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MUSSOLINI REGIME TOTTERS

PEOPLE STIRRED BY KILLING OF SOCIALIST

Fascist Cabinet Reported
Out as Result of Revolt
Against Brutal Murder of
Matteotti.

The kidnapping and murder of Deputy Giacomo Matteotti, Secretary of the Unitarian Socialist Party and tireless foe of Fascism, has rocked the Fascist regime of Italy to its foundation, and will in all probability be its death-blow.

Already the whole Black-shirt Cabinet has placed its collective resignations in the hands of the Premier, and Mussolini is anxiously considering how to form a new ministry while still remaining in the saddle. How much longer Benito will be able to bulldoze the Italian people and ride their backs as Dictator is problematical, but he is manifestly worried.

Just prior to that event, Aldo Finzi and Cesare Rossi, the two men closest to Mussolini in the Fascist movement in the days before the "March on Rome," and his closest advisors in the Cabinet, hurriedly resigned, and Mussolini promptly accepted their resignations.

The temper of the people may be gauged by the fact that Deputy Filippo Turati, leader of the Unitarian Socialists, is wildly cheered by the masses whenever he appears on the streets. This is in marked contrast to the silence and hostility that greeted the Socialists in the days of the Fascist ascendancy when to avow one's self hostile to the castor-oil bandits was to invite violence and even death. It is a sign that the grip of the Black-shirts is slipping.

Matteotti was a fearless enemy of Fascism and refused to make his peace with it. He was preparing a speech to be delivered in the Chamber of Deputies assailing some of the Ministers for grafting. It was known that he had definite proofs of crooked deals that members of the Mussolini Cabinet had been engaged in. Deputy Aldo Finzi, member of the Government, had been implicated in selling concessions to the Sinclair Oil Company, and permits to gambling halls, one of the noble reforms that Fascism brought about when they "rejuvenated" Italy.

The crime, which has shocked the whole world, has demonstrated what the Socialists have been saying for all these years about the criminal activities of Fascism. Many crimes of appalling nature have been committed against poor and unknown workingmen, some of whom have been tortured even to the extent of having their eyes gouged out, but little attention was paid to the crimes. On the contrary, the capitalist press has praised them as civilized means to secure peace and order in Italy. When one knows the background of the Fascist movement in Italy one is not surprised that the highest personnel of the Cabinet should be involved in this crime.

Finzi was a penniless tramp celebrated only for the number of Socialist and Labor buildings he burned down, before he won favor with Mussolini who made him his right-hand man in Milan. The real murderer of Matteotti is believed to be Amerigo Dumini, Fascist chief in Florence. His popularity in Mussolini's higher circles is due to his numerous convictions for felonies. Filippo Filippelli, editor of the Corriere Italiano, another conspirator, escaped. His paper admits that it is supported by the Commercial Bank of Italy. The bank now admits that it gave him 1,000,000 lire, most of which he stole.

Popolo D'Italia, Mussolini's own paper published in Milan, angrily declares that the demand for a full investigation of the crime is in reality a demand for the resignation of the Premier.

The most important feature of the crisis is the fact that Matteotti had threatened to expose the connection

"You Cannot Kill Socialism," Matteotti's Dying Word

PARIS.—"The body of Deputy Matteotti, Socialist leader, kidnapped several days ago, has been found, secretly buried by the Government, in the Campo Verano Cemetery, outside of Rome." This statement was made by Caporali, one of the leaders of the Italian Labor Federation, here from Rome.

Caporali affirms that Volpe, one of those arrested in connection with the kidnapping, stated to the police that Matteotti died brave to the end, saying: "You may kill me, but you can't kill the idea within me. You will simply make me one of the people's martyrs."

According to Caporali, Matteotti's body was so riddled with shot and dagger wounds that the Government could not face the public indignation which would be aroused by revelation of the appalling ferocity with which the murder was carried out.

Dummini, another of those arrested, is reported by Caporali as having said when jailed: "I am not going to stay here. Everything I did was in obedience to orders. Let them take care. I am Samson and can pull the pillars down."

History is Repeated in St. Paul

EVENTS at St. Paul are repeating the history of the Chicago conference held last July. At that conference called by the Farmer-Labor party, the Communists came in droves from their cremation, literary and kraut societies, from their hiking and tea clubs. Represented over and over again by the duplication of names and organizations, they accomplished the remarkable feat of capturing themselves.

But they also accomplished another result. They brought internal feuds into the Farmer-Labor party until the organization, weakened and torn by dissensions, has practically abandoned the campaign and released its constituent bodies to any obligations to the organization.

This is the history that is being repeated in St. Paul. In spite of the Chicago experience and the warnings sent to the officials of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota, the organizers of the St. Paul convention admitted Communist organizations. St. Paul is guilty of even worse blunders than Chicago. It agreed to the amazing proposition that Communists coming from a State like New York should be permitted to cast a vote in the convention based upon the vote cast for the candidates of the Socialist Party and the American Labor party! The Communists have no voting strength whatever in New York State. Then there were the paper organizations from States like Montana and Nebraska whose "progressive" vote was cast in the convention by Communists.

Already the results are being

reaped by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party. The organization is divided into factional groups. Factional feuds are almost certain to inflict wounds in the party in that State, creating discouragement and inviting reverses. Capitalist reaction alone can profit from this situation. Minnesota alone, because of its victories, its power and prestige, was entitled to have a majority vote in the convention. The Socialist Party with its nearly one million votes was not represented. Not a single national trade union was represented. The Socialist Party and the big trade unions remained away because they knew what Communist participation would bring. The Minnesota organization with the best of intentions deliberately placed itself at the disposal of a Communist movement that has no political standing in a single city of the United States despite its activities of nearly six years.

Even as this is written reports come from Moscow that the Communists have about 5,000 members in this country. This is not one-tenth of the membership of the organizations affiliated with the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota. These 5,000 members also indicate heavy losses in the past two years. Moreover, reports from Moscow agree that this decline of the Communist movement is occurring in all countries except Russia.

We hope that the genuine organizations of workers represented at St. Paul will be able to extricate themselves from the wreckage, reorganize their forces, and isolate the

Communists forever. They have no more place in a genuine Labor movement than the force Anarchists of the last century. Anarchism brought to the movement what Communism has brought to it. There is no country that is an exception to this statement.

There are those who charge that the Communist movement is subsidized by capitalist organizations. There is no proof of this statement offered, yet we know that Government agents were active in organizing the Communist movement. We know that in many countries Anarchists on many occasions had secret relations with the police. We know that where both movements have been active one result has been accomplished that served the ruling classes—weakness and disruption of working class movements. Whether paid or not the results are the same.

There is no likelihood of the Communists ever getting another chance to repeat their contemptible work in this country. St. Paul is their last stand. Already a small band of 5,000, they are doomed to extinction. The atmosphere is clearing. Clique dictatorship has no appeal to the American working class and when it is seen in action it only provokes disgust.

It remains for Minnesota to go to Cleveland, freed of the Caliban that has been its menace, and use its prestige and influence for united and independent political action of the organized working class, building a party of the workers and preparing for the conquests of the future.

GAG RESOLUTION IN BUFFALO

City Commissioners Post-
pone Action on Ameri-
can Legion Motion.

BUFFALO.—On Friday the 13th the American Legion attempted to establish a dictatorship of the mob when they mobbed the proletarian party, assaulting the speaker, smashing the speaking stand and confiscating his literature.

The speaker who was assaulted was George Scarborough of Illinois, introduced as a former member of the Illinois Legislature, and an ex-service man. He had spoken about fifteen minutes and had attracted about four hundred people to his meeting. He was discussing the candidacy of President Coolidge for reelection, when a Legion member in the crowd shouted "Cut that stuff out or we'll run you out of the city."

Scarborough continued, however, and the Legion group called to a recruiting officer on the square some distance away. This officer, Sergeant Benjamin de Chalais of Headquarters Company, 54th Infantry, rushed through the crowd wearing the U. S. Army uniform and assaulted the speaker smashing him in the face and knocking him from the stand. The speaker ran, pursued by the Legion group. The sergeant then proceeded to smash the stand and confiscate the literature. Two police officers were in the crowd in plain clothes but made no attempt to stop the speaker or arrest the speakers.

The American Legion called on the Mayor, Frank X. Schwab, to prohibit all street meetings and the Mayor issued such an order.

Saturday the police refused to allow the Socialist Party to hold a street meeting which had previously been arranged. They also stopped an outdoor organization meeting of the Central Labor Council at which the speakers were Owen J. Kavanagh, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, and Salvatore Licata, business agent of the Laborers' Union and a trustee of the Central Council.

Mayor Schwab has announced that at the Council meeting Wednesday afternoon he will introduce a drastic ordinance giving him full power to prohibit street meetings, except at his option.

The American Civil Liberties

Union will be represented at the Council meeting by the Rev. Alfred Scott Priddis of Buffalo, Superintendent of the Episcopal Extension Society and an Assistant to Bishop Charles H. Brent, the latter having been Chief Chaplain of the A. E. F. during the war.

A free speech committee has been formed with representation from the Central Labor Council, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Industrial Workers of the World, the Socialist Party, the Proletarian party, and the Socialist Labor party, a united front of Labor against a real united front of capitalists and their henchmen.

Commissioner Frank C. Perkins, Socialist, has given assurance to a representative of the Socialist Party that he will lead the fight in the City Council against the adoption of any ordinance restricting free speech. There are only five Commissioners and with Perkins on the job it is hardly likely that ordinance will be adopted. Last October, the Mayor introduced a similar ordinance and Perkins succeeded in lining up the other four Commissioners against its adoption.

The Proletarian party are having the mob leaders whose names they possess arrested on several charges. Eustace Reynolds, local attorney for the Civil Liberties Union, is representing the Proletarian party in the court actions.

BUFFALO.—The American Legion presented a resolution to the City Council accompanied by a draft of a proposed ordinance to restrict free speech. One of the Commissioners quickly moved its adoption. Commissioner Frank C. Perkins, Socialist, moved a counter motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, a public hearing to be granted on Friday, June 27, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This motion was seconded and carried.

The advocates of free speech are organizing and have held two meetings. Among other organizations represented in the free speech movement are the Central Labor Council, Socialist Party, Workers' party, Proletarian party, American Civil Liberties Union, Employees' Association and the Anti-Fascist Alliance.

The Free Speech Conference elected a Committee of Five to speak before the Council, consisting of: Rev. Alfred S. Priddis, Episcopal clergyman and Buffalo chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union; the Rev. H. J. Hahn, of the Salem Evangelical Church; Franklin P. Brill, one-time Socialist candidate for Mayor; Eustace Reynolds, Socialist attorney; and Thomas Flynn, Buffalo representative of The New Leader.

CLOAK TRADE HEARING ON

Hillquit Presents Workers'
Case Before Governor's
Commission.

Governor Smith's Special Committee of Arbitration started its hearings in the current dispute between cloak and suit manufacturers and workers this week in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall. The union had the first say, and the employers will respond this morning.

Morris Hillquit, representing the 50,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in the cloak and suit trades, who threatened to strike June 1, called for abolition of the "jobbers" as unnecessary and for the creation of an unemployment insurance fund. He outlined the various demands of the union, which also seeks to gain a forty-hour week and a guarantee of forty weeks of work at least every year. The committee's findings are advisory only, as George Gordon Battle, chairman and counsel of the committee, explained yesterday.

Mr. Hillquit described the "jobbers" as lilies of the field who toiled not, neither did they spin, who let out all their garment making to manufacturers and small contractors. It was the latter who employed the workers, but it was the former who set what the one should pay and the other receive. At the present time 75 to 80 per cent. of the production was being turned out through jobbers, Mr. Hillquit told the commission.

Nevertheless, the "jobbers," he said, now declined to take part in Labor discussions, claiming they were not responsible for the workers. This condition was "morally as well as practically vicious," he said, and resulted in setting up "a wall of irresponsibility."

The unemployment insurance fund, Mr. Hillquit outlined, would be contributed to both by the employers and by the workers' union, the employers to assess themselves 2 per cent. of the weekly pay roll and the workers 1 per cent. of their weekly wage.

THREATENED SPLIT AT ST. PAUL FORCES COMMUNISTS TO GIVE UP PLAN TO FORM 'LABOR' PARTY; CONFERENCE IS TOTAL FAILURE

Fearing Few Labor and Farm Elements Present Might Desert Gathering, Workers' Party "Paper" Organizations Yield to Mahoney Plan for a Provisional Organization.

ST. PAUL.—Another name for the dwindling Communist party.

Smoldering factional conflict threatening the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota.

These are the two results of the St. Paul Labor party conference.

The first is considered of relative importance. The second is causing some concern to friends of the Farmer-Labor movement here and elsewhere, but, thanks to the form of organization affected here, the danger of Communist disruption has been lessened.

For a few days immediate disruption threatened the conference. The Communists demanded the immediate organization of a "mass" party, which would insure them admission. Realizing they had failed to attract any Labor and Farmer elements to the St. Paul conference, the Communists nevertheless wished to use the proposed party as a wedge which might bring them into a real party, in accordance with instructions from Moscow.

