisions that I am afraid I would get trampled to death.

One Party to Each Voter

My memory isn't as good as it used to be so I may not be able to present a complete catalogue of all the parties which represent the workers of brain and brow on the political field. I understand that an expert from Sears Roebuck is compiling a complete list and that it will make as big a book as a seed catalogue when it is done. At all events, to the best of my fading recollection, there is the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor party, the National Farmer-Labor party, and Federated Farmer-Labor party, the American Labor party, the Liberal Party, the Progressive party, the Committee of Forty-eight, the Commonwealth Land party, the Committee for Progressive Political Action and the others that were formed late last night and word of which hasn't reached these parts yet.

If this sort of thing keeps up the American Labor movement will soon have more parties than it has votes and when that time comes, all we need to do to capture the Government is to pass a constitutional amendment providing that each party shall have only one representative in Congress and the trick is done.

Well, I should tear my shirt and

get bald worrying over this. I've got a steady job as it is. Besides it's a darned sight more fun writing this column than trying to make speeches without saying anything or gadding around the country kissing the messy faces of the offspring of Rotarians, Kiwanises and other backward people.

What's more, the Presidency isn't the job it used to be. Now the Supreme Court has appointed itself the guardian and administrator of this great democracy and when the vetoes aren't passing over his head like humming birds, about all the President has to do is to stand around on the White House lawn, flanked by visiting delegations of Osage Indians and Daughters of the Confederacy and get his picture into the comic sheet. To be sure he has to tell bed-time stories over the radio when Better Apple Week or Buy-a-Diamond Week or some such world-stirring events comes along. But you always have the satisfaction of knowing that they can't heckle you over the radio.

It's true that the President can always get his pieces about the danger to our constitutions of red doctrines as taught in the better class finishing colleges for women but what is all this compared to the power of the Supreme Court. Five portly gentlemen from that outfit (with Holmes and Brandeis dissenting) can kill any law passed by Congress and signed by the President. On top of that they can make as many laws as they can think up without asking leave of anyone, including Congress, the President and The Sovereign People (that's you, Brother), because every Supreme Court decision becomes a law by itself. One of these decisions starts off innocently enough as the opinion of the learned court in the case of Scraggs against Dubenbassel. Rev. Statutes 123456, infra dig. And then one morning we wake up and take a good look at it and find that, by golly, this thing has turned itself into a law which says that if we look cross-eyed at a scab we will get hurled into a hoosegow.

Adam's Final Decision

I can't run for the Supreme Court because I have spent a lot of time running from it and besides they don't give you a chance to vote for these birds. If they did it would be a cinch for me to get elected Supreme Court Justice with a bunch of the ex-political prisoners as my buddies. We would then write a neat little law saying that if two coal operators are caught whispering to one another during a strike they shall be adjudged guilty of conspiracy and be forced to work in a coal mine for the duration of the strike. This may sound like cruel and unusual punishment to some, but if we say so, that's what will be the law.

Under the circumstances I think I shall stick to the humble job of running for President on my own platform. If necessary I can get up my own party. I think it will be called The Amalgamated, Federated, Co-ordinated, Farmer, Labor, Clerks, Accountants, Bankers, Bookkeepers, Stock Brokers, Newspaper Reporters, Bootleggers, Hi-jackers and Wash-room Attendants party of America. If I can't win with a party like that back of me, then by the eternal this here democracy is all bunk, and we'd better try something else.

of the Unitarians, continues, with many of the leading men of both parties taking a hand, but with little apparent progress toward settling the differences dividing the two Socialist parties.

May Day Celebrated Anyway
Signor Mussolini's scheme to drive International May Day out of the hearts and minds of the Italian workers through instituting a Labor Day of his own on April 21, in connection with the observance of the founding of Rome, has failed to work, judging from reports of widespread stoppage of industrial activity on the real Labor Day found in Italian papers. In spite of the Dictator's efforts, many thousands of Italian proletarians refused to work on May Day and many of them took part in forbidden demonstrations. Both Socialist parties and the Communists did their best to see to it that the day was properly celebrated and their efforts were rewarded with considerable success. Avanti ran stirring May Day appeals just before the first of the month, so stirring, in fact, that the Italian censor was moved to cut out large sections of them, as is revealed by the blank spaces in Avanti's columns.

Defiance in Parliament
That the fighting spirit of the Italian workers' Parliamentary representatives is far from being extinct is shown by the cable reports of exciting scenes in the Chamber of Deputies and the caustic criticism of Fascist methods voiced there by Deputy Matteotti, secretary of the Unitarian Socialists, and other Labor leaders. Some of the Italian Socialist writers say that Mussolini may seize upon the Parliamentary disorders as a pretext for the suppression of the Chamber altogether, but recent reports seem to show that he is inclined to try to bluff his way without using any more force than he thinks necessary.

AUSTRALIAN BASIC WAGE

Melbourne, Australia.—The Commonwealth Council of Federated Unions is making strenuous efforts to obtain a higher standard for the basic wage of all industries in Australia. A conference will shortly be called at which all unions which have cases pending in the Federal Arbitration Court will be urged to postpone their appeals until the court can be induced to declare itself on the basic wage standard. The executive council, in conference with a committee of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, has formulated a tentative standard for a new basic wage.

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

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Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday, 8 P. M. in the office at 6 P. M. Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Thursdays, Room 56, 63 Park Row, New York City. S. E. BEARDSLEY, LEON WILLIAMS, President. Sec'y-Treas.

CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION

of Greater New York Office and Meeting Room: 175 E. Broadway Phone Orchard 6618

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65 University Place, Stuyvesant 6556 The 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 181 Clinton St., N.Y. Chas. Gard'kel, Org'r. H. Kaplan, Sec.

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Party Notes

LITHUANIA

(Continued From Page 6.)

bership having already risen to more than 110,000.

The organization has been very active in a political way during the last year and some of these activities were subjected to severe criticism by the more radical delegates to the convention, who charged the national management with collaborating too closely with bourgeois groups, etc. For instance, objection was raised to the signing of a joint appeal against the occupation of the Ruhr and the Separatist work in the Rhine, with the national committee of the German Youth Associations, and after much debate it was voted, 57 to 55, that the signing of this appeal was ill advised. But another resolution calling for withdrawal from the German Youth Associations was beaten by a big majority. It was declared, however, that this organization must be limited to non-political activities, or else the Socialists would get out of it. Collaborating with the Republican Youth Organizations, in demonstrations for the republic and for social legislation was approved by a substantial majority. The defenders of the management's course said that the only reason why the organization had not worked with Communist groups in joint campaigns was because the latter had opposed it.

Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party, the following Socialist veterans were elected to the Main Committee of the Socialist Labor Youth organization: Dr. Lohmann, Heinrich Schultz, Otto Bartels and Marie Juchacz. The delegates voted to keep Max Westphal at the head of the organization.

Resolutions adopted by the conference voiced sympathy with Ernst Toller, the revolutionary poet still held in the fortress of Nieder-

schönenfeld by the Bavarian reaction; thanked the foreign comrades for their timely help, and provided for the holding of national conferences biennially. On Sunday, May 18, the first national vacation home of the Socialist Labor Youth was formally dedicated in Castle Tännich.

Only Five Hanoverians Elected

Through a typographical error in the figures on the makeup of the new Reichstag printed last week, the number of Hanoverian members was given as nine, when it should have been five.

ITALY

Maximalists Standing Pat

According to the Avanti of May 21, the Maximalist Socialist party is sticking to its midway position between the Unitarian Socialist party and the Communist party of Italy. The party management has rejected Lazzari's proposal to send

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10 A. M. and 4 to 1 P. M. Room 14.

P. M. Room 14.

P. M. Room 14.

P. M. Room 14.

--- -- DRAMA --- --

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"SO THIS IS POLITICS," a comedy by Barry Connors, will be produced at Henry Miller's Theatre on Monday night by Carl Reed. The cast includes Reginald Mason, Glenn Anders, Alice Fleming, J. C. Nugent, Lolita Robertson, Florence Earle and Dwight Frye. The play was to have opened last Thursday.

TUESDAY

"THE LOCKED DOOR," a new comedy, will be opened by Jacob Weiser at the Cort Theatre, Tuesday evening. Martin Lawton, its author, is a newcomer to Broadway.

The cast includes Reginald Mason, Eleanor Woodruff, Florence Shirley, Hortense Alden, Charles Trowbridge and John Davidson.

The play is directed by Priestley Morrison. Carolyn Hancock designed the settings.

Try It Yourself

"KEEP KOOL," ROLLICKING REVUE AT THE MOROSCO

Before attempting any discussion of "Keep Kool," let it be first admitted that it is one of the best of the season's revues. The scenes and the costumes stand out, in their dainty yet hearty attractiveness; the faces of the chorus are (for a change) as likeable as their other features; the dancers, notably Helen Fables, Edward Tierney and James Donnelly, the funmakers, Ina Williams and Johnny Dooley, were as lively and irresponsible a collection as an audience should wish. The numbers—just what significance the actual ideas in a revue may have, is a question the Harvard Ph.D.'s have not yet answered; but that is an omission we shall now remedy.

I suppose any intelligent revue must be satirical; it is impossible to develop an evening's entertainment of the sort without having fun at the expense of society. This is as gentle a method of reform as can be devised—provided only that the audience grasp the point. Satire itself may be of two general types; the angry, bitter variety, rising out of the whole-hearted indignation at life's obvious faults; and the laughing, sharp-tongued but good humored variety, that sees error as ridiculous rather than as criminal. Some affairs of life seem too important for frivolity, but laughing down an unsightly or unfortunate development in life is usually effective. Keeping Kool applies the prick of ridicule to the bubbles of froth on the surface of society. At times it grows frankly sentimental, as in the song "Out Where the Pavement Ends" (the title itself, however, is a travesty; the song is one of happy bungalow life); immediately after, it purifies the atmosphere by a burlesque of itself. In these successive fun-poking episodes the revue was most successful, even the individual chorus girls putting a brave foot forward. The fields selected for the stab of the ridiculous were varied; "Justifiable Homicide" caught a number of popular follies; the stage, its Johnnies, its actors, its writers, were all exposed; the second act of a play, after the manner of Eugene O'Neill ("Damn everything!"), of Avery Hopwood (acted in underclothes), and of George M. Cohan (with music to the American flag) was a triumph. Fifth avenue, with its window shoppers and its watchful Willies, is viewed from the eyes of the dummies in the shop-windows. The sophisticated youngster of today remodels a few old nursery rhymes with pointed application. Every now and then the players stop (this is a summer revue, you know) to sing the advice that is the title of their offering. In the world beyond the footlights the words are also needed; one can thus get pleasure and profit if one goes to see and one does "Keep Kool." J. T. S.

Truth!

"THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA," AT THE RIVOLI

It is not often one can visit a cinema theatre and see a compilation of moving pictures—and Russia at that; and realize that you have just witnessed a most remarkable picture. Such, and no less, is "The Truth About Russia" showing at the Rivoli Theatre this week.

The film first calls attention to the fact that Russia includes about one-sixth of the land area of the world. It proceeds very rapidly to show how the country came to be inhabited. Starting in the fifth century with Russia settled by the Gothic and Slavonic tribes, the cinema covers the coming of the Scandinavian rulers; the Tartar and Asiatic hordes who swooped down on Russia; then jumping some 150 years to the beginning of the Romanoffs, Peter the Great, Catherine the Second, and so down to the last Czar.

Here we have history in the making; the Czar and his Cossacks, the people, the Grand Dukes and their regime. Again the people, and the suppression of liberty, press, thought and the banishment of revolutionary leaders. The Revolution of 1917 follows. The beginning of a new life, Kerensky and his Government are portrayed.

Then follows the Bolshevik revolution, the blockade of the Allies, and the famine in its wake. These are terrible scenes but realistic. A good word is put in for the American Relief administration. The Bolsheviks and their regime take up the balance of the film. The works of the leaders. The big meetings in Moscow; the leaders themselves including Lenin, Trotsky, Budenny, Kalinin, Radek, Zinoviev, etc. The film concludes with the meeting of the delegates at the Third Internationale in Moscow, with the close-ups of the principal delegates.

The readers of The New Leader should not miss this film. It is a history of the Russian experiment intelligently compiled and edited, with no attempt at propaganda. The twenty-five minutes consumed by the picture make up for much of the trash which has been shown elsewhere. We have never seen a fairer representation in the movies of Russia as it was, and as it is.

See it by all means.

Ernest Vajda

By JAMES BURRELL

(Translator of the Theatre Guild production, "Fata Morgana," in his preface to the book published by Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Er naht euch wieder, schwankende Gestalten. Die frueh sich einst dem truenen Blick gezeigt."

Ernest Vajda (Vajda Erno) was born in the year 1887 in Papa, the "Hungarian Heidelberg," whose college was the alma mater of Jokai, the novelist, and Petofi, the lyric poet. The Vajda family moved to Komoron a few years later upon the death of the father, but young Ernest returned to Papa, where he graduated from the college with the highest honors. Most of his vacations were spent with a classmate, the son of a farmer on the Pusztas Ete. From Papa he went to Budapest to study law at the university at the wish of his mother, although his childhood ambition has been to become an actor and his first financial returns from a theatrical enterprise were from a marionette theatre which he evolved from potatoes, an ironing board and other convenient requisites, charging the neighbor's children for admission to the performances.

Shortly after his arrival in Budapest, he had his first love affair—with a woman of about thirty-five, the prototype of Mathilde Fay in "Fata Morgana." The law did not interest him and he attended lectures on literature and philosophy for four years, leaving the university without taking any examinations.

While he was still at the university, the waves of the Theatre Libre movement reached Budapest, where a group of actors and amateurs formed the Thalia Company along the lines of the Theatre Guild, which has given him his American triumph. Vajda was secretary of the Thalia Company and Alexander Hevesi, now director of the Hungarian National Theatre, its director. Hevesi had faith in Vajda from the first and encouraged him to write plays instead of poems, which had occupied him until that time. So he wrote his first play, "The Drive" and it was immediately accepted by the Thalia Com-

pany, which, however, went into bankruptcy before it could be produced.