William Mahoney, leader of the Minnesota party, on the other hand, wanted a loosely federated organization in which no national organizations would be represented, and which would be governed by a provisional committee. This would scale down the Communist strength, leave the way open for admission of bona-fide Labor groups who might be induced to join and also leave the way open for expulsion of the Communists if such groups desired it.

The Communists fought bitterly against Mahoney's plan. A threat by Mahoney that he would bolt unless his plan was carried through, brought the Communists into line. As in previous conventions the Communists showed themselves ready to abandon every principle, both of policy and tactics, if they would only be given a chance to enter a Labor party.

At the time of filing this despatch, the report of the organization committee has not yet been presented to the convention.

The new national provisional committee will have two members from each State. There will be an executive committee of five, plus the chairman and secretary. Industrial groups and local political parties will make up the State parties.

The plans call for State conventions after November and a national convention soon thereafter. The plan will not bar the Communists sufficiently to induce any Labor or Farmer affiliations of consequence, it is felt.

The nomination committee proposes provisional nominations, waiting until July 4, when the Cleveland Labor conference will meet, before the nominations are made permanent. It is the plan of the Communists again to seek admission, under the guise of the new party, to the Cleveland conference and use the provisional nomination as a club against La Follette.

The effort here is viewed as a total failure. Not even the most sanguine of the Communists expects La Follette or the Cleveland conference to notice them. It is definite, on the word of Chairman F. A. Pike and Senator Henrik Shipstead, and on the implications of Magnus Johnson's snub to the conference here, that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party will have nothing to do with the new organization if it lasts long enough to warrant consideration of any kind.

Senator Johnson, invited to address the conference, remembered that he had an appointment with some friends that would keep him away. His opposition to the conference has been well known, yet the bulk of the Farmer-Labor party gave him their O. K. Monday when he was overwhelmingly renominated for the U. S. Senate.

Senator Shipstead had this comment: "Senator La Follette has done this country another good service. I told them at St. Paul some time ago that they were being controlled by the Communists and not to have anything to do with them. The Cleveland conference will be the real progressive movement."

Like a "Left" Convention

From the opening of the sessions, Tuesday, the Communists made no attempt to conceal their tight control of the convention. They could not have if they had wanted to, for to one familiar with the Communist movement the gathering appeared to be an out-and-out Communist party convention. Every Communist

British Labor M. P's Denounce Outrage Against Matteotti

LONDON.—Intense indignation against the murder of Deputy Matteotti by the aids of Premier Mussolini is sweeping Great Britain. The parliamentary Labor party, at a meeting here Tuesday, passed the following resolution:

"The party sends its warm sympathy and warm support to the Socialist Party of Italy in its struggle against forces that are trampling upon the fundamental principles of liberty and democracy."

Prime Minister MacDonald was present, and while he did not speak, he strongly approved of the resolution.

August Claessens Named for Congress in Bronx

August Claessens, "little giant of the soap box," and one of the most popular Socialist campaigners in the country, was named Tuesday night to lead the Socialist fight for Congress in the 23rd Congress district, the Bronx.

With him, Samuel Orr was nominated to make the race for District Attorney.

The nominations were made at 1167 Boston Road at the largest and most enthusiastic Party meeting ever held in the Bronx. The hall was jammed to suffocation, and Comrade Kurt Eichel, financial secretary, wore out his tongue licking dues stamps to paste into the membership books of hundreds of members. Over an hour after the adjournment of the meeting was spent in this pastime.

Morris Gisnet was named for Senator in the 22nd A. D., and Andrew G. MacLean was named for Assembly in the 2nd, Isadore Phillips in the 4th, and Max B. Walder in the 5th. Other nominations will be made later.

The veteran Fred Paulitsch was named in the 4th A. D., and Comrade after Comrade urged him to make the run and win back that banner district for the Party, but he was compelled for personal reasons to decline to make the fight.

The most intense enthusiasm prevailed, and confidence was expressed that the Bronx will again be the banner Socialist county in the United States, and that Comrade Claessens will carry on his great work in Congress after his years of apprenticeship in the Assembly.

An Exceptional Number

EUGENE V. DEBS: The real Debauchers of the Nation.
ADAM COXLDIGGER: Maniacs—Or Just Crazy?
EDWARD T. LEE: Danger of Large Law Offices.
ISAAC KUSHNER: A Farmer-Labor Party or a La Follette Party?
W. W. PASSAGE: Soap-Box Success.
GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK: Coming Back.
GLENGARRY'S REVIEW; And,
Complete news of the various tendencies in the Labor movement now centering about the coming conference in Cleveland; Socialist and Labor news abroad; book reviews; the scrap book; a page of interpretative editorials.

The New Leader
Next Week.

Threatened Split at St. Paul Forces Communists to Give Up

(Continued from Page 1)

leader in the country appeared to be present. And they came from strange places, too. Paper organizations, created by the Communists to give themselves big delegations, were the rule here as it was in the ill-fated Chicago conference that founded the still-born "Federated Farmer-Labor party" last year.

On the opening day, the official count showed 377 delegates present. More than a thousand had been expected. The credentials committee had credentials for 439. Sixty-four delegates had thus decided to stay away although they had intended to be present. The credentials committee reported the receipt of 19 more credentials on Thursday.

Of the 377 delegates, 123 were from Minnesota and about sixty from the Dakotas. Illinois had forty delegates, almost solidly Communist. The voting in the convention was on the following basis: Minnesota was given 77 votes, New York 72, Pennsylvania 71, Wisconsin 43, Iowa 63, California 23, and so on. The basis of this vote was arrived at by assigning to each State as many votes as it casts in the Electoral College plus one vote for each 5,000 "progressive" Labor votes cast in the 1922 elections. Thus in most States, such as New York and California, the weight of the delegation was decided on a basis of the Socialist Party vote cast. This produced the ludicrous situation of Communists casting votes based on the strength of the Socialist Party, whom they denounce as "betrayers" and whose vote they belittle as "bourgeois."

Many "Paper" Organizations

Yet that was not the least ridiculous part of the proceedings. The "mass-class" party which was to emerge from the conference had as its constituent bodies such organizations as the United Working Class Women of New York, Finnish and Lithuanian groups of New York, Bohemian Central Body, New York. The so-called "United Farmer-Labor party" of New York as well as "The Federated Farmer-Labor party" of New York, identical in every way and both creatures of Communist creation, were likewise represented. Among the array of the Communist paper organizations of New York, representatives of a few locals of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, a small and politically unimportant organization, bore the only semblance of bona-fide union representatives.

Communist Aliases

From Illinois, where the Communist headquarters are located, also came a quota of Communist paper organizations, among them being the Illinois Self-Advancement Club, the National Benefit Society, Slovenian Lodge, the Negro Brotherhood and Slovak and Croatian associations. Minnesota also contributed four Croatian societies, also represented on the floor by Communists, Croations and otherwise. Gymnastic societies from Minnesota also sent delegates.

The Woman's Shelley Club of California, The Negro Tenants' Protective Association, The Red-Eye Farmers' Club and the People's Voice Culture Club of Galesburg, Illinois, were a few more of the Communist aliases.

Discovered as representatives of the Illinois "Labor Party" were such Communists as J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Kruse, Earl Browder, Burman. The Federated Farmer-Labor party had five delegates, as did the Workers' party, which is as much as saying Tweedledee had five delegates and Tweedledum had five more. Communist Publishing companies, of which there are more than a score, The Young Workers' League, a Communist youth group, had their delegates seated, too. Edgar Owens, of Illinois, announced that he represented the "masses" of Michigan and accordingly cast 60 votes on the gathering both for the electoral votes and the Socialist vote. Swaback, first name and residence uncertain, let it be known that the Workers' party would provide for the failure of the Wisconsin "masses" to attend by supplying an Illinois Workers' party man to represent them.

Farmers Oppose Gathering

It was such a joyous array of Communist brethren that greeted Temporary Chairman Mahoney Tuesday shortly before noon. It did not matter that there was not a single nationally known Labor leader present; that not over 30 local unions, outside of Minnesota, were present; that the St. Paul central body had voted to send only one delegate and withdraw that one if the Communists controlled; that the farmers of Minnesota were boycotting the convention, and that the Non-Partisan League organ here was demanding Mahoney's scalp because he had let the Communists in.

None of these matters bothered the Communists, who had captured themselves once again.

There was no question but that the Communists could take the convention out of Mahoney's hands if they dared; and they did dare somewhat on the first day. They defeated Mahoney when he stood for election as permanent chairman and elected State Senator Charles A. Taylor, of Montana, who appears to be docile in the hands of Foster and Ruthenberg. The vote was Taylor, 707, Mahoney, 116. Duncan McDonald was elected vice-chairman, also a Communist choice, while Alice Lorraine Dailey was picked to be secretary.

Mahoney Threatened to Bolt

So complete did the convention appear to be in control of the Communists that Mahoney, soon after the session convened, declared to newspaper correspondents:

"If Foster carries through his program we will leave the convention. If they try to nominate Duncan McDonald for president and insist on organizing a national Labor party now, the Minnesota delegation will bolt."

The election of Taylor as permanent chairman consumed most of the day due to the intricate and unusual voting system, and adjournment was voted after the election was decided. The adjournment issue also produced a fight between Mahoney and the Communists. The Workers' party delegates demanded time to caucus to fix up nominations. Mahoney wanted a short recess and a night session. The vote was 232 for adjournment and 145 for a recess.

The convention did not get down to business until late Wednesday, because of continued wrangling in the program committee on the form of organization to be set up. The Communists continued to hold out for the formation of an immediate party on a national scale, which plan would thus insure them admission. Mahoney insisted on a provisional organization, leaving the way open to other groups to come in and the Communists to be thrown out.

The election of committees again showed the Communist domination. Members were selected by State delegations and most of the Communist leaders were selected from other states than their own. Foster and Alexander Howatt were put on the Organization Committee from their own states, Illinois and Kansas.

Committee Elected

But on the nominations committee, C. E. Ruthenberg served from Ohio, Ludwig Lore of New York served from New Jersey, Ben Gitlow of New York served from Massachusetts. Others on the organization committee were Max Bedacht, James P. Cannon, William Weinstone, Fred H. Merriek, John C. Kennedy, Terhunes, Communists all. On the nomination committee were Gorman, Faulkner, Alex. Bittelman, Earl Browder, Jay Lovestone, Edgar Owens, Schneider, Hecht, Ruthenberg, Strong and Siegel, Communists.

A platform adopted included all Labor and progressive demands as repeatedly enunciated in recent months and as frequently damned by the Communists as "yellow" bourgeois ideology.

Paid Agents Are Among Communists, Is Charge

WASHINGTON.—Some among the Communist leaders responsible for the chaos and bitter fighting at the St. Paul Labor Party conference are in the pay of financial interests to confuse and obstruct the La Follette third party movement, it was alleged here in a statement issued by the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The conference has called a convention for Cleveland for July 4, where it will take action on independent candidates for President and formation of a new party. It has repeatedly condemned the St. Paul conference as being dominated by Communists.

The statement reports a widespread feeling among Republicans

BAKERS WIN VICTORY IN IMPORTANT CASE

Bakers' Union, Local 305, won a spectacular victory in Trial Part Nineteen of the Supreme Court, New York County, when a conspiracy suit against the union was dismissed on motion of William Karlin after a trial replete with dramatic moments. Judge Glennon, in granting Attorney Karlin's motion for dismissal of the suit, indicated that he would order an investigation of the truth of the statements of the plaintiff's witnesses, with the view to prosecution for perjury.

The conspiracy suit was brought against the union for \$5,000 by Rose Glasser for damages alleged to have been suffered by her bakery at 302 East 101st street, New York City, through the high wages demanded by union workers and threats of violence. Mrs. Glasser charged that she was forced to close her bakery because of the exactions of the union. She claimed that the bakery, which cost her \$350 and thousands of dollars more to "equip," was practically worthless, due to the "illegal conspiracy" of the workers.

By means of a gruelling cross-examination, Attorney Karlin elicited so many contradictory and improbable statements from the plaintiff and Isidor Glasser, who represented himself to be her husband, that Judge Glennon warned the witnesses of the consequences of false statements on the witness stand. When asked why she called herself Mrs. Glasser, the plaintiff said she had married Isidor Glasser, after having divorced a first husband, one Philip Greenberg. Asked where the divorce had taken place and where she had married Glasser, the plaintiff lost her temper and had to be instructed by the judge to respond to the question. She then said she had married Glasser in Czernowitz eleven years ago. Isidor Glasser then flatly refused to answer questions as to his alleged marriage to Rose Glasser, and proceedings were halted while Judge Glennon reprimanded the witness for his evasiveness. Glasser then testified that he had married Rose Glasser in Lemberg thirteen years ago. He contradicted the testimony of Mrs. Glasser in many other respects.