Vajda then took the play to Beothy, director of the Magyar Szinhaz (Hungarian Theatre), who admired the play, but said that it was not according to his taste. Vajda asked him what sort of a play he wished and, upon being informed, went home and wrote "Aunt Rosemary" within a week. Beothy fortunately had a toothache the evening the play was submitted. He sat up and read it, accepted and produced it within a month. Vajda was not quite twenty-one at the time.

Then came "Mr. Bobby," an extravaganza, which was produced at the National Theatre, and "The Unexpected Guest" at the Magyar Szinhaz. A few years previous, Vajda had won a prize for the best Hungarian libretto, "The Carnival Marriage."

"Fata Morgana" was written in 1915. Although the actual writing consumed but a short time, the play had been maturing in the author's mind for years and he had taken copious notes, as he had expressed his intention of writing a play on the subject not long after the termination of his first love affair. The student Ernest Vajda is, of course, the prototype of "George" in "Fata Morgana." The play was submitted to all Budapest theatres, but none of them accepted it, as Vajda's plays had not proven financial successes. It was then sent to Copenhagen, where it was most favorably received. Productions in the various other neutral countries followed during the war, though the news of these successes reached the author only after the armistice.

Vajda was the editor of an illustrated weekly during the war years and also wrote short stories and contributions to the daily press, but all the armistice he has written "The Confession," "Grounds for Divorce," and "The Harem," besides rewriting "The Crown Prince."



CLEO MAYFIELD in the new Shubert Revue "Innocent Eyes," at the Winter Garden.

Growth

"THE FATAL WEDDING," an old Melodrama Revived at the Ritz

"DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL," Mary Pickford at the Criterion

Scientists tell us that every child, in its growth from the seed toward manhood, repeats in miniature the story of the development of the human race; it has not been pointed out that a similar repetition is recurrent in the arts. Every new art form goes back to the primitive themes, and works forward as though the path had never been traced before. Not only is this true of literature in general, but it seems that within every country the tale is retold. Finally, as a country is made up of shifting millions, the story must be repeated for every type of "public"; thus it is that (just as specimens of every degree of development in the physical world exist side by side) types of literary appeal for every degree of intelligence and taste persist in continuing strata.

The primitive literary themes, if I may apply that term to those fields which seem earliest to win the interest and enthusiasm of the developing mind, are three: slap-stick humor, fierce melodrama, and maudlin sentimentality. The earliest English novels afford many examples of these; from them the more cultured rose gradually to the intellectual force of Meredith, Cabell, Joyce; but the continuous entrance of beginners into the reading field has maintained the demand for the primitive type. In American drama, some fifty years ago, a great, fresh audience was supplied by the twenty-three-cent playhouse; the demands of this group, newly drawn to the theatre, were primitive indeed. "The Fatal Wedding" is a blend, to the theatre audience of today exquisitely entertaining, of slap-stick humor, fierce melodrama, and maudlin sentimentality. It seems too thick to be true; "The Pot-Boiler," written as a travesty of that sort of thing, is far below the glorious original. "Fashion," on a slightly higher plane, rouses the same condescending amusement; the audience whistles and hisses and hoots—and wonders if anyone could ever really have taken such things seriously.

Yet in one of the most crowded houses on Broadway nightly throngs are taking just that sort of thing with almost devout attention and heart-fluttering praise. The movies present novel beauties of photography, but, aside from the technique of production and the mere pictorial, they are on the primitive plane. They have reached an immense audience of beginners in the art field; they satisfy and sustain that audience. Those who go to the movies with more sophisticated, more highly developed tastes, must praise the music, but deliberately seek to recapture the primitive mood; otherwise they remain in the ranks of those who so rarely find the movies entertaining. Mary Pickford is mistress of the primitive appeal; her beauty placed in dissolving circumstances brings the mingling of sentiment and melodrama so delightful to her admirers, and they must have enjoyed—even if they have not taken conscious note of—her increasingly slap-stick tactics, her extravagant bursts of hoyden temper, her tom-boy tricks, her mischief that merges with her sweet smiles and her tortured soul-sobs. "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" is presented so as to do full justice to Mary's capabilities, and to bring the utmost out of the three-fold primitive appeal.

WILLIAM LEA



QUEENIE SMITH one of the delightful features of "Sitting Pretty," Bolton, Woodhouse and Kern's musical show settled at the Imperial Theatre for the summer.

--- -- THEATRES --- --

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REGENT

Monday to Wednesday—Four Camerons; Correlli Girls; Sargent and Marvin, others. Hoot Gibson in "40 Horse Hawks." Thursday to Sunday—Lewis and Dody; Maryon Vadie and Ota Cygl, others. "Cythera," with Lewis Stone, Alma Rubens, Irene Rich and others.

Notes

Lew Fields announced yesterday that the song writers' contest which he has been conducting in "The Melody Man," at the 49th Street Theatre, has ended, and that over 300 songs by amateurs and professionals were submitted. Of this large number, 20 have been selected for "try-outs" in the "Tinpan Alley" scene of the play.

Oscar Radin, last night assumed the directorship of the "Vogues" orchestra at the Shubert Theatre and was presented with a silver baton by Alfred Goodman, the composer, and present leader of the Winter Garden orchestra.

The New York Police Band, will be included in the benefit to aid the Relief Fund of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, at the Winter Garden, Sunday evening.

During the summer, the matinees of "Vogues" will be omitted.

Leo Donnelly, will be featured in a convention novelty—"America First," at the Hippodrome these coming two weeks.

Roy Cummings, the tumbling comedian, claims that it took the stage of the Hippodrome to make an impression of his fall-proof physique.

Roger Wolfe Kahn's Band comes to Hippodrome Monday night.

James Hamilton, has joined the cast of "Poppy," at the Apollo Theatre. Mr. Hamilton playing the part of William Van Wyck, replacing Alan Edwards.

Oratorio Society in Central Park Concert Saturday

The Oratorio Society of New York consisting of 250 voices will render four choral numbers from Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and three choral numbers from Handel's "Messiah" on Saturday evening together with the Goldman Band. The choral numbers will be conducted by Albert Stoessel, conductor of the Society, and the second half of the program will be conducted by Mr. Goldman. Concerts are given Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and are free. Next Wednesday will be devoted to all-Russian program. Friday evening to the works of Beethoven.



OLGA COOK the talented Prima Donna will be at the Hippodrome next week.

"Chimes of Normandy," at Capitol Next Week

The operatic tabloid which E. L. Rothafel has selected to supplement the Rupert Hughes production, "True as Steel," at the Capitol Theatre next week, is the "Chimes of Normandy," by Planquette. The cast of principals include Frank Moulton, Sara Edwards, Virginia Futrelle and Leo de Hiera-polis. The tabloid is in two acts. The interlude which divides the scenes is enlivened by a country dance by the Ballet.

At the Cinemas

ASTOR—"The Sea Hawk." BROADWAY—Official pictures of Harry Wills vs. Bartley Madden Bout. CAMEO—Harold Lloyd in "Girl Shy." CAPITOL—"True as Steel," by Rupert Hughes, with Aileen Pringle, Eleanor Boardman and Louise Fazenda. COHAN—"The Ten Commandments." CRITERION—Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." LIBERTY—Douglass Fairbanks in "The Thief of Bagdad." RIALTO—"The Guilty One," from the play by Michael Morton and Peter Traill. RIVOLI—"Tiger Love," with Antonio Moreno and Estelle Taylor. STRAND—"The White Moth," with Barbara Le Marr and Conway Tearle.

THEATRES

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Brown & Jean Whitaker
and other

B. F. KEITH ACTS

A SAINT OF SOCIALISM

MARGARET ETHEL MacDONALD.
By J. Ramsay MacDonald. New
York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.50.

The title chosen for this review is not original. It was used for the review of the beautiful biography of Mrs. MacDonald in the Socialist Review of London when the book appeared in 1913, and a re-reading of the book after eleven years confirms one in the feeling that the title is accurate.

Margaret Ethel Gladstone was born in 1870; she became a Socialist through reading and reflection early in the '90's. She married J. Ramsay MacDonald in 1896, and she died in 1911, leaving him with five babies. The day before she died she asked him to write a memoir of her life, and this book is the result. The recent prominence of the author is the excuse for its reprinting.

Mrs. MacDonald was a woman of beautiful character and of genuine devotion to the Socialist movement. After her definite affiliation with the Independent Labor party in 1896 she became one of the most devoted of its workers. She gave up time and thought and energy and health to the work of organizing working women, and the powerful women's

section of the Labor party is the fruit of her work. She investigated conditions among working women, and the report of her investigations did much in ameliorating conditions. She maintained open house for Socialists at her home, and everywhere in the world there are comrades who still remember with pleasure the "at homes" there, where everyone who had anything to contribute to the Labor and Socialist movement—time, energy, money, thought, devotion—met everyone else. She was a rare soul, and her memory is still revered by the Labor and Socialist movement.

MacDonald's book is tenderly, beautifully written. With superb restraint he tells his story of a woman whom he worshipped, keeping his private grief to himself. With wistful tenderness he speaks of those years of her life before he knew her as if he were jealous of every moment she spent before they met. He speaks with pride of her work in the Labor movement, and with love and reverence of her motherhood.

To those interested in MacDonald the man, this book will be welcome. It shows him as a human being, and readers can guess what an influence his wife must have had upon his life and his devotion to his ideals.

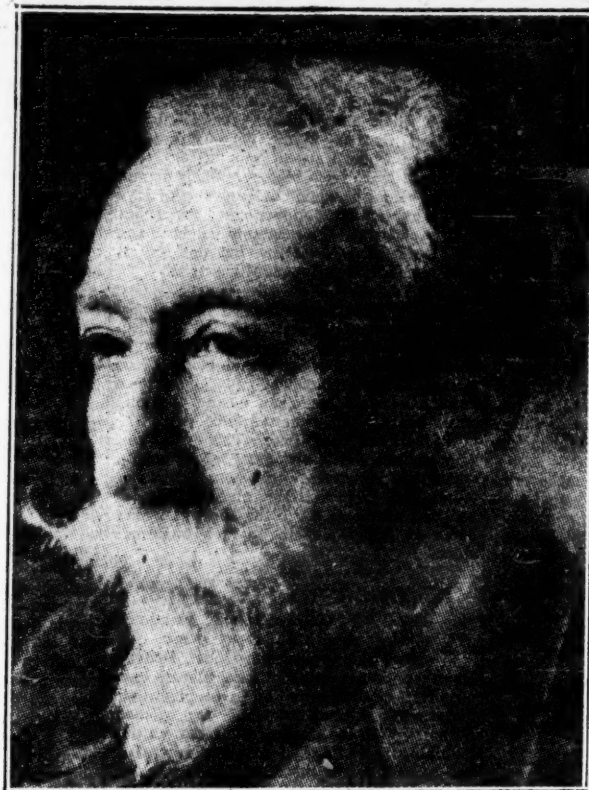
WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM.

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"Hate War!" France Urges



ANATOLE FRANCE

Renowned Novelist and Socialist Writes Stir-
ring Pacifist Plea in Letter to American
Aiding French Reconstruction Work.

Anatole France has addressed the following letter to an association of American women who visited France in order to bring over a sum of money collected in America for the reconstruction of the devastated areas.

"I have been told that you will not refuse the greetings of an old man who, after sharing in all the errors of his time, has at last come to recognize that a true government exists through the people and for the people. You come from a rich and industrious land to a land which is oppressed by a fatal glory, and which is suffering from its misfortunes more deeply than its pride will allow it to admit. You come to help in the reconstruction of our devastated area.

"I bid you welcome!
"But even when the ruins wrought by war have been removed, all will not have been done. You are women, and women are braver than men. Save mankind! You

women must attack the monster which is threatening it. You must make war on war, and the war that you make must be a war to the death. Hate war with an insuperable hatred! Hate it, and recognize its criminality. Hate it, even though it appears in all the glory of victory, hate it although it is crowned with laurel. Let your hatred destroy it! Kill it!

"Do not say that this is impossible, that there have been wars as long as there have been men, and that the nations will always be hostile to each other. They will be hostile so long as they continue to exist. But nations do not live for ever.

"O women, mothers! Our grandchildren will see the United States of Europe, the World Republic!
"Noble women, go through the world and find your inspiration in these words. Then you will save Europe, and will bring happiness to the world."

An Optimist's Biography

A Review by Ryan Walker

SEVEN TIMES SEVEN. By Maria Thompson Daviess. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.00.

An unusually interesting autobiography of a woman of many gifts and great personal charm. Her life story is the very essence of romance, ambition, effort and achievement, for the author has lived fully every hour of her swiftly-moving forty-nine years.

The reader is carried back half a century to Harrodsburg, the oldest town in Kentucky, where the Daviesses and the Thompsons had their homes. In this quiet spot the child Maria was born and destined to add glory to her native State. She early revealed a taste for learning and was given the best schooling advantage her parents could procure. While still a young girl her talent for drawing and painting became very pronounced and she was sent to the Peabody Institute, and later went to Europe to further her art studies. In Paris she lived in the Latin Quarter, and that part of her journal which deals with Bohemians in real Bohemia is both interesting and illuminating. The art schools, students' studios, and the private lives of students and models, fill many glowing pages. Miss Daviess loved the eager, hard-working, hard-loving, hard-playing art students and made life-long friends among them. There is a certain fluency and picturesqueness in her style of writing which characterize both her novels and her plays. Miss Daviess is far better known for her literary achievements than for her painting, though she met with remarkable success in her art studies while abroad. But as her popularity as a story-teller grew she gave more and more of her time to writing and soon gave up painting altogether. She has the power to make her commonplace every-day happenings something unique and colorful. Indeed, she sees beauty where others do not, and always finds the silver lining to the darkest clouds.

After reading her books, one cannot fail to feel in them her pure optimism, which has stood her in good stead during the past six or seven years, for during that time she has been an invalid, sitting in a wheel-chair. And though she is confined to her room, and much of the time in pain, the pages of her stories are brilliant with sunshine and sweet with laughter. Once, when her sufferings seemed too much to endure, she attempted to meet Death more than half-way, taking an overdose of morphine. But miraculously the opiate failed to produce the desired effect. Maria Thompson Daviess awoke from her long, deep sleep to realize the thing she had done. And then she began bravely to fight on, and on, and on. And the ensuing years have found her full of peace, and more energetic than most perfectly well women.