On the conclusion of the testimony for the plaintiff, Attorney Karlin moved the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that not a single allegation had been proved against the union, and on the further ground that the plaintiff had failed to make out a case to go to the jury.

to forsake the G. O. P. for a progressive political movement.

"The C. P. P. A., regardless of the action taken by the present St. Paul convention, will follow throughout the plan it adopted at its inception, steering clear of any Communist influence," says the statement. "The feeling of the C. P. P. A. is not only that the Communist program is utterly at variance with American ideals and institutions, but that the Communists have persistently endeavored to break up any progressive movement through dividing and discrediting it."

"The opinion is held by many persons actively interested in the work of the C. P. P. A. that some of the so-called Communists are subsidized, directly or indirectly, by the money interests of the country for that special purpose."

A further statement makes it plain that the sentiment displayed toward the La Follette delegates at Cleveland, and their attitude in return, has solidified the third party movement. Steering carefully away from any direct word that Senator La Follette will head a ticket, the statement declares that the outcome at Cleveland has convinced many Republicans of the need for political reformation of their party: The statement reads:

"The obvious intention of the Republican party to read all Progressives out of its ranks, as manifested by the treatment accorded the La Follette delegates at Cleveland and by the nomination of General Dawes as running mate for President Coolidge, has had the immediate effect of stimulating greatly the public interest in the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the growth of its local organizations."

"Republicans in considerable numbers who have sought the reformation of their party from the inside have now become convinced that such tactics are hopeless, and are announcing their intention to adhere to the program of the C. P. P. A. Men and women who have favored the Johnson movement and other progressive movements in the Republican party will send delegates to the July 4 convention at Cleveland, and State organizations have now been effected in twenty-four States, a number growing almost daily because of the trend of disaffected Republicans into the Progressive ranks."

More Delegates Elected Here

The Joint Board of the International Fur Workers' Union, New York City, have elected the following to represent them at the Cleveland conference: Sam Cohn and Secretary-Treasurer A. Rosenthal. P. Lucchi, of the International Union, will also be a delegate, as will Charles Gmeiner of St. Paul.

J. Gold will represent the Joint Board of the Children's Clothing Workers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, it was announced, in correction of previous reports which erroneously named other delegates.

American Marie MacDonald of the Organizer Labor Party is in receipt of a letter from the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, with headquarters at Albany, stating that Acting Vice-President F. P. Barry will represent his organization at the Cleveland conference on July 4.

The Fascisti hated him particularly because he was responsible for a large book in which he wrote down facts and figures of the crimes of their organized bandits. At the opening of the present Chamber, he made an impassioned speech recounting the violence the Fascisti had committed during the campaign, and asserting that all the Fascisti had been illegally elected and were not entitled to their seats.

He concluded his speech with a threat to publish world revelations about the much praised "heroes" that would startle the world. That was the beginning of the end of Matteotti—and of Fascism.

UNITY HOUSE HAS GALA OPENING OF 9TH SEASON

FOREST PARK, Pa.—Workers' Unity House, the summer vacation resort of the Waist Makers' Union, opened for its ninth season Saturday night with an entertainment and dance, and with brief speeches by a number of trade union leaders, and with the enthusiastic cooperation of several hundred guests.

Unity is a large country estate in the Blue Mountains, not far from the Rand School's Camp Tamiment, and all the Tamiment guests were on hand to help give the waist makers their start for what is expected will be their most successful season.

Vice-presidents Fannia M. Cohn and Israel Feinberg, and Julius Hochman made short speeches; Abraham Raisin, the Yiddish poet, read some of his poems, and there were several delightful violin solos. But the main feature was the thorough enjoyment of the men and women who make up the union and use Unity for their summer vacations.

President Sigman and Secretary Baroff of the International were unable to be present because of the

cloak makers' situation in New York, but they sent cordial telegrams of greeting to the guests.

Unity is a delightful place, and it is a pleasure to see the L. R. working girls and men of the needle trades romp around in summer attire, the girls all in informal knickers, temporarily forgetting that there is such a thing in the world as a sweat shop or a class struggle.

There are tennis courts, a lovely

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lake for bathing and rowing, a dance floor as good as the best ballroom in New York, a gymnasium and an athletic and social director, and at the opening everything was being used to the limit.

Unity is the beginning of a movement for vacation places owned by the workers themselves, for their own enjoyment. The Villa Anita Garibaldi on Staten Island is another place owned by the Italian Waist-makers, and it will open with a dinner and good fellowship on June 28, and others are in prospect.

The Labor movement need not be ashamed of its achievement in this line.

CIGAR MAKERS' MASS MEETING

Sunday, June 22, at 1 P. M.

YORKVILLE CASINO, 212 East 86th Street

To discuss the critical situation in the trade and steps to improve conditions of the cigar makers.

Fellow workers, organized and unorganized, you MUST come to this meeting and acquaint yourselves in detail with what has recently taken place, learn the causes of the present chaotic conditions in the trade and what action to take.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING
AMALGAMATED TOBACCO WORKERS, Local No. 2,
S. SUSSMAN, Secretary.

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THE BASIS FOR FARM-LABOR UNITY

The fact that the isolated campaigns waged by forward-looking farmers and industrial workers in the Northwest has filled with alarm and drawn the fire of the bankers, and of the railroad, grain, water power, oil, coal and other magnates is proof positive that this farm and labor coalition has discovered the master key to victory and has given new hope to the common people.

Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, merchants' and manufacturers' associations, and other groups representing big business, have pretended to a succession of moral and patriotic spasms at the spectacle of the progressive farmers and industrial workers lately forming group-conscious legislative blocs. The latter, representing approximately ninety per cent of our population are denounced by "Wall Street," representing ten per cent, for beginning to do what it has always done.

With what deadly precision did The Rural New-Yorker characterize this hypocrisy when it said in its editorial January 14, 1922, "They (the Senators composing the agricultural bloc) are doing openly what groups of Senators have for many years done secretly for other interests." And commenting upon a cartoon in The Country Gentleman showing the "Farm Bloc" holding a pitchfork against the stomach of a gentleman labeled "Congress," Mr. Arthur Brisbane writes, "Perhaps Mr. Curtis will show now a picture of another 'bloc,' the railroad-financial bloc from Wall Street, holding a gun to the head of Uncle Sam and picking his pockets. It's the Wall Street bloc, not the Farm bloc, that worries the citizens."

In securing legislation through class blocs, "Wall Street" has demonstrated a foresight and intelligence in comparison with which the hindsight and stupidity of the farmers and wage workers affords a most discouraging contrast.

Dawn of a New Day

But a new day has dawned as shown by the definite recognition of class-conscious blocs representing economic groups whose interests are separate and distinct. Hitherto farmers and wage workers foolishly have merged their interests with the interests of the non-producing exploiters and profiteers, and have assumed toward each other an attitude of indifference if not of antagonism.

To the extent that its limited numbers and facilities enabled it to do so, the Socialist Party has tried to show these two great wealth-producing groups that, so far from there being cause for antagonism, there is every reason why they should cooperate for mutual benefits.

How Agricultural and City Workers May Join Forces for their Mutual Benefit.

By W. W. PASSAGE

Neither is strong enough to win alone. The farmers tried that in the Greenback and Populist movements long ago. If they could not succeed then, how can they succeed now when their number is relatively smaller? Similar attempts at political organization have been made by Labor. Both failed because alone there were never enough of them to organize to win, and they were not organized because instinctively the rank and file felt that alone they could not win. Bereft of the inspiration and enthusiasm of probable success, without which victory in a political campaign is impossible, these movements were shattered on the rocks of pessimism and lack of faith.

What is needed now, above everything else, is something to restore the confidence of these groups. And nothing in the world can do it but that unity which at once gives them the numbers necessary to win. For its own class interests "Wall Street" has always stimulated antagonism between the farmer and industrial worker. Its motto is "Divide and Conquer."

Dividing the Masses

In a current issue of one of the Hearst papers, George W. Hinman, a regular feature writer on finance and business, falsely represents that the purpose of the British Labor party is to place all the farms under the management of State officials, whereas in truth this was merely the individual proposal of a single group which happens to be affiliated with the Labor party and has only a minor influence. Furthermore, the land problem of England is very different from ours.

In an effort to remove these false impressions from the minds of American farmers, the Socialist Party in the year 1909 very definitely limited its demands for collective ownership to "the land and means of production used for exploitation," and followed this up with the more definite statement that "it is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona-fide manner, without exploitation."

Surely no one reasonably can contend that the great mass of the

farmers are using their land for the exploitation of labor, nor have farmers shown either the inclination or the ability to establish a private monopoly enabling them to exploit either Labor or the consuming public. Indeed if there were nothing else which the farmer and Labor have in common, they have at least this one thing, that while neither has ever enjoyed the affluence and dominating position afforded by monopoly, both in common have been the abject and bedamned victims of it.

Socialists' Agricultural Program

Particularly in the agricultural States, the Socialists have become the leaders in the effort to show that farming, under a condition of socialized industries and public utilities, would remain an individual enterprise, unless, in the developments to follow, the farmers themselves, in common with others, should find it more economical and more remunerative to all concerned to organize and operate agriculture on a cooperative basis.

Meantime, what are the things which the farmer and Labor can do for each other?

The farmer wants credit, market, storage, preservation, distributing, slaughtering, packing, power, irrigation and transportation facilities, as well as farm equipment, commercial fertilizers, etc., without having to pay exorbitant costs to middlemen of all kinds. All of these the forward-looking elements of Labor are ready and anxious to aid him in securing, and in applying to this purpose the policy of Government ownership and operation, Labor at the same time consciously establishes itself, jointly with the farmer, in the democratic control of these means of employment.

Now, if in return for this cooperation, the progressive farmers will join with progressive Labor, their combined strength will be sufficient gradually to bring under Government ownership and operation more and more of the great centralized industries, such as steel, oil, lumber, coal, etc., and will achieve for this ninety per cent of the population a condition in which substantially all things needed can be secured at labor cost.

And as "Labor" will receive for its services in the collectively-owned industries a compensation undiminished by that which is now taken by the profiteers in the name of rent, interest and profit, and will have unrestricted opportunity to approach and develop the great natural resources and to appropriate the fruits of cooperative effort, it will be in a position, physically because of its great numbers and financially because it receives the full value of its services, eagerly to acquire at a highly-compensating price all that the farmer can produce.

Value of Cooperative Industry
Granted this all means an increase in cost to the farmer for his hired help, is it not plain that the multiplied purchasing and consuming power of the industrial workers brings the farmer several times as much more for his product as he must pay in increased wages, for it must be remembered that, compared to trade, commerce, mining, manufacture, etc., the farmer employs very little hired help.

Obviously this resurrected home market is as necessary to the farmer as is land, stock and equipment. It is time he realized this all-important fact and struck hands with Labor to the end that economic opportunity shall be guaranteed for every human being, whereby the multiplied products of cooperative effort, modern machinery and coordinated industry shall come to each individual according to the service rendered, and bring such an abundance that no longer will human beings be tempted to wrong-doing for material sustenance; and no longer will each new issue of our daily papers read like a chapter from a dime novel.

Rural and City Workers, Unite
Workers! Farmers! Is this not a great and holy cause? Is it not time to retire the false teachers who have created in your minds unfounded antagonisms by superficial comparisons between the work day and the compensation of the farmer and of the wage workers? Your enemies are identical! Unite to defeat them! Hail and welcome each other with enthusiasm and fellowship! Join in a holy crusade for your mutual salvation! Candidly and openly acknowledge your interdependence, and make to each other every concession consistent with the idea that wherever private monopoly fosters exploitation, wherever competition entails economic waste, wherever private greed encroaches upon social utility or common necessity, there social ownership and operation shall be established as the guardian of our economic rights and the savior of our moral and spiritual being.

A WHITE TONGUE

When your child is looking somewhat "out of sorts," look at his tongue. If his tongue is not clear, it is a sign that his stomach is not in order and needs a thorough cleansing at once.

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The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

will eliminate all accumulated undigested waste matter from your child's system. It will regulate his stomach and liver, will restore his appetite, and in a few hours he will again be well and happy.

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GERMAN PARTY IN CONGRESS

Policies of Social-Democrats Withstand Criticism of Delegates.

BERLIN.—The policy of the Socialist group in the Reichstag and of the Party executive during the past few years was endorsed by the national convention of the Socialist Party in session here, after a two days' debate. Over 120 delegates out of the 500 present sharply criticized the official actions of the Party, and demanded that President Ebert be expelled from membership.



President Ebert

The position of the Party's executive was defended by Philip Scheidemann, who spoke at length analyzing the events of the years just past and claimed that no other tactics could have been possible.

The congress opened in the Palace of the Prussian Parliament, June 11, in the very hall in which the Prussian Junkers used to enact laws against the Socialists. Five hundred delegates and over 1,000 visitors were

present at the opening. The large hall of the Landtag was decorated with red banners in honor of the Socialists.

The congress was greeted in the name of the Socialists of the Berlin district by Comrade Kunstler, who said that the Berlin organization has again become the stronghold of German Socialism.

The organization has won back all its old positions and has driven out and extinguished Communist influences among the organized workers.