The autobiography is filled with humor, wit, romance, pathos, heart-breaks, unfulfilled aspirations and splendid achievements. Miss Daviess' path has not always led through gentle meadows and over sunny hills; she has faced obstacles too great to surmount, but she always managed to find her way around them. A few times she has come quite close to hunger, but her fortitude and her innate Southern pride have always sustained her.

And weaving in and out among the years between thirteen and forty-two were little heart-affairs, some being merely feather-weight and others a bit more serious. Her last romance, which cannot be expressed in the word, was so fierce and absorbing as to become almost destroying. Both herself and her lover—whom she calls "Preston"—were victims of a love so passionate that upon one occasion they went close to the brink. But there is something deep within Maria Daviess that always saves her.

She awoke from her flaming dream and knew how close she had come to the abyss. She faced cold facts in the clear light of her reasoning, saw into the future—and turned her back upon Preston's love, which was wholly selfish. Once more she turned to her Muse, who had asked no sacrifice of her. And now, in her invalid's chair, with a typewriter on a low table before her, she writes stories and plays to brighten the leisure hours of people whom she does not know, but who know her as a royal entertainer.

Labor in Rebellion

A Review by James Oneal

REBELLION IN LABOR UNIONS. By Sylvia Kopald, Ph.D. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.
LABOR DISPUTES AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Edward Berman, Ph.D. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

In all types of organization, whether it be a government, a trade union, a political party or a fraternal society, two tendencies will be found: one generally representing the mass, but often feeble, which we call "democracy," the other, representing a few but generally strong, which we call "autocracy." Organization implies administration and responsibility, and if an administration is to be efficient and serve the members it must be trusted with a large measure of power. But power tends to perpetuate itself and to gather more power. Which is only another way of saying that it exhibits a tendency towards oligarchy.

How can men preserve a balance between efficient administration and democratic control of an organization? That is a problem that has puzzled many and no satisfactory answer has been forthcoming. On the other hand, it is certain that in many American trade unions the membership has, because of neglect and indifference, permitted unusual power to lodge in the hands of national officials. The result has been a drift towards oligarchic control, for which members have had to pay dearly in some cases when they have been involved in a struggle with the employing classes.

This is the theme of Miss Kopald's book. For the purposes of her study, she considers the development of rebel movements in the Illinois mine workers, the railroad unions which produced the "outlaw" strike of a few years ago, the New York printers' "vacation" movement, and the New York web pressmen's strike and its suppression by Major George L. Berry. In every case the members were beaten by their union officials and in the struggle the latter employed all the weapons which capitalists themselves often use in defeating strikers. But it is also evident from this account that the insurgents with a good case have generally given up their struggle to democratize their organization when they were beaten. No matter how despotic leaders may be, they can be eventually reached by a wider diffusion of knowledge of the issues among the membership. The despotic leaders generally survive, not because of any informed or intelligent support among the rank and file but because of an indifferent rank and file.

On the other hand, it does not follow that all rebel movements have for their purpose a democratization of the organization. There are times when the rebel movement represents one clique trying to oust the one in power. In all cases of rebel groups striving for power homage is paid to democracy. Every one of them swears that its triumph will be the triumph of the rank and file. Because those bogus movements are no more to be welcomed than the despots in power we are again brought to the need of an educated membership, a membership that will be immune to the false promises of insincere rebels and the autocratic power of a few unscrupulous leaders. For many months we have observed a Communist rebel movement in some trade unions. It also plays the demagogue by claiming to be a "rank and file" movement, yet not-

ing is more evident than that this type glorifies despotic dictatorship as a principle. Its only complaint is that it wants to dictate to others instead of being dictated to.

In the reaction from the perils of despotic leadership there is always the danger of going to the other extreme of destroying the efficiency of an organization by too frequent use of the referendum or by depriving officials of power which they should have. The history of the I. W. W. in its attempts to shackle leaders, shear them of all power, and finally doing away with official power almost entirely, would furnish an interesting study in the impotency that follows this type of reaction against the exercise of official power.

Miss Kopald's book is the only study of its kind and she has acquitted herself admirably in handling the subject.

Professor Berman's book is no less interesting and valuable. He considers the evolution of the use of power of the Presidential office in strikes. Starting with the strike of the American Railway Union in 1894 he traces the change in executive policy in this matter down to the recent administration of the late President Harding. The account given of the Cleveland Administration in breaking the A. R. U. strike is candid and informing. It is the most complete and accurate account of that struggle that has been given in any history. Executive policy in dealing with strikes had its origin in this struggle which finally resulted in sending Eugene V. Debs and his leading associates to prison. The record shows that the railroad officials practically determined the policy of President Cleveland and his Attorney General. These officials had "nothing to arbitrate." Neither did Cleveland. A law requiring mediation in such strikes was ignored by the President, who sent troops to Chicago at the request of the railroad officials and over the protest of Governor Altgeld. The troops were practically under the direction of the railroads and many of the deputies were engaged in firing cars and rioting in order that these acts might be charged to the strikers. Moreover, the Sherman Act, ostensibly designed to prevent combinations of capital such as the General Managers' Association represented, was invoked against the strikers. Yet this association, as the author points out, was "a combination directly concerned with uniting all the Chicago railroads engaged in interstate commerce."

Other presidents have been more careful in the period down to the World War when intervening in strikes or responding to frightened governors calling for Federal troops. There was a lapse during the Wilson Administration when Attorney General Palmer hurled an injunction against the miners. The late Attorney General Daugherty also issued a ukase against the railroad strikers. There has been a big increase in the membership of the unions since the days when Cleveland earned the affection of the railroad gamblers, with the result that executive policy has been tempered somewhat by the knowledge that national elections occur every two years.

The book is not only of unusual interest because of the subject of the author, but also because of the excellent account of notable strikes in the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt, chiefly in the mining industry. It is an important addition to the Labor and economic history of the past thirty years.

FACTORY SOULS

TEMPER. By Lawrence C. Conrad. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. \$2.

It is not easy to decide what to say first about this book. Its picture of the various phases of work in a large automobile factory are vivid and grimly true; the brawling, the sweeping aside of broken material and men, the accidents, the resultant callousness of the survivors, with their secret fear, each that his turn is coming next. Balanced against this general picture of the workers are portraits of various types of boss. The factory foreman stands in all his bullying bulk, or in the kindness of religious faith over muscles of steel. The man who is used to wealth struts through the pages, patronizing them, organizing charity drives with the money squeezed from the wages of his shopgirls, who follow the usual path to eke out their daily little. The man who has made a sudden fortune eats, talks, probably sleeps in front of a three-fold mirror, so that he may study to make himself fit for the fashionable society to which he aspires. The politician, who has gone forward by thrusting one ambitious worker down, still seeks any means of moving on, on, on. Paul himself, the Italian worker who meets all these men and these forces, struggles in the factory and amid the problems of life, until he comes to the conclusion that the kind of work a man does is of no consequence, that happiness cannot be found outside of a man, but must be met within his heart and in his

home. Spurning the political offer that comes to him, he goes back to the factory that had burned off one of his hands, and as night watchman there is reconciled to life. The end of the story is weak, but its sentimentality cannot dwarf the looming ominous factory, where so many spend—and yield—their lives.
J. T. S.