Arthur Crispian opened the congress in the name of the National Party Executive. He said, "The German Social Democracy has saved Germany from monarchism and fascism. Peace in Europe can be secured only when the Socialist forces of all countries of Europe are united. Only the united Socialist forces can solve the political and industrial crisis in Europe. German development is going along in straight Marxist lines, in an anti-Communist direction. Bolshevism leads to Fascist reaction, as has been demonstrated in Bavaria, Hungary, Italy, yes, and even Russia. Because the condition of the workers in Russia is not better than in Italy."

The congress is presided over by Wilhelm Dittman and Otto Wels. Wels spoke of the comrades who had died within the year. He spoke with especial feeling of Martov, leader of Russian Social Democracy.

The congress was reeted by fraternal delegates from the Socialist and Labor parties of France, Italy, Denmark, Great Britain, and Russia.

LABOR IS READY FOR ELECTION

British Workers' Party in Dominant Political Position.

LONDON.—England will see an election before the year is out. At least, that is the general opinion everywhere.

The Labor party can hold on to the Government pretty nearly as long as it likes, but to do so will be merely to hold on. But that isn't enough. The Liberals don't want an election, because they are afraid of being annihilated. The Tories don't fancy being crowded out of the picture, but Labor knows that an election will give them such a victory that it will be possible for them to go ahead with their main plans of unemployment relief, disarmament, capital levy, mine nationalization, and so on.

The housing bill is a law and that is a definite gain. The housing shortage will be gradually wiped out, and at the same time, unemployed workers will be taken care of. But there are many other things that Labor is anxious to tackle. That they will take up as soon as they have a majority independent of any other party.

The main argument against Labor a year ago was that they were not "fit to govern." Premier MacDonald had never been in office, nor had most of his colleagues, and it was said they didn't know the ropes. Now a frequent objection to the Government is that Labor in government is indistinguishable from the old parties—only more honest, more idealistic, more efficient. That means that Labor had developed the technique of administering office, and the main friendly objection to creating a Labor Government has disappeared.

Now that Labor has won such wonderful victories in the international field; now that so much that Labor would like to do "has been indicated, the party is ready, and will welcome an adverse vote on some important matter to go to the country with.

Among Labor's great achievements, besides creating a new diplomacy of candor and good feeling, may be mentioned Snowden's "housewives' budget," unemployment insurance, humanizing a number of the Labor laws, the settlement of four strikes satisfactory to Labor, and the release of political prisoners in India, Egypt and other countries, the abandonment of the provocative Singapore Base, and the establishment of good feeling everywhere.

It is reported that a number of

Women's Trade Union League Holds Convention

Discussions of plans for an intensive organization campaign among 8,000,000 women workers and the election of officers for a two-year term featured the ninth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League held in New York this week, at the Y. W. C. A. building, 600 Lexington Avenue.



Maud Schwartz

The delegates were welcomed by Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York; by Lieut. Gov. Lunn, on behalf of Gov. Smith, and by John Sullivan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

Mr. Sullivan announced his council next Thursday will consider the feasibility of starting a weekly newspaper in New York as an organ of the trade union movement.

New York State's Labor code was called the most progressive in the country by State Industrial Commissioner Shientag, who found only two serious defects in it. These were said to be need of reduction in working hours of women and minors to forty-eight hours a week and establishment of a minimum living wage for them.

New officers of the National League were elected as follows: Honorary President, Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Chicago; President, Mrs. Maud Schwartz, New York; Vice-president, Miss Rose Schneiderman, New York; Secretary Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Christman, Chicago. Executive Board: Mrs. Sarah Green, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Agnes Nestor, Chicago; Miss Pauline M. Newman, Philadelphia; Miss Julia E. O'Connor, Boston; Mrs. Raymond Robbins, and Miss Ethel M. Smith, Washington, D. C.

Liberal M. P.'s desire to join the Labor party and have made overtures to the party officials to that effect. They are prepared to join at once, but are anxious about their position at the next elections. If they were given assurance that they would be adopted as candidates by the local Labor parties in the constituencies they now represent they would apply without delay for admission to the Parliamentary Labor party.

No such pledge can, of course, be given. The local organizations are autonomous bodies, and in some cases

Journeyman Tailors to Elect Treasurer

Voting in the election for General Secretary-Treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America will feature the next regular meeting of New York Local 390, to be held Monday, June 23, 8 p. m., at Maennerchor Hall, 205 East 56th street, near Third avenue.

They have already put candidates in the field.

The matter has not yet been settled, but the incident shows how the tide of public opinion has set in favor of the Labor party.

Amalgamated Union of Cigar Workers to Hold Meeting

A mass meeting for the purpose of organizing cigar workers has been called by the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers to be held Sunday, June 22,

Furnished Room

FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman, in a one-family house, 9117 86th street, Woodhaven, L. I., near Jamaica "L" and Long Island railroad station. References. All modern improvements. A. Lerner. Tel. Virginia 3740.

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

NOTICE

The First National Bank of Okmulgee, located at the city of Okmulgee, and State of Oklahoma, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

PAUL T. STADE, Cashier.
Dated, May 21, 1924.
at 1 p. m., at Yorkville Casino, 212 East 86th street. Prominent speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

SPEND JULY 4th AT CAMP TAMIMENT

Entire Week's Program:

Monday, June 30th: Tennis, Campfire, Singing and Get-Together.
Tuesday, July 1st: Tennis, Barn Dance, Games.
Wednesday, July 2nd: Reading of "Tsar Ivan."
Thursday, July 3rd: Preliminary Boxing, Jazz Dance.
Friday, July 4th: Tennis Tournament, Basket Ball and Baseball Games, Election for Police Court, Amateur Vaudeville Night.
Saturday, July 5th: Grand Pageant, Legend of Lake Tamiment.
Sunday, July 6th: Water Sports, Musicales and Old Fashioned Waltz.

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New Opportunities and New Problems

By NATHAN MALYN

The history of the Socialist movement, like the history of every other social movement, has passed through periods of success and periods of retardation. During the years of struggle for recognition the ranks of the Party are dwindling away, are rallied again, only to dwindle away again when we begin to rejoice in their growth. Then comes a period of success. A successful campaign proved to the skeptics and cynics that the Socialist movement is not merely an empty dream but a practical movement appealing to the masses of the workers, and a rush into the Party begins.

The Socialist Party is a political party, and, like all other political parties, no matter what their aims are, will grow in numbers only when its success will seem evident to the masses of the people. When nearly 1,000,000 votes were cast for the Socialist Party its membership topped the 100,000 mark. When Socialism seemed popular, people of all ranks and professions flocked into the Party. When to remain a Socialist became somewhat painful and costly, the same people were the first to desert it.

A sudden and rapid influx of new recruits into the Socialist Party did not always prove very beneficial to its organization. The steady growth that marked its development from its beginning up to 1908 and 1910 produced a well-built organization, homogeneous in its principles and aims. On the contrary, the rapid growth that followed the election of 1908 and thereafter prepared the ground for dissension and splits. Demagogues and freaks of all kinds found ready disciples among the uninitiated and inexperienced who had not the opportunity and the occasion to familiarize themselves with Socialist principles and tactics. Those who remember the "sabotage" epidemic of 1912, the Lunn treachery of about the same period, and similar affairs, will agree that too rapid a growth does not always produce the wished-for results. Had the membership of the Party in 1917 consisted of a gradually educated and assimilated body of people instead of a conglomeration of individuals who were attracted a few years before by the apparent success of the Party, no World War and no European revolutions would have been powerful enough to cause the devastation that resulted.

Again, we are on the threshold of a successful era. All appearances show that Socialism again is taking the field as one of the most important issues in our political and economic life. The workers are awakening and are becoming conscious of the existing wrongs under capitalism. Organized Labor, the farmers and right-thinking men and women the country over, are beginning to think seriously of consolidating their ranks for a combined struggle against the interests that plunder the national wealth and corrupt our Government.

A party of workers, farmers and radicals in general will sooner or later be formed along similar lines as the British Labor party. The Socialist Party will be an important member in this combination. Furthermore, the organization of a Labor party in the United States will at once bring out into the political arena a third political party, which in numbers and influence will in the near future rival the existing parties and will seek to replace them in the Government of the country's affairs. People of all classes and present political affiliations will soon sense success on the side of the Labor party. Affiliation with the new Party will seem lucrative to many with sinister motives as well as to many who sincerely will want to break their old political ties.

The Socialist Party will thus become a point of entry into the Labor party for all those who will not be able to join it through the trades unions or farmers' organizations. And here lies the danger with which we must be prepared to cope in order not to repeat the mistakes of the past. As a political party, the Socialist Party cannot practice any selective methods in accepting its new recruits. Everyone who applies for membership is supposed to have the sincerest of motives. Everyone is welcome into our ranks to help us in spreading the message of Socialism.

The Socialist Party, when face to face with these new conditions, will have to develop its machinery of education and propaganda manifoldly. The educational work will have to be directed at its own membership in order to maintain a homogeneous and well-organized Party along the lines of the social democracy. The general propaganda of Socialism will then find an unlimited field, both among the ranks of the Labor party and the people generally. Only by building up of a powerful machinery of education the Socialist party may expect to become that important factor in the coming Labor party that it ought to be and must be if Labor politics is to bring the results we are striving for and working for. The opportunity is at hand and we must be prepared to grasp it.

The weakness of our Party lies in the neglect of its own membership as far as education along Socialist principles and tactics is concerned. The Party of the working class has no lucrative positions to be handed out to its followers; it has no sinecures to offer to its workers; it will not and cannot promise anything of personal benefit to its adherents. The old parties, on the other hand, cement their membership by such promises, by such opportunities only.

The Socialist Party, in order to maintain a well-disciplined organization, must never relax its campaign of education along its own members. In the past we allowed anyone who had pretensions to journalism to become the mouthpiece of the Party and to publish papers and periodicals for the Socialist Party. Experience taught us that that policy was wrong. Every member of the Socialist Party should be a reader of the Party press. Speakers and lecturers, speaking and lecturing for the Party, should have the approval of the Party, not simply because of their loud-mouthedness, but because they are voicing the Party's policy and because they are well versed in the principles of Socialism as interpreted by the Party's platform and by the Party's recognized leadership.

All this does not exclude free discussion of Party tactics and principles. On the contrary, the more self-criticism the better; but such discussion and criticism should take place within the Party and not carried out into the market place. The Party as a whole, however, is concerned with one thing only, namely, the conquest of political power, which can be attained by a well-organized and well-disciplined membership.

Education of the membership is an important prerequisite of a well-built Party organization that has to depend upon the loyalty of its members for its durability and strength. An educated membership will turn a deaf ear to bolstering demagogues who from time to time come among us to prey upon the uninitiated. An educated membership will not as readily be carried away by those who come to us to save us by their new-fangled theories. An educated membership will render the Socialist Party impregnable from onslaughts, both internal and external.

A Series of Cages

Freedom is a great word. A very great word. Probably the greatest of all words.

Poets and orators, who of all men touch the hearts of mankind most intimately, have produced with the word "freedom" some of their most powerful effects.

And that is strange, because human beings are not free, and don't desire to be free, really. They are caged animals, and they love their cages. The man who has no cage he can call his own is a miserable creature.

What else is the sacred home? Do we not peer out at the world through its bars? Are we not happy in its constraints?

And our thoughts—our most cherished beliefs—are they not cages, too? Yes, brother, faith and freedom are absolutely incompatible. The things that we hold to be true imprison us within the bounds of their truth, just as love imprisons us within the bounds of its emotions.

It's mighty queer. But sit down quietly somewhere and ponder upon it, and you'll recognize that man without his cages would be lost indeed. Yet the word "freedom" has a profound significance. I don't deny that. It is not just a meaningless sound. When the poet and the orator use it they are not merely making music for the tickling of our ears.

Some day I'll tell you what I think it stands for, but not now. At present I want you to grasp the fact that civilization is a series of cages, and that we're only free to pass from one cage to another.

It seems a repugnant idea at first. Contemplate it steadily, however, and it becomes quite clear that man is caged by the ties of blood, by the reason of love, by the conviction of truth—by thoughts, feelings, desires, aspirations—and that in this caging of his life, which Nature decrees, his happiness consists.—Australian Worker.

Denmark's Socialist Minister of Labor

By MARIUS HANSOME

Moses and Marx! Stauning and Borgbjerg! What a quartet of great personalities! And they have something more in common than their enormous beards. In Germany, Social Democrats wear "by the sacred whisks of Karl Marx"; in Denmark by those of Stauning and Borgbjerg.



BORGBJERG

Borgbjerg was known in radical circles as the editor-in-chief of the Copenhagen Social Demokrat. He is an astute political journalist of the first order. It was due to the perspicacious Emil Wiinblad who upon retiring from the editorship of Social Demokrat in 1911 recommended Borgbjerg as his successor to what in Denmark is considered one of the most responsible posts in the party. For, he said, the editor of Social Demokrat wields a powerful influence transcending that known to Americans in the days of Horace Greeley.

Borgbjerg is the son of a veterinary surgeon, born April 10, 1866. He put in several years as a university student and was elected an associate on the staff of Social Demokrat in 1890. He has been a Folketingsman since 1898. He has been an active figure in every international congress of the party since 1900. In 1920, he was one of a delegation of three to the League of Nations meeting.

Borgbjerg is like an untapped reservoir of energy. In fact, the present ministry is the most active in the history of Denmark. His office hours run from 10 to 6 daily

except when the Riksdag is in session. Newspapermen whom he never refuses an interview can always get at him either in his office or by phone in his home.

While former ministries have often been ignorant of one another's doings and non-communicative, the present ministry is a group of old comrades, used to talking things over together, and hence Cabinet meetings are frequent.

At this moment, Borgbjerg is working hard to have an eight-hour law enacted and to work out a plan for the democratization of industry. Some excerpts from Borgbjerg's May Day address will prove interesting:

"All world revolutions began by revolutionizing consciousness. It seems to me difficult for one to be humane without being a Social Democrat."

"He who would be the greatest among you, let him be your servant."

"We are neither moderate nor radical; we are just Social Democrats."

"Socialism is not only a doctrine, a theory, but a principle of life."

"We set our feet only so far ahead as the ground will bear up the entire working class army."

"The Social Democratic party can not only win the majority, but it cannot avoid winning all workers if they themselves so will."

"I have never believed in the purely objective, mechanical power to transform society. On the contrary, I believe in the power of inner development—that power we feel in the spring, when the sap rises in the trees, in the boughs and branches and leaves, the power that ripens fruit, the strength that is so great that a little plant rootlet can split rocks apart. . . . Our ministry is a new shoot on the Social Democratic stem. . . . The opposition cannot grasp this inner growth, because they do not understand the organic basis of our party."

OUR SUBSIDIZED JUSTICE

Taft, While on Supreme Court Bench, Still Receives Pension of \$10,000 a Year from Steel Trust Earnings—Was Defeated Ignominiously at Hands of the People in 1912.

By EUGENE V. DEBS

The Supreme Court, the final arbiter in all matters of law under which the people are governed, consists of nine corporation lawyers who hold office for life.

These lawyers, who virtually rule the nation, having the power to construe the laws enacted by Congress, and to set aside as void any law they may deem "unconstitutional," are not elected by the people who pay their salary, nor responsible to the people, nor removable by the people. They are appointed to office by the President at the dictation of the corporations they served in a legal capacity.

It is needless to remark that no member of the Supreme Court ever received his commission through the influence of the working class.

The present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is William Howard Taft.

Chief Justice Taft first came into national notoriety when, as District Federal Judge, sitting at Cincinnati, in 1892, he broke the strike on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway by issuing an injunction that paralyzed the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, threatening to send their national officials to jail. That injunction was hailed by the plutocratic press of the entire nation, and Taft was proclaimed by the corporations a judge after their own hearts. That injunction started him on the road to the presidency of the United States.

In other Labor disputes that followed, Taft promptly came to the rescue of the corporations with his deadly injunction until he became known as "Injunction Bill" in the Labor world.

And this notorious "Injunction Bill," who never in all his public career failed to serve the corporations at whatever cost to the working class and the common people, rose to the presidency, and now is seated for the rest of his life as Supreme Justice of the United States.

William Howard Taft, the subject of this sketch, has fed at the public trough ever since he left school. He tips the beam at some three hundred pounds on the hay scales, and he has drawn in salary over half a million dollars from the public treasury. His eyes have been reduced to slits, he has enormous jowls, and the hide of a pachyderm—an imposing figure in a flowing robe de nuit, the sable official vestment of a Supreme Court Justice of the United States.

The salary Chief Justice Taft draws is \$15,000 per annum, but this paltry stipend is not sufficient to meet his demands. The \$75,000 he drew per annum as President, with \$25,000 additional for expenses, did not appease his appetite for income. His salary in the Philippines was in-

adequate and in fact, whatever office he held, his pay fell short of his needs throughout his entire public career. Poor man! In this sad plight he needed a friend and he found that friend in Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, of Homestead fame.

It will be recalled that when Carnegie's employees, who toiled like slaves day and night, stripped to the waist, in the roar and flame of his seething infernos, producing his millions, demanded a living wage, he had Frick, who was then his manager, surround the mills with hot water pipes to scald them to death if they attempted to enter the works. At the same time he hired an army of Pinkerton gunmen to shoot them down in their tracks. He succeeded in crushing the strike, but Homestead haunted him to his grave and he died in a pitiful state of mental affliction.

Carnegie, the plutocrat, was not long in diagnosing the case of Taft, the chronic political office-holder, and at once placed his name on his pension roll at \$10,000 per annum, payable out of steel-trust bonds, which he has been drawing with scrupulous regularity ever since.

This transaction converted William Howard Taft, beyond any question of doubt, into a pensioner and retainer of the steel trust, the most lawless and rapacious gang of profiteers in the land, and that is what he is today as he solemnly presides over the Supreme Court of the United States, and incidentally lays a wreath on the bier of the "unknown soldier," who, if living instead of dead, would more likely have been decorated with an injunction.

The matter of the pension did not become public until after Taft was appointed Chief Justice and then it was sprung by the Hearst papers, but immediately afterward, for reasons that may be surmised, they dropped the case and have permitted no reference to it in their columns since. The report created a national sensation and Taft was forced to admit that he had continued to draw the pension after he was seated on the Supreme bench. Of course, the capitalist papers at once rushed to the defense, the chief claim being that Carnegie was a friend of Taft and that the gift was prompted by a purely personal consideration. There is no doubt that Carnegie, in common with every other plutocrat, was a friend to William Howard Taft, and for reasons of an entirely consistent nature.

But notwithstanding Taft has continued to draw the \$10,000 subsidy to this day, not a capitalist paper has a word to say in condemnation of the well-nigh unbelievable prostration of the high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the nation.

What a chorus of denunciation

would arise from the same press if a Socialist were guilty of such shameful turpitude in public office!

In 1908, Theodore Roosevelt, then President, scandalized his administration by prostituting its patronage to force the nomination of William Howard Taft, as his successor to the White House, upon the national convention of the Republican party. He succeeded in making Taft President and four years later, in 1912, he split the Republican party wide open and had himself nominated on an independent rival ticket to defeat Taft's reelection. In that campaign Taft carried two out of forty-eight States, Vermont and Utah. He was literally kicked out of the White House with the hobnailed boots of the people he had so grossly betrayed to Wall Street. Roosevelt, who had been his "crony" was now his bitterest foe and in the campaign of that year characterized him as "a big slob."

Hats off, ye American patriots, to the Chief Justice, the highest official dignitary and the most exalted law-giver in the land, annointed and subsidized by the steel trust at ten thousand iron men per year!

In this connection it should not be forgotten that Woodrow Wilson himself had an aspiration for a plutocratic pension and applied, while President of Princeton, to Andrew Carnegie to have his name added to the roll of honor (!) but was turned down as college president for being in no position to make a fair return on the investment.

Think of the ethical conception, the sense of what is decent and proper, to say nothing of what is right and just, of a man whose conscience sanctions his acceptance of a pension of \$10,000 a year from a law-defying trust while at the same time sitting as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and drawing \$15,000 more in that capacity!

Think of the hardihood, the gall of a corporation tool who has been a public leech so long that he has lost all sense of official probity and common decency!

Well do we understand the negative quality of a moral scruple under capitalism, and how vain it is to protest against such official turpitude, knowing that just such a tool as Taft is wanted and needed by the powers that are corrupting our body politic and looting this nation by day and by night. It is perfectly consistent with the morale of the entire scheme of capitalist exploitation and its criminal misrule.

Down at Atlanta there are nearly three thousand inmates of a Federal penitentiary, convicted almost wholly of petty offenses and serving the most brutal sentences, pronounced by the Federal courts presided over by William Howard Taft, but not one of the plundering pirates now being exposed at Washington or their servile official lackeys, who

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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 (SEAL) Secretary of State

JOLDBERG & SOLOMON
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231 Broadway.
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

have robbed the people of millions, will ever see the inside of a prison cell.

No, we cannot have our subsidized Chief Justice impeached for high crimes, as he is exactly suited to the needs of the ruling class, his capitalist masters, and it is perhaps better so, as he may be more servicable to us and our cause as an exemplar of capitalism, the incarnation of "true patriotism" and "one hundred per cent Americanism," and an object lesson in opening the eyes of the people to the corruption of capitalism and to the necessity of sweeping the whole foul system from the earth and ushering in the reign of the people.

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HOW TO USE THE DEATH RAY FOR WORLD PEACE

The world is at peace, yet we all think murder. It seems, when one glances at a newspaper in these days, that murder, public and private, is the central concern of mankind. What space there is to spare from the poisoning of husbands and the dissection of young women's bodies is assigned to Mr. Grindell-Matthews and his "death ray." The theme undoubtedly has its irresistible fascination. I suspect that the notion of destroying our fellow-men by some magical process which works at a distance is one of the oldest and most inveterate day-dreams of the human race. Rivers describes the use by medicine-men in the islands of the Pacific of an instrument which he calls a "ghost-shooter." You fill a hollow bamboo with bits of a dead man's bones, cork up the end with your thumb, uncover it at the propitious moment in the direction of your enemy, and in two days the man is infallibly dead. One of the heroes of the early dawn of modern science, no less a man than Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms, discovered, it is said (as well as primitive submarines and a sort of tank for use in resisting the Spanish Armada), the secret of some such device as we are now discussing. He experimented with it on a lonely hillside, and it answered his expectations by destroying, at a distance, the grazing sheep over a wide range of country. Napier, however, was a man of piety; were not his logarithms designed to aid his interpretation of the Book of Daniel? He doubted whether the wisdom and goodness of mankind were worthy to be trusted with his devastating secret, and directed in his will that the knowledge of it should perish with him. Mr. Grindell-Matthews, either because he is not so deep in Holy Writ or because he lives in "happier" times, is an optimist who entertains no such doubts. He would trust the conscience of the British War Office to wield a death-day, and, failing its acceptance, he will, for a sufficient consideration, place the same confidence in the lofty morality of a firm of manufacturing engineers in Lyons.

Whether this violet ray is, in fact, more efficacious than the Melanesian ghost-shooter (a device of which it may at least be said that it has stood the test of time) is a question which one must leave to the experts; what is interesting is the behavior of public opinion in the face of this presumed discovery. Everyone, including the most pacific of Liberal journalists, assumed without argument that a "death-day" is a good thing to buy and possess and keep for one's own exclusive use; everyone was alarmed lest this unproved but possibly genuine terror should pass into the possession of the French. It would, we were told, "make an end of war." There is no sillier delusion. The possession by one country alone of such a weapon would make it for a time the bully of the earth, and the only check upon its temporary insolence would be the certainty that in every laboratory the world over the professors and the experts would be seeking a still more deadly ray. There is just one way in which such an invention might possibly be perfected—until a defensive device is perfected—to delay, if not to abolish, war. If the inventor, or the Government which bought his secret, were to publish it to the whole world, it is indeed likely that war would become unfashionable. If the miracle of Sennacherib and his host could be repeated at will on any invading Assyrians by any little people, few armies would be found to face the Angel of Death. Publish to the world the formula of your ray, and within four-and-twenty hours you might call a disarmament conference with some hope of success.

May the Least Brains Win

That chinless, spineless, spindle-shanked, bullet-headed old fool, Andy Gump, has come out and announced himself as a candidate for President. I was willing to accept him as my running mate in the capacity of second fiddler, and that's a darned sight more than he's entitled to.

What has this double-crossing simp ever done to make him think he deserves any other job from the hands of the sovereign voters than that of a fourth assistant to the third cuspidor cleaner of the Senate Chamber?

Sure, he's popular. Anybody with the backbone of a jelly fish, the character of a tumble bug and the brain of an angle-worm can become popular, provided he can get the publicity of the great newspapers. All he's got to do is to say and do nothing to make people suspicious that there is an original thought concealed on his body.

What show has a man of brains, heart, learning and originality to go up against a thing like that? That's why the greatest men this country ever had never got as near to the White House as they got to the poor house. Washington is full of monuments to popular heroes who are dead and forgotten. People used to beat one another's brains out over

popular leaders whose names they couldn't recall the week after. Popularity is a public nuisance. It is a greater menace to democracy than Bolshevism and Monarchism.

Popular men are like popular songs. We rave about them today and laugh at them tomorrow.

Great men and great works of art are never popular because they are always ahead of their time. That is why I have no more show to beat a fellow like Andy Gump than an eskimo pie has in Inferno. The masses can keep abreast with the mental development of Andy because he is dead in the head. But if they had to keep up with me, they would have to work their thinkers overtime and read books instead of funny strips and sermons by Billy Bryan.

Thinking is harder work than manual labor. Hence, most folks joined the Amalgamated Association of Think Nots and go on strike every time a thought provoker shows up on the horizon.