FOOD AND HEALTH

TREATMENT OF COMMON DIS-
ORDERS OF THE DIGESTION.
By Dr. John N. Kantor. A Hand-
book for Physicians and Stu-
dents. Illustrated. St. Louis:
C. V. Mosby Co. \$4.75.

The author of this book is chief in gastro-intestinal diseases, Columbia University, and is one of the most eminent authorities on this subject in America. While primarily intended for physicians and students, the layman suffering from the common disorders of digestion will find much value in this volume, which is written in a not too technical manner.

The author points out that much of our digestive trouble comes from "eating out" in the poorer restaurants and on the road; that the best food is spoiled and turned into loose poison by poor cooking. Proper diet, medicines, exercises are pointed out, and attention is called to the fact that we give so little care to our health until it begins to slip from our grasp.

Like all of the C. V. Mosby publications, the book is excellently printed. It is a book that no physician or medical student can afford to be without.

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Saturday, June 14, 1924

THE COOLIDGE VETO OF THE POSTAL SALARY BILL

PROBABLY the most shameful and corrupt administration in the history of the United States ended with the recent adjournment of Congress. Professor Dodd, a competent historian of the reconstruction period, is confident that it exceeds the notoriety of the Grant Administration and Grant's regime is generally conceded to have won the palm of infamy.

As though to complete the record the action of Congress and the President in the matter of the wages of postal employees was staged in the dying hours of the old regime. The bill which would have granted increases was bad enough. It provided for a very modest increase in wages, so modest that if granted it would have left many thousands of postal workers receiving much less than enough to enable them and their families to live in a fair degree of decency.

The two houses passed the bill. The members then scooted for their homes and left it to the chief office boy of American capitalism to veto it. This he did, adding some sanctimonious comments in justification of his action. "The money must come from the pockets of the taxpayers," said Coolidge. Of course it must. But the same thing is true of appropriations for the army and navy. These institutions do not even produce a revenue except for the capitalist class when they are used to extend the rule of capitalism abroad.

"I do not see how I can approve the large increase in expenditure of this kind, except on the plea of urgent necessity," added Mr. Coolidge. Let this darling of Massachusetts junkerdom go into the homes of postal workers and ask whether there is an "urgent necessity" for a generous increase in their wages. Let him consult the budgets of living costs prepared by his own Department of Labor and contrast them with the miserable wages received by thousands of postal workers and then ask whether there is an "urgent necessity" for wage increases.

This bill would have added \$68,000,000 to the annual expenditures of the Government. Not much difference between that item and the cost of a modern battleship that would probably go on the scrap heap in about ten years. But the item is vetoed by the President on the score of economy.

The action is heartless yet characteristic of administrations serving the class that owns the United States. These administrators of the governing apparatus appropriate millions for political purposes—the "pork barrel" as it is known—and for extending the trade and investments of fat profiteers, but masses of public employees are treated as inmates of a sweatshop. Humane legislation and budgets for human purposes are skimmed. Often bureaus entrusted with social welfare work are also crippled on the plea that there is no "urgent necessity."

The intellectual caliber and social outlook of Coolidge are displayed in this veto message. On the other hand the Coolidge outlook does not differ from the outlook of Burleson under the administration of Wilson. Republican and Democratic office-holders exploit the rank and file of workers in the Government service, a rank and file who perform more useful service for society than these tools ever do.

A smashing blow at both old parties in the November election should be the answer of the workingmen and women who vote next fall. Coolidge and Congress have slapped these voters in the face. To turn the other cheek would be to admit that we like what we get and to ask for more.

Convention managers at Cleveland, as well as political dopesters of the G. O. P. have been sweating blood trying to get a satisfactory candidate for Vice-President. Goodness, what a slam at President Coolidge!

FLAG DAY

TODAY, Saturday, is Flag Day. No objection can be made to the use and veneration of symbols if the symbol is the expression of some deep, abiding and sincere convictions that will some time make this a better world. The trade unions have their banners and emblems. The Socialist and Labor parties have theirs. Nations have theirs.

But the symbol can become a fetish, become an object of worship in itself. This is what it means to some of the most sinister organizations in this country who cultivate fetish worship.

The President of the American Flag Association proclaims Flag Day to be "a day on which every loyal citizen should affirm

his fidelity to these principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which our flag stands as a symbol and our Government grants to all alike."

There is no doubt that the author of this statement is sincere but it is evident that he is paying homage to a symbol and not to "freedom, equality and justice to humanity." Does the flag represent these principles to the Negro being roasted over a slow fire? Does it represent the natives of Haiti under the boots of American usurpers? Does it represent the members of trade unions restrained by judges from doing anything but breathe when they are on strike? Does it represent the policy of exiling aliens because they do not think as others think? Does it represent the widows and children of miners who have been murdered by armed mercenaries of mine owners? Does it represent the "justice" that finally turns a Harry Thaw loose and sends the poor murderer to the electric chair?

All that is required of one to indulge in much of the flag worship that is popular is to have a vacuum above the ears, to forget, to be ignorant, to be the dupe of ruling classes who capitalize this fetishism for their own private gains.

When men and women can reconcile principles with their faith in some symbol then the veneration paid to that symbol will become praiseworthy. But when the two are in conflict with the most glaring facts of modern life we have either the charlatan or the dupe of the charlatan. When national symbols come to represent and protect what they claim to represent and protect the charlatan and the dupe will be no more.

When the Republican convention opened Tuesday, there were 4,000 empty seats in the Civic Auditorium. And 8,000 empty heads.

"INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM" AND THE UNIONS

NOTHING more inspires our judges than a desire to preserve "individual freedom" in industry. A struggle between the trade unions and the employing class that comes before a court generally evokes some solemn pronouncement of a judge on this score. In the Jamaica Police Court a magistrate recently sentenced a strike picket to five days in jail in order to preserve this abstraction.

More than a century ago capitalists were unorganized. Since that period they have experienced a wonderful period of organization until today they are organized into great combinations. The latter maintain coalitions and alliances. Mergers of many combinations have amalgamated them into still more powerful organizations.

For the purposes of most industries these combinations are each one "person." They are so recognized in law. Each one of these bloated "persons" deals with thousands and hundreds of thousands of wage workers. Each wage worker is also a "person." It is assumed that when the individual worker deals with the bloated capitalist "person" we have the happy basis of "individual freedom." Upon this basis judges hand down their imperial decrees when striking workers are brought into court.

The procedure is a solemn farce and an insult. The reasoning of the judges is based upon economic conditions that prevailed more than a century ago. It would be just as consistent if they were to take the social relations of the age of feudalism as

the basis for determining the relations of human beings in the twentieth century.

Brooks Adams wrote a book some years ago on the theory that judges generally live in the past, that they try to keep human relations in old molds when the old is cracking by powerful forces of social change. He was able to make a strong case by outlining the history of courts and court decisions in the old Bourbon France and in the United States when slave-holders controlled the Supreme Court. Many of our modern judges have not learned from history that we should learn from history. Their dogma of "individual freedom" belongs to the days of the ox cart, the clipper ship, and small shop production. The clammy hands of the dead write their decisions, but not for all time if history teaches anything at all.