By this time we all agree that Bill Shakespeare was one of the greatest thought starters of all the ages. But did the boneheads of his own time know it? Was he elected assessor, constable, alderman or dog catcher in his home town, Stratford-on-Avon? Did his fellow citizens pre-

tain the good gift of Providence, it is possible that our offended Coriolanus may carry his talents (for a sufficient consideration) not to Lyons but to Leningrad. The more one dwells on these possibilities, the less one hesitates to give rein to the instinct which tells us that only a moral and social change will avail to lessen the risks of war.

The Executive of the Socialist International will be discussing this draft treaty next week at Vienna. To what decision should we wish it to come? Here is an alleged scheme of disarmament, elaborated not by pacifists and dreamers, but by statesmen whose daily study is how to render their respective countries formidable by alliances and armaments.

It is said that even the French General Staff favors the scheme. With such patronage as this behind it, are we to reject it? The arguments for rejection are formidable. The treaty is little less than a sketch of a plan to convert the League of Nations into a de-

fensive military alliance. It empowers the Council, when it has decided that one of its member States is the object of "aggression," to take all the warlike measures which a great body of Allies might adopt, to set economic penalties in force, to call upon any member State to furnish its quota of armed forces, to arrange for transport and finance, and finally to appoint the Higher Command. All this may happen, even before the actual outbreak of war, if the Council decides that one of its members has good reason to fear aggression. "Aggression," moreover, is left an undefined term, and a memorandum explains that it may cover such measures as industrial preparations for a possible war. In addition to these general measures of "mutual assistance," the treaty also contemplates and approves the conclusion of special defensive alliances among its members. Finally, as a result of all these new elements of "security," each State is invited to say in what measure it will disarm; the Council on the basis

Publication of Formula of Violet Ray Is Urged—The League and Disarmament

By HENRY NOEL BRAILSFORD

The Twilight of the Two Old Parties

Both conventions of the old parties indicate that they are running, so far as possible, on exhaust steam. They have spent about all the momentum they accumulated in their years of office-holding and are now casting about for some plausible reason for securing the suffrage of the outraged nation.

About the only division between them is as to which harks back furthest to the forgotten past. Spunk for what it has recently achieved is the stock-in-trade of neither party. Only as they retreat to the memories of gone days do the two find light for their scampering after votes.

Both are bankrupt. Neither can find in the immediate present names or measures to conjure with. They are deficient in everything but the umbilical cord to their honorable ancestors.

Coming first, the Republican convention was a gigantic circus to display the paucity of the grand old party's wares. The old guard is dead or has surrendered to the quickened public conscience as shown in mounting progressive sentiment. Those who made the organization since the talent of Tweed, Quay, Mark Hanna, Penrose and Reed displayed itself over a generation ago at Washington, now dwindle down to the trembling fingers of Lodge, Watson, and such-like. They have neither the contemptuous regard toward the public of the land pirate nor the sly cunning of depleted gentility. They are barren. Their kind is extinct.

Not so the Democratic party. Existing as outlaw ever since Cleveland ruled at Washington, it lurks about the back door, waiting for a split in the Republican ranks to insinuate itself into the pantry. Like its competitor, it has no justification for existence and no claim for support. It represents a negation of a negation. Forever tottering under the burden of the Old Man of the Sea, the dark South, it stumbles blindly into power when the Republicans are engaged in a family quarrel.

Neither party acknowledges that America, like the rest of the world, is in the beginning, if not the midst, of great social change, whereby the masses of the people are to assume greater control over their Government and the common means of their

Democrats and Republicans Are Slipping Towards Their Final Extinction—The Party of the Future.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

livelihood. The old shopkeepers are unaware that new goods are on the market. The upheavals in Europe mean nothing to them. The demonstration of our Anglo-Saxon cousins leave them cold. Their shelves remain dusty with outworn commodities; for illumination they continue to burn the whale oil used by their forebears; they disdain living issues and modern methods of doing the nation's business.

Major matters they ignore entirely. They have no plan for dealing with the gross abuses of our common carriers, the public utilities, national resources and human material. They spurn any suggestion of furnishing a comprehensive program of social legislation. They find no problem greater than getting office, and no platform securer than that of the rotting planks of former decades.

There is not even a political Wagner to do their saga into opera, to make of their departure the theme for heroic measures to attest their once honorable past. They indeed go unhonored and unsung.

So entirely have they split to pieces that the travail of bringing forth the new builders out of their bowels is a slow and arduous one. Only here or there, scattered among the ruins of Washington, does a soldier of the common good dig himself out of the old hole full of the mephitic air of decay. Of the many who ride with the tide as popular feeling gathers for the soldiers' bonus and farmers' relief and against easing the lot of the profiteers and plunderers, only a few can qualify as progressive in principle. Even among those whose integrity cannot be impugned, there are faltering steps and uncertain commit-

ments. The brand of the old order has burned too deep.

But a new generation of statesmen is being created. Whether crude or careful in its approach to the social question, however uncertain the touch that is to bring together the workers of city and country, be they still far removed from a conscious recognition of the underlying force of Labor as the motive power for social change into the civilization which shall be for all humanity, nevertheless that which by all qualities may be termed a political and social revolution of the first magnitude is gaining headway in our own country. Next November will register an unmistakable record toward that end.

By the nature of things the movement can hardly be said to be organized from one center. It is rather a spontaneous uprising, such as causes an election landslide and which indicates that fundamental change is taking place. Organization will come later.

Of the utmost consequence from now on will be the sane and scientific principles of Socialism as a solution for the perplexing problems of immediate moment and an answer for the even more monumental questions of ultimate goal. The Socialist must expect, in this process of stir and stride, to be altered from the man of propaganda protest to that of practical action.

As the futurity of longer maintaining the old parties grows more apparent, the new party of revolt will accumulate strength and resources. Popular appeals will express themselves. Every-day affairs will be handled. Pressing wants will be met. Our attachment to the misery in Europe will be brought home. The need for a new deal will become manifest.

In terms that will be clear and cutting the political arena will resound with the battle cries of the new champion of the people's cause, challenging the Goliaths of the old order. There will be no mistaking the issue. There will be little doubt of the final outcome.

Both old parties will descend into their gloaming. The Party of new-found faith in social democracy will conquer the day.

of these offers will draft a general plan of disarmament, but this will become effective and obligatory only when each Government has approved it.

There are two days of discussing such a plan as this. One may first consider it in the abstract without reference to the actual state of Europe. Three criticisms leap to the mind at once. Firstly, the absence of any definition of "aggression," combined with the duty of taking action even in cases when "aggression" is only feared, leaves to the Council the widest scope for partially, and arms it with terrific powers which may be used when a majority is infected with suspicion. Secondly, the degree of "security" offered will vary enormously; some States will be buttressed by special guarantees, others must trust to the general guarantee. Lastly, the promise of disarmament may be illusory, for no plan can be imposed to which any State objects.

The abstract case against the Treaty, formidable though it is, becomes very much stronger when one translates it into concrete terms. This League, which proposes to transform itself into a military alliance, includes neither Germany nor Russia. The supplementary agreements exist already: they are the treaties existing in fact between France and Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The whole military apparatus would be barely distinguishable from the Allied machine of the Great War. A Council dominated by the great victors would set this machine in motion without so much as the check of a legal definition of what aggression is held to mean. And, lastly, disarmament would take place in the measure in which the French or the Polish General Staff, advising the French or the Polish Ministry of the day, each the final judge in its own case, might hold it to be prudent and desirable.

In its destructive criticism our movement will probably be unanimous: the defects of the treaty are sufficiently obvious. None of us would dream of accepting it as it stands. Are we ready to contemplate any general treaty of assistance whatever? It is not easy to say either no or yes.

To say yes is to undertake to reinsure the whole fabric which the peace treaties set up. To say no is to deny one's duty of solidarity. Could one but define aggression, it is axiomatic that in some measure we must be ready to support the innocent victim. To refuse this general support of all to each is infallibly to drive each isolated State into the usual devices for attaining security—unlimited armaments and partial alliances.

In this difficult quandary, it seems to me that the wiser course may be to say neither no nor yes, but to insist that before we will even discuss this draft treaty or any amended substitute, there are two preliminaries to be settled. In the first place, Germany and Russia must be invited to join the League, and assured of a place on its Council. There will be no security in Europe till they cooperate in making it, nor any guarantee for justice until they are represented. It is the best of symptoms that an editorial article in the French Radical Quotidien proposes that the new Foreign Secretary should celebrate the end of the Poincaré era by joining Mr. MacDonald in inviting the German Chancellor to Geneva. In the second place, it is for our Government to lead the way in accepting an unlimited obligation to refer all disputes to some form of arbitral procedure. There is only one definition of aggression which will conceivably work: it is any act designed to enforce the will of a Power which will not submit its case to arbitration. With the League enlarged and aggression defined, one might then go on to consider a general guarantee.

By ADAM COALDIGGER

By ADAM COALDIGGER

and what his Othello would do to the colored vote if properly presented, is too painful to contemplate.

Why a man like Shakespeare would bring about an opposition coalition in which K. C.'s, K. K.'s, Hibernian rifles, Orangemen, Fundamentalists, Jews, Atheists, Reds and Legionaires would unite in a holy crusade to beat him with the author of—

"Oh, Baby Blue I love you true."

I hold no brief for Bill Shakespeare. He's no friend of mine. In his play, "Hamlet," he made some slighting remarks about something being rotten in Denmark. I'm not a Dane. But my great grandfather on my mother's side was, and if Bill Shakespeare thinks he can slander my family without a kick back, he's got another think coming.

I only dragged Bill's name into this discussion to show what an awful handicap a man of ideas has in running for office.

Oh, you don't have to laugh. If you don't believe in the political impossibility of greatness, just imagine what would happen if Haeckel, the author of "The Riddle of the Universe," ran against Tim O'Toole, ex-barkeeper and retired longshoreman, for Alderman of the Fourth Ward.

When it comes to politics, an amateur saxophone player in a third rate jazz orchestra could beat Beethoven and a bush leaguer from Podunk could wipe up the ground with Galileo, Darwin or Einstein.

Democracy and mediocrity. It was always thus. When the children of Israel were given the choice between Jehovah and the golden calf, they voted for the calf. When the sovereign citizens of Jerusalem were asked when they wanted crucified for their amusement, Christ, the Saviour, or Barrabas, the horse thief, Christ did not carry a single precinct. When the late Steinmetz ran for the state engineer of New York, the intelligent voters of the "Empire State" gave their enthusiastic support to a fellow whose name they saw on the ballot for the first and last time.

Democracy and mediocrity go together like ham and eggs. The popular idea of a great man is "one like us." When the masses search for a world beater, they look for him in the looking glass.

So if that crowning glory of flat-footed, sap-headed mediocrity, Gump, runs for President I might just as well throw up the sponge right now. Why, even Cal Coolidge couldn't beat a guy like that.

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THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

POLISH FEDERATION

The Polish Socialists of the United States held their annual convention in Chicago on June 1st. Comrade Kirkpatrick was warmly welcomed by the convention as representative of the National Office.

The Polish Socialists have a membership of approximately 5,000, with ninety local organizations in a half dozen States. Naturally they have a keen interest in what is doing in the Socialist movement in Poland, especially in times like the present. However, the fatherland movement does not absorb all their interest in the Socialist movement. They are deeply and sincerely interested in the American movement, and lively in their fraternal spirit toward the National Office and its work.

ITALIAN FEDERATION

Financial Report of Valenti's Tour Through Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Girolamo Valenti, National Organizer of the Italian Socialist Federation of the Socialist Party, has just ended his organization and propaganda tour through the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. This tour has borne wonderful results, both moral and financial. The following is the Financial Report he has issued for the party organs:

COLLECTIONS

New Haven, Conn., \$13.00; Derby, Conn., \$8.50; Naugatuck, Conn., \$15.00; New Britain, Conn., \$25.00; Kensington, Mass., \$30.40; Winsted, Mass., \$10.00; Leominster, Mass., \$17.90; East Wymouth, Mass., \$7.00; Lawrence, Mass., \$8.50; Everett, Mass., \$23.05; Boston, Mass., \$9.50; Quincy, Mass., \$2.00; Wakefield, Mass., \$5.40; Malden, Mass., \$10.30; Somerville, Mass., \$12.20; Roxbury, Mass., \$15.30; Clinton, Mass., \$10; Mittineague, Mass., \$16.41; Springfield, Mass., \$15.00; total collections, \$306.46. "La Parola" subscriptions, \$200.00; Literature, \$123. Total, \$659.46.

VALENTI'S NEXT TOUR

Going to Cleveland to participate in the Socialist Party convention Valenti will make a number of stops in the most important centers on the way, to hold Socialist meetings and secure more readers for the Party's publications. The following is Valenti's itinerary on the way to Cleveland:

Sunday, June 22, New Rochelle, N. Y.; June 23, Middletown; June 24th, Troy, N. Y.; June 25th, Albany, N. Y.; June 26, Utica, N. Y.; June 27, Rome, N. Y.; June 28, Solvay, N. Y.; Sunday, June 29, Syracuse, N. Y.; June 30, Buffalo, N. Y.; July 1, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; July 2nd, Buffalo (second meeting); July 3rd, Erie, Pa.; July 4, Cleveland.

NATIONAL

Notes from the Field

Glimpse the new spirit now unquestionably at work, vigorously at work, ringing the Socialist Party back to its former power and dignity, back to do its great work—glimpse this in a few illustrative short paragraphs following, culled from our growing correspondence.

This from an agitator-organizer down in western Kentucky, 73 years old on the 15th of June: "I have been busy all this week . . . waking up and cheering the workers in Fulton, Clinton, Arlington and Bardwell. In

eight counties here I am planning for permanent work up to November and for all time to come." He closes his letter with an order for 400 books, and then tacks on: "Rush 'em!"

This old man is back—back on the job. He isn't waiting for some one to "come back." He's bringing back others, making personal visits, delivering speeches, selling literature, organizing locals—and carrying courage and hope to old-timers and to younger men and women. The beauty of loyalty, courage and intelligent determination in this old warrior's letters reveal the meaning of "coming back."

Comrade Braun of Nashville reports renewed activity in Tennessee, orders 80 dues stamps for Memphis alone, a big bundle of books and a pile of "Silence"—the new leaflet, "for general stimulating purposes," and best of all assures us that every necessary step is being carefully taken to have a full State ticket in the field.

Here's another from rock-ribbed Republican Iowa. A Comrade proposes to cooperate with speakers all over the State, driving from town to town in his automobile. He says: " . . . I think at last we are at the threshold of a renewed emancipation movement . . . Would like to find enclosed check for 500 of the leaflet 'Silence!' "

This from the Rocky Mountains—Colorado Springs, Colorado, Union Printers' Home: " . . . Our chairman of the campaign committee is an old war-horse and has had a wide experience in the Labor movement. Can you tell us where to get arguments that would appeal to farmers? . . . My principal object in writing you is this: I have in mind an attempt to organize locals among the farmers in El Paso County. There

is a great opportunity with widespread discontent among the farmers . . . "

From beyond the Rockies comes the news from Comrade Henry that he has just had a splendid street meeting on the street at Ogden, Utah, local comrades assuring him it was the best ever held there; and he will return in a few days for a big hall meeting. In Brigham, where only one small Socialist meeting had ever been held before, he had a big crowd on the courthouse steps with great interest shown. To guarantee a big time at Pocatello, Idaho, local comrades went to the bat with an expense of \$122.

West Virginia is making a heroic effort to come back with W. B. Mason doing all possible for a \$1000 State campaign fund, writing letters to every man and woman who ever showed interest in our movement as fast as he can get their names and addresses, pleasantly smiling at all discouragements he meets, resolving to have every last thing done that can be done, too shrewd to quit.

Comrade Esther Friedman is carrying a clear and ringing message to responsive audiences wherever she goes in the Northwest. Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis is a power just now in Pennsylvania. She never fails to insist that all possible literature be placed in circulation to continue the work her lectures serve to begin. Lilith Wilson will be in Ohio and Michigan from now on until the convention. Lilith doesn't need any help when she gets before an audience. She gets clear away with a big audience.

INDIANA

A complete State ticket was named at a successful State convention in Indianapolis, headed by Francis M. Wampler for Governor. In addition, resolutions were adopted to be submitted to the National organization for the agenda of the June 6 convention.

The remainder of the ticket follows: Lieutenant Governor, H. S. Newlund, Indianapolis; Secretary of

State, Emma Henry, Indianapolis; Auditor of State, D. C. Adams, Rose-dale; Treasurer of State, P. K. Rein-bolt, Terre Haute; Attorney General, Forrest Wallace, Veederburg; Reporter of Supreme and Appellate Courts, Effie Blue, Indianapolis; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lois Newlund, Indianapolis; Judge Supreme Court, First District, J. C. Monarch, Vicksburg; Judge Supreme Court, Fourth District, Wilbur Sheron, Marion; Judge Appellate Court, First District, A. W. Hamilton, Terre Haute; Judge Appellate Court, Second District, Hattie Hodges, Mishawaka.

Two Electors-at-Large — F. Ar-buckle, Kokomo, and Mary Fogle-son, Indianapolis.

State Delegates to the National Party Convention elected are Emma Henry, S. Pollo, William H. Henry and William Fogleson.

Two Delegates to represent the State organization in the July 4 Conference are William H. Henry and H. S. Newlund, both of Indian-apolis.

Local Indianapolis entertained the delegates at a social gathering on Saturday evening.

MASSACHUSETTS

August Claessens is speaking June 16 in Boston at an open-air meeting at Lawrence and Blue Hill avenues; June 17, Quincy, corner Chubbuck and Washington streets; June 18, Boston, corner Spring and Chambers streets; June 19, Haverhill, Mass.; June 20, Amesbury, Mass.; June 21, Portland, Me.; June 22, Camden, Me.; June 23, Rockland, Me.; June 24, Camden, Me.; June 25, Maynard, Mass., Old Post Office square; June 26, Gardner, Mass.; June 27, Fitch-burg, Mass., Depot square; June 28, Leominster, Mass.; June 29, Worcester, 4 p. m., back of City Hall; 8 p. m., A. O. H. Hall, Trumble street; June 30, Springfield, Mass.; July 1, Greenfield, Mass.; July 2, Pittsfield, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND

Albert Weisbord, Assistant Dis-tributor, spoke in Providence (Continued on Page 8)

New York Activities

The State Executive Committee will meet Sunday morning in Albany to make final arrangements for sending the New York delegates to Cleveland and to plan for the State convention. A number of routine matters will also be taken under consideration.

BUFFALO

State Secretary Herbert M. Merrill has written a letter to the Mayor of Buffalo emphatically protesting against his ban on free speech. (See story of Buffalo free speech fight in another section of this paper.)

The Socialist Party local has secured new headquarters in room 6, 16 Eagle street. These are also headquarters of the Buffalo office of The New Leader.

UTICA

Local Utica and Oneida County has now a membership of about sixty due to the personal canvass that has been conducted by S. H. Stille, organizing for the Socialist Party. The enrollment of Socialist voters of Oneida County is only 185, but Utica comrades are talking about an organization several fold 60 members.

Local Kenwood and Sherill, recently chartered, will substitute Local Oneida of Madison County, which had become practically defunct.

NEW YORK CITY

The 8th A. D., at its business meeting last week, responded generously to an appeal on behalf of Local New York. One member pledged \$5 a month for the remaining seven months of 1924, another \$2, and ten others \$1 each. Several paid two or more months so that a total of \$57 was sent to the local office. Algernon Lee addressed the meeting on the prospects of the Cleveland conventions. The branch is looking for be-

ter headquarters. Weekly street meetings are being held, and members who have become inactive are being visited at their homes.

Louis Waldman addressed a well-attended meeting of the 6th A. D. last Friday evening. Many members who had been long absent and in arrears attended this meeting and paid up their dues. Henry Jager is having good street meetings in the district.

The Upper West Side branch is waking up. At a specially called meeting last Friday more than sixty dues stamps were sold, putting several members into good standing.

Richard Boyajian is now available as a street speaker. He is prepared to address six street meetings a week. His assignments are to be made by the local office.

The 3-5-10 A. D. Branch, will hold its next meeting on Monday, June 23, at 22 Bank street. Comrade Leonard C. Kaye will speak on "The British Labor Party."

THE BRONX

The Executive Committee met at local headquarters Monday, June 16, with Comrade David Rubinstein chairman and A. Kanasy secretary. The Sub-committee on Organization reported that Branch Three was doing very well, several old-time members having paid dues, and expressed much satisfaction at the prospects of a live Socialist organization in the 3rd Assembly District. The National Campaign Committee requested the Executive Secretary to communicate with all speakers in the Greater City relative to dates. On roll call of sub-divisions, each branch representative reported a steady increase in new members, the greatest increase being in Branches Four and Seven.

The Executive Committee confirmed the good reports from branches by stating that the quota of stamps purchased May 12 from the State office was all sold out on Saturday, June 14. The Executive Secretary had to borrow stamps from Branch Seven to tide the office over until we receive another big shipment from the State office.

On a motion, the Executive Secretary was instructed to issue a call for a general Party meeting, to be held at local headquarters Friday, June 20, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various political offices in Bronx County in the coming election.

BROOKLYN

Local Kings is going ahead. At the big general membership meeting last Monday Organizer Joe Viola reported progress all along the line, new members joining every day and dues stamp sales increasing monthly. The local is in excellent condition and getting better all the time. Things look more than bright in the trans-pontine borough.

GREAT BRITAIN

For a Socialist Wing

The Social Democratic Federation, the parent Socialist body in England, is undertaking to form a Socialist "wing" in the Labor party, to fight for clear-cut Socialism within the party. The campaign is being waged by Justice, the oldest Social Democratic paper in the English language, and is participated in by such veterans as E. Belfort Bax, Robert Arch, G. Moore Bell, and others. The S. D. F. is affiliated with the Labor party, and one of its members is in the Government.

The purpose of the campaign is announced as an "appeal to all convinced Socialists to combine for Socialist education and organization as a means of strengthening and guiding the Labor party." It is explained that the Labor party has a real Socialist objective, that it has freely described itself as a Socialist body and as a part of the Socialist movement, but that it is not actually a Socialist Party as yet. The plan is to intensify Socialist agitation within the Labor party as a guide. "It has got to be done sooner or later. And the more interest Socialists take in the work as an organized body the sooner it will be accomplished."

BULGARIA

Pioneer Socialist Dies

Dimitar Blagoyeff, who died early this month in Sofia, aged 70, was the founder of the Bulgarian Socialist movement. He began his Socialist career in Russia forty years ago, working with Plechanoff, Vera Zaslouitch, and others under the name of Peter Yegoroff. When the split came in the Bulgarian party, Blagoyeff led the Left Wing, which has

On The International Front

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

BELGIUM

To Nip Fascism In The Bud

Would-be imitators of Mussolini in Belgium have been warned by the Socialist and Labor organizations that they will not be allowed to try any program of castor oil or similar arguments in their comic opera attempt to take the place of the Belgian State and run the country in the exclusive interests of the Belgian capitalists who feel themselves handicapped by the strength of organized Labor.

The organized Belgian Socialists, 632,000 dues-paying members strong, with auxiliary bodies such as the Young Socialist Guards and the Socialist Association of War Veterans, wrought up by an incident that occurred at a recent congress of Pan-Netherland students in Louvain, where a Flemish student was wounded by a Belgian Fascista, declare that they intend to organize a special body of trained fighters and be ready to cope with any Nationalist violence without waiting for the police. During the recent national convention of the Socialists in Brussels it was reported that an old Socialist had been attacked in a train by a Fascista. This caused Arthur Wauters, a delegate, to say that, "If these persons who are trying to direct mysterious force against us touch a single hair on the head of one of our militants, the working class will carry out reprisals." This sentiment was loudly applauded and the sense of the congress was that if the Fascista movement ever should become a menace it must be stamped out by direct action. At a special conference in Quaregnon, of delegates of the Young Socialist Guards and the Socialist Association of Veterans of Borinage it was decided that no chances should be taken with Fascism, but that it must be nipped in the bud by any and all methods.

Party Dues Are Raised

Additional details of the Socialist national convention, the principal actions of which were reported in The New Leader of May 10, show that the delegates, after hearing a

SWITZERLAND

Another Victory In St. Gall

Through the election of their candidate for the Executive Council of the city of St. Gall in the final balloting on June 1, the Socialists scored another victory and brought their membership of the Executive up to two, against two Liberals and one Conservative. Comrade Hardegger received 5,226 votes, against 4,629 for the Conservative candidate. For the final balloting the Democratic party had asked its members not to vote, while the Liberals had proclaimed freedom of action for their followers.

THE UKRAINE

Conference Raises Many Protests

A large part of the time of the thirty-two delegates who attended a conference of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Labor party in Prague, May 10 and 11, was taken up with framing protests, according to a report found in the Prager Sozial-demokrat.

The resolutions adopted by the conference voiced the determination of the Ukrainian Social Democrats, at home and in exile, to continue their efforts to establish political democracy and to bring about the recognition of a Democratic Ukrainian Republic. It was emphasized that a strong organization of the Ukrainian Socialists living abroad must be built up in order to make the conference's resolutions effective and that the Ukrainian Social Democracy is ready to cooperate with other Socialist and really democratic parties and groups in the interest of the rights of the workers and peasants of the Ukraine.

It was resolved to continue to give out information about conditions in the Ukraine to the Socialist and Labor organizations of the world and to try to obtain proper representation in the Socialist and Labor International. In conclusion the conference protested vigorously against the "political and nationalist terrorism practised by the Bolshevik rulers and the persecution of the Socialist parties in the Ukraine," denounced Polish persecution of Ukrainian organizations and institutions in Galicia and scored the Rumanian Government for its closing of Ukrainian schools in Bessarabia and suspension of other rights due minority races under the Peace Treaties.

The conference was presided over by Dr. Starosolsky and Martos.

IN THE CAUCASUS

Georgian Socialists Still Active That the Social Democratic Party of the little mountain republic of Georgia is still keeping up its agita-

tion against Russian occupation and has not become reconciled to the regime directed from Moscow is indicated by a report given out recently by the Georgian press bureau in Geneva telling of the holding of a secret convention by the party, the second since the overthrow of the Georgian Social Democratic Government by the Bolsheviks in 1921. Delegates from the various provincial groups reported that their organizations were very much alive and it was stated that there were 16,500 dues paying members in the party. The principal resolutions adopted at the convention called for the continuance of the agitation for a "free and democratic Georgia" and reminded the Powers that, as the independence of the Georgian Republic had once been recognized by the leading European States and by Russia itself, the Georgian people did not intend to admit the legality of any treaties not conceding such independence.

During the last few months there have been few reports of trouble in Georgia, but last winter and fall there were frequent accounts of what the Russian authorities called banditry and what the Georgian Social Democrats and other groups of Georgians declared were violent manifestations of their desire for liberty.

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since become the Bulgarian Communist party.

His funeral was the occasion of a great working-class demonstration, the biggest ever held in Sofia.

Strong detachments of police and cavalry with machine guns were stationed in and around the graveyard, but there was no disturbance.

First before the "People's House"—now confiscated by the Government—and then later by the grave, the vast crowds knelt in silence as a last salute to their old leader.

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The Manhattan School cordially invites you to attend our school for one week—Free of Charge.

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It can prepare you for college.

Some of our famous old-time teachers that you will be pleased to meet:

Prof. De Walsh, for ten years the head of the foreign language department at City College, teaches Spanish, French and German at our school, each subject five sessions a week.

Mr. Miller, author and English scholar, has

been in charge of our English department for twenty-two years.

Mr. Friedwald has been teaching Physics and Advanced Mathematics at our school for fifteen years.

Mr. Rubinstein, the principal, is the author of text books on geometry and algebra, and is personally in charge of the algebra and geometry classes and gives each subject five sessions a week.

David P. Berenberg, one of the best teachers that the Boys' High School and the Rand School ever had, is in charge of the history classes.

We charge \$15.00 for the special Summer Evening Course—\$30.00 for the Summer Day Course (any number of subjects)—but we invite you for a week's trial.

WARNING—Before you register or pay any money to one of the brand new schools that have lately cropped up with a claim to be able to work miracles—insist on a week's trial attendance. Do not pay before. A school that spends \$5.00 for advertising to \$1.00 for actual teaching should be watched. Why must you join "Barnum's Club"?

Summer Session—Begins this Monday, June 23

Classes in all Regents and High School Subjects

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SECOND AVE. and HUNTER ST.

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NATIONAL THEATRE BUILDING



All rooms equipped with Electric Ceiling Fans. Each of our seven floors has been equipped with Duplex Filter System for filtering and cooling our drinking water.

THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Working-men's Fraternal Order in Existence

83,000 MEMBERS

750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100. to \$1,000

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$3 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$5 to \$15 per week. Consumption benefit, \$200, or nine months in our own Sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

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I'll Meet You at the

JUNE CONFERENCE of the L. I. D.

NEW COLUMBIA HOTEL, BELMAR, N. J.

Wednesday, June 25—Sunday, June 29

TOPIC: "THE TASKS BEFORE AN AMERICAN LABOR PARTY."

SPEAKERS: Morris Hillquit, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Norman Thomas, Henrik Shipstead (probably), Scott Nearing, Isaac A. Hourwich, George Soule, Marie Macdonald, Benjamin Stolberg, Robert Morris Lovett, Charles Solomon, John Brophy, Sidney A. Gulick, and others.

SKETCH ON POLITICAL SITUATION, Saturday Night
Singing by AGNES A. LAIDLER.

Room and board at hotel, \$4 a day (2 in room); \$5 a day single rooms. Send reservations with \$3 deposit to

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COMPLETE STOCK RECORDS ALL LANGUAGES
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Opportunity in America

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

"America is the land of opportunity." Right here in the United States there are plenty of opportunities for everyone. "Anybody can succeed here in the good old United States—and go right on up the ladder of success with nothing whatever but the beautiful blue sky as the limit."

These are the gems of priceless wisdom incessantly dinned into the ears of American youth at school, in the church and in the press—all teaching what the capitalist class want taught concerning opportunity for American working class youth.

Well, let us see. If opportunities are so super-abundant here in the United States that in order to succeed all you have to do is to pitch in and try seriously—and thus "get yours" in great abundance, then permit two or three questions: Why have American businessmen taken more than a billion dollars of capital to Mexico for investment in industrial enterprises there? Why have Americans two billion five hundred million invested in Canada? Why not remain at home where opportunities are so American capitalists made huge in- wondrously plentiful? Why have vestments all over outh America, in Australia, in Japan, in China? Why are so many of America's leading capitalists so keen to take vast sums to southwestern Asia for investment in opportunities to add to their success? All this seems so unreason- able, involves so much wholly un- necessary expense, trouble and risk—since, according to the popular teaching, opportunities are plentiful here at home for everybody—so plentiful that it is simply no trouble at all to go right on piling up success indefinitely—here where "every- body is equal" and opportunities are such that anyone can have any measure of success he is willing to strive for? Also, is it not true that so fierce is the struggle for the avail- able opportunities here in the United States that over ninety-five per cent of the efforts to succeed in business fail? That was Andrew Carnegie's estimate. And just listen to this— from U. M. Rose, of the American Bar Association:

"At the present time there are many avenues of success that are closed to men of moderate fortune, and which are sealed against young men of ability and energy who must make the battle of life without adventitious aids." (American Bar Association Reports, Volume XXV.)

The Treasury Department reports that 537 American companies are in business abroad; 28,599 Americans received net incomes of \$5,000 or over from foreign investments. Strange—isn't it? that so many of our leading citizens should neglect the abundant opportunities right here at home. And all of them are en- thusiastic for a greater navy.

The House of Representatives has just passed a bill increasing our Navy thus: eight cruisers, six gun- boats, and the revision of six battle- ships. Well, that's good business for the steel trust and it is good business for the Americans who have taken their billions abroad to find oppor- tunities not available at home. You see we may need these huge killing machines in defending our foreign investments and in collecting the dough if the "furiners" don't come across.

Class Struggle Supplies Dynamics of Progress, Prof. Barnes Declares

That we must depend more and more on education rather than rhet- orical ideals for social progress was the keynote of the speech de- livered by Professor Harry Elmer Barnes at the commencement exer- cises at Brookwood Labor College on May 30. While the struggles be- tween social classes must go on and still provide the dynamics of pro- gress, yet it is now generally recog- nized that the fighting line must be supplemented by the scientific ap- proach which education can give, ac- cording to the conclusion reached by Dr. Barnes after he had made a brief historical survey of the con- temporary gains in the various fields of knowledge.

Representatives of a number of trade unions which are supporting Brookwood addressed the graduat- ing class, including Charles Kutz and Robert Fechner of the Inter- national Association of Machinists, Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Fannie M. Cohn and Israel Feinberg of the In- ternational Ladies' Garment Work- ers, Drs. Henry Linville and Abra- ham Lefkowitz of the American Fed- eration of Teachers, and Christian Madsen of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The Workers' Education movement was represented by Spen- cer Miller, Jr., of the Workers' Edu- cation Bureau, and R. W. Hogue, educational director of the Pennsylv- ania Federation of Labor. M. Tos- can Bennett and A. J. Muste spoke on behalf of Brookwood, and the graduating students were repre- sented by Charles L. Reed of the Machinists' Union. The exercises were presided over by D. J. Saposs, instructor in Labor problems.

NOW IT MAY BE TOLD

The New Diplomacy: Labor's Internationalism

By EDWARD LEVINSON

The guilty nation theory as an explanation of the cause of the World War is now given up by many of our professors of history. Before long our Congressmen and Senators may even wake up to the truth.

But a few months ago men were still in jail because they had pre- sumed to express the view that not Germany, but the entire system of capitalist imperialism, caused the war.

Gold star mothers may now have it on the word of conservative American professors that "rival alliances," "lust for territory," and "economic concessions" were among the worthy causes for which they gave their sons.

It is good to have these professors tell the truth, late as it is at this day. The views of leading pro- fessors on the causes of the war follows:

Professor Charles Seymour, Yale University:

"Deeper than any national guilt is the responsibility of the wrong-headed and savage Euro- pean system of nationalism, secret diplomacy and militarism which sprung into full bloom from 1870 to 1914." With this I agree fully.

Professor Raymond Leslie Buell, Dept. of Government, Harvard University:

"It seems impossible for any

fair-minded person to dissent from the opinion that the responsibility for the World War must be di- vided between Germany and the Allies. After reading the story of duplicity, jealousy, dishonesty, self- ishness and hypocrisy which marked the conduct of the European foreign offices in the weeks pre- ceding the war, the conclusion is inevitable that the peoples of Eu- rope would never have gone to war if they had been fully aware of the motives and the methods of their rulers."

Professor William E. Lingelbach, Dept. of Modern European His- tory, University of Pennsylvania:

"I am convinced that many of the conventionally accepted views of the origins and antecedents of

the war should be subjected to thorough revision."

Professor Carl Becker, Dept. of History, Cornell:

"Nothing seems to me more ab- surd than to say that 'Germany (in the sense of the German nation) was responsible for the war,' unless it would be to say that 'Austria (a hodge-podge of conflicting nations) was responsible for the war.'"

Professor Quincy Wright, Dept. of Political Science, University of Chicago:

"It appears that Germany made much more efforts to dissuade Aus- tria from aggression against Ser- bia and that France and Russia were much less anxious to avoid war than people of Allied countries

have been accustomed to believe."

Professor Lucy M. Salmon, Dept. of History, Vassar College:

Commenting on the view held by Professor Harry E. Barnes that responsibility must be divided among the warring nations on both sides and not placed on Germany alone, Professor Salmon says: "The conclusion he reaches may give pain to many eminent person- ages, since they, like humbler folk, often 'feel the pain of a new idea,' and they may disconcert the up- holders of Chauvinism; but the truth assuredly lies in the direction pointed out by Professor Barnes."

Professor G. H. Blakeslee, Dept. of History and International Relations, Clark University:

"The fundamental causes of the war were: rival alliances; competi- tion for territory, economic con- cessions and prestige; mounting militarism; increased armaments and international suspicion and fear. . . . Germany does not bear sole guilt for starting the war."

Professor Bernardotte E. Schmitt, Dept. of History, Western Re- serve University:

"What was wrong was the alli- ance system rather than the belli- cose ambitions of a particular power."

Glengary's Review

Written for The New Leader
BECAUSE THE EXPRESSION
OF A HUMAN LIFE
IS IN WHATEVER
YOU PRODUCE,
ITS VALUE
SHOULD NOT
GO INTO THE POCKET
OF ANOTHER.

You are TAUGHT
That SOME-BODY-ELSE
Has a PRIOR claim
On YOUR labor:
That is WHY
You DO NOT THINK
Your PRODUCT
IS YOUR OWN.

Here is a QUESTION
WITHIN a question
Well WORTH
SOME of your time
And ALL your INTELLIGENCE:
WHY AND WHEN
Were YOU subjected
To the WILL
Of ANOTHER?

The MOMENT you answer
THAT question,
Your FETTERS
Are RIVEN.

The FELLOW
Who PERSISTENTLY
Lives on YOUR TOIL,
Sleeps on YOUR BACK,
And breaks YOUR LIFE,
IS OLDER than METHUSELAH.

Had your ANCIENT sire
REFUSED to be CAUGHT,
HOBBLED, BRIDLED, SADDLED
And RIDDEN,
The ROBBER'S SPUR
Would not NOW
Be EATING your sides,
Nor would SADDLE-GALLS
DISFIGURE your back.

BRED DOWN
Through MANY
TYRANNICAL generations,
We ARE BORN
TAINED with
THE SUBMISSIVENESS
Of BROKEN SPIRITS.

ONCE A MAN
MANFULLY REALIZES
HIS BONDAGE
He will AWAKEN
His INTELLIGENCE
And sit WITH IT
In the INNER chamber
Of his UNDERSTANDING,
LISTEN to its COUNSEL
And BEGIN exercising
His own SUPER-POWER.

MAKE ROOM
IN your HEAD
For ONE electron
Of YOUR OWN thought,
And it will DEVELOP
An intelligent MUSCLE
So POWERFUL
That YOU
Will THROW your RIDER,
And his ACCOUTREMENTS,
INTO the PIT
He DESIGNED
FOR YOU.

Moscow Turns Thumbs Down to Souvarine

PARIS.—Boris Souvarine, the well-known Russo-French Commu- nist publicist who was recently re- lieved of his job as editor of the Bulletin Communiste by the Man- aging Committee of the Communist party of France because he had taken the side of Leon Trotsky and Karl Radek in their campaign for the institution of at least a limited democracy inside the Communist party of Russia, has lost his appeal to the higher