"In [sixty years] our country has enjoyed the greatest moral and material advancement in all history. This has been brought about largely under Republican rule. At no time have the problems of government been more effectively met than during the past three years."—Chairman Adams of the G. O. P. National Committee. This is the bird who praised the "patriotism" of assassins, when they murdered men whose politics he didn't like. When Adams gives up his job as head of the G. O. P. he can get a nice berth as funny monologist in a burlesque show.

REACTION TO THE FRONT

ALTHOUGH the professional "patriotic" cliques ooze filth from every pore since the exposures of Fall, Doheny, Daugherty and Company, these cliques have not given up their intention to establish their dictatorship over honest men and women. Dripping with the slime of capitalist politics, clutching their bags of loot and fearful of the resentment of those they have plundered, certain sections of this crew still hope for the enactment of Federal laws to silence all oral and printed criticism of the dominion of capitalism.

Mr. Fred R. Marvin edits a department called "The Searchlight" in the New York Commercial. Day after day Marvin prints obvious falsehoods regarding men, women and organizations that depart in the slightest degree from the ideas represented by Fall, Doheny, Daugherty and Company. The most moderate of women's organizations are the victims of this creature's slanders. Facing an audience of intelligent men and women anywhere in the United States and forced to prove his assertions, any informed man would be able to prove him to be a compound of ass and knave.

Yet this gentleman serves the most astounding falsehoods and distortions day after day to gudgeons who are enlisted in what he calls his "Key Men." His idea is to convince dupes that the men and women and organizations he attacks are all inspired by a conspiracy to wipe out the existing order with the torch, bomb and armed assaults upon the Government. Moreover, they are all charged with being more or less under the orders of Zinoviev. A recent series of articles in the World shows that Marvin has cooperated with child exploiting interests and a militarist group in this work.

On Wednesday his column in the Commercial carried the text of a bill which he advises his dupes to support in the next Congress. Cleverly worded, this bill would enact into law some of the decrees of the

Romanoffs for the suppression of discussion regarding changes in the Government. Fines, imprisonment, throwing publications out of the mails, and, in the case of naturalized citizens, revocation of citizenship and deportation are provided in the bill. Under its provisions every editor would live in terror and every speaker having an independent idea would risk imprisonment.

Of course, there is little chance of any such bill being enacted. Many millions are now aware of the character of the sinister interests who seek refuge in cowardice and the policeman's club to avoid criticism of their high crimes against humanity. Marvin's column itself is a daily crime against truth, honesty and fairness as any impartial investigation of his daily output for months would prove.

Certainly every social, economic and political dissenter should be proud of this motley collection of skimmers, grafters, cowards and malicious creatures who try to win support for their views with jails and administrative exile.

THE PRINCESS AND THE GOAT

RECENTLY we had occasion to comment on the respect paid to the daughter of the crown prince of the oil dynasty by the police department and a local magistrate. A sequel has been written to this episode that makes interesting reading.

It appears that Patrolman Fleming who arrested Miss Rockefeller altered the record in her case upon orders of a magistrate and the paper was signed by Police Commissioner Enright. When the matter became public, when it became known that the princess of the oil realm was shown this favor, it became necessary to find a "goat."

Now Fleming is the "goat." He has been transferred from his home, to a Bedford section in Brooklyn. Formerly working eight hours, he will be in the reserve for eight hours every third day, which means a sixteen-hour day. He may also be shifted from day to night duty at any time. Moreover, three hours are added to each day in getting to and from his district.

This is what happens to one of the rank and file when the men higher up are discovered in the act of paying that homage which is due to a princess of the royal American line. A "goat" is sacrificed to atone for the injured feelings of some people who may think that large wads of cash do not count for anything when facing American "justice."

Hilaire Belloc in his recent book of American impressions frowned upon the constant assertion that wealth is not worshipped in the United States. He is yet to learn that our dynasties of finance and capital spawn a royal brood whose mere frown paralyzes the usual course of law which sends a mere yokel to jail.

A Communist daily heralds the announcement that Bob Minor went to Cleveland to "unmask" the Republican convention. Now we may at last know the Republican party for what it really is.

Having kicked Coolidge around the White House, swiped him across the nose, told him to go back and assume a sitting posture, his guardians present the bruised Northampton boy as a "peerless leader" of the untutored. We are in favor of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Presidents.

"THE PILGRIM OF ETERNITY"

Byron in Word and Deed

By HENRY W. NEVINSON

IT was late afternoon—a quarter past six—on April 19, 1824. Streaming against the wind up the Gulf of Corinth, a terrific thunderstorm raged over the dreary little town of Missolonghi, standing in the midst of feverish marshes beside a lagoon fringed with dangerous rocky islets. The dripping houses and miry streets were crowded with gesticulating, turbulent, and mutinous Greeks, gathered in futile and unorganized rebellion against the Turks. Peasants went wallowing about upon the swampy plain, trying to prepare their fields for sowing, but as they listened to the crashing thunder they turned to each other and said, "The great man is gone."

Not only to those peasants and the impracticable rebels, whose quarrels and tireless eloquence had broken his heart, was Byron "the great man." England and nearly all Europe had long recognized his greatness as something almost supernatural, something that we call "daemonism." He had not merely written poetry that was read by thousands who had despised all poetry before; he had created a new mood, a new spirit in the world. It is a rare feat for an Englishman to induce his people to read verse; it is still rarer to induce foreigners to read an English poet. One may say that even up to the present time the names of Shakespeare and Byron have stood for English poetry among most people on the Continent.

Genius Its Own Tormentor

It is true that the common world began its homage too early in Byron's life. The world was excited by the exuberant outpourings of an indignant and tumultuous nature, which had not yet found the true medium for its power. It was the genius "born to be its own tormentor" that first attracted the public mind and created, not only a literature, but the mood or spirit which we still call "Byronic"—a spirit of proud disillusionment and self-tormenting gloom. "Childe Harold," indeed, still serves the guide-books for picturesque tourists, and many of its great passages and splendid phrases have passed into the language of everyday. But I suppose there are few who read the other works of that Byronic mood which won adoration for the poet before he was thirty. Even English people are more easily moved by rhetoric than by enduring poetry, and in Byron's rhetoric they felt the superb touch of fertile vitality. That proud, self-conscious, melancholy mood was new, and to the young it was irresistible. Its strangeness harmonized with the growing romanticism of the time, and the sadness of its disenchantment was

natural after a prolonged and terrible war, as all of us know now. None the less, the Byronic mood was not the expression of Byron's true nature. "He is cheerful, frank and witty," Shelley wrote of Maddalo. "His most serious conversation is a sort of intoxication." One has but to read the Byron letters, so cheerful, frank, and witty, to know how exact is that description.

In "The Oxford Book of Verse," Quiller-Couch gives twenty-three pages to Keats, nineteen to Shelley, but only six to Byron, and no lover of poetry will question the proportion. In spite of his contemporary fame, Byron is not to compare with the other two as a poet—as a lyrical poet. Careless rhetoric spoils nearly all his verse till he was just on thirty. But, after all, in his true medium of wit and satire, what ease we find, what mastery, what delight of laughter and surprise! "Beppo" is exquisite because, though it says nothing in particular, it says it so very well. And "Don Juan" is supreme. For wit and satire it is unequalled, except, perhaps, in Pope, Byron's favorite, and England's master in those forms. But "Don Juan" has more laughter, more good humor than Pope, and the metre is more charming, more capable of the "sudden glory." The poem is as full of "old quotations" as "Childe Harold," and contains passages of far finer beauty, such as the love scenes of Juan and Haidee. Pacifists should get by heart the appalling narrative of war in Canto VIII. And rebellious patriots should meditate upon the pictures of English society in Cantos XI to XVI. But all is done with a graceful jollity and resource unrivalled in satire. As Walter Scott said, in his generous lament over "that mighty genius which walked amongst men as something superior to mortality," the poet "appears to have thrown off the verses of 'Don Juan' with an effort as spontaneous as that of a tree resigning its leaves to the wind."

A Longing for Action

So it was that, with the possible exception of Goethe, Byron surpassed every other poet in fame during his own lifetime. Yet, throughout his letters and his poems, we find him protesting that a poet's life did not satisfy him. In his Diary of 1813 we find the note: "I think the preference of writers to agents—the mighty stir about scribbling and scribes—a sign of effeminacy, degeneracy, and weakness." Writing to Moore in 1814, he says: "Half of these Scotch and Lake troubadours are spoilt by living in little circles and petty societies." And, again to Moore, in 1817, he wrote: "I do not

think literature was my vocation." The Contessa Guiccioli, who, by attaching him so strictly to herself, rescued him from his brief period of promiscuous profligacy, tells us that he frequently said to her: "A man ought to do something more for society than write verses." In "Beppo" we read, "One hates an author that an author." From Venice he once wrote: "My mind wanted something craggy to break upon." It is true he could not help writing verse. "If I don't write to empty my mind, I go mad," he wrote to Moore in 1821; "I feel it as a torture which I must get rid of, but never as a pleasure." Strange words from one whose work at its best appears the triumph of ease, and at its worst a slovenly exuberance!

"But it were better to die doing something than nothing," he wrote six weeks before the end, and all his life that longing for action which drove him to make his great speech in the House of Lords (February, 1812), pleading the cause of the Nottingham "frame-breakers" against the Tory Government—a speech well worth reading in these or any other turbulent times. It was that, again, which drove him to speak for Catholic emancipation in Ireland (April, 1812), and caused him to present Major Cartwright's Petition for Free Speech and Reform (June, 1813). Later on, in his longing for action, he wasted vain efforts on behalf of the Carbonari's futile little rebellion against the power of Austria (1821). And so it was that he set out to aid the Greek rebels against the Turk.

Mutinous Factions

About modern Greeks he had no illusions. On his first journey he had described them as "plausible rascals, with all the Turkish vices without their courage." And he might equally have described them as possessing all the qualities of ancient Greeks, except their genius. On his journey to Missolonghi he speaks of the Greeks as "vile." "They are such barbarians," he writes, "that if I had the government of them, I would pave these very roads with them." When he was offered command, he found that the rebels did nothing but talk, or fight each other in violent factions. Even his chosen bodyguard of 500 Suliotes mutinied against him, compelling him to disband that one little force which he had trusted. If such creatures were expected to fight Turks, the situation at Missolonghi was indeed hopeless—nor, in fact, did the Greek cause advance a step till the British and French fleets struck the ancient oppressor at Navarino, three years after Byron's death. No matter. It was Byron's glory that, unsatisfied

THE Chatter-Box

MORE SONNETS TO A DARK LADY

II.

I dreamed that there might come before the End
Of an experience with ordained years
Someone godlier than the common blend
Of passionate limbs and whims and ready tears.

Someone more permanent than velvet skin
And lure-dressed eyes and lips of trebled charm;
Beyond the maddest hope in which we sin
Only to earn in anguish and alarm.

But ah! you never came, good as you are;
And all sufficient as you seem to me,
I am just blinded by your avatar,
Save when I pray to keep us both above
The sad and base monotony of Love.

Suggestion for soap manufacturer's "ad" catering to the "betta claws": A cake of soap; a young flipper of the Arrow Brand variety; under the motto, "Have you a little thrill-murderer in your Home?"

Who was the wag that accused flapperdom of defining baby-carriages as blunderbusses . . . ?

Four different main streets of four different Gopher prairies are buzzing with the Scandals of four different auto accidents in which four various Mr. Babbitts have been out late riding with four other than their own spouses. We call upon the Lions, Kiwanis, Rotarians, American Legion, and the K. K. K. to declare for a national "Have An Accident With Your Own Wife Week."

JUNE BEAMS

IMPROMPTU

I sat me down and bit my pen
And waited for the Muse to stir;
She would not come, so I wrote this,
Because I cannot wait for her.

ELIZABETH GOLDSTEIN.

MAN AND GOD

Upon the window-sill I lean
And watch the sky above.
While men lay selfish plans below,
God's busy in His love.

RAY G.

EBB AND FLOW

Ebb and flow, ebb and flow,
Daily out from the town they go;
Out through the fragrant pearl gray dawn,
O'er many a myrtle-scented lawn.

All day long in the dusty heat
Toiling they go through the golden wheat;
Shadows creep from the violet hill
Down through the valley, green and still.

A night bird calls from the alder glade;
Slowly the toiler shoulders his spade.
Ebb and flow, ebb and flow,
Wearily back to the town they go.

JOHN BRIDGE.

Political News From Turkestan

Mustapha Kimmel, the man of the Mohammedan masses, who has been Governor of Halevah State for two terms, is now running for the Presidential nomination of the Dummymcat party. His platform pledge and battle cry is, "You know me, Allah!"

The office of Vice-President has traditionally been filled by a man who by nature, character and ability is best fitted for oblivion. . . . With Coolidge now at the head of the ticket, the Republicans are in a stew. Governor Lowden was the first to refuse the insult. There is some sense of honor left even among the Old Guard. . . .

Blanche Watson writes us, and you particularly, to attend Comrade Dr. Holmes' services at the Community Church, 34th street and Park avenue, this Sunday morning. His sermon will be on Ghandi and Christ. We break our rule of silence regarding religious matters to make this announcement. The fracture is excusable, however, since the Community Church is non-sectarian. Only those who have heard our good Comrade know the inspirational treat in store. See you in Church?

S. A. DE WITT.

With words, he sought action. Wherever a blow could be struck for freedom, he struck the blow, so redeeming the very name of "poet" from the ignominious indifference of energetic men. Even in "Childe Harold" he had cried:

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be
And Freedom find no champion and no child?

Yet, Freedom! yet thy banner, torn, but flying,
Streams like the thunderstorm against the wind.

(Canto IV, 96 and 98.)

So it came about that when the peasants of Missolonghi heard the crash of thunder, they said to each other, "The great man is gone." And it was such qualities as these that give us also the right to call him great. Even in these days, when malignant and epigrammatic chatter is so widely provided and consumed, let us still follow the finer rule of criticism that judges a man only by his best. Others may freely enjoy their in-born taste for sniffing and snuffing around the alluring problems of sex; but let us rather be content to honor the man who, I think, more violently than any other poet shook in his time the intolerable and self-complacent presumption of the Church and the land-owning nobles, while, for the rest, we pass lightly on, owning his weakness, his evil behavior, and leaving, with meekness, his sins to the literary scavenger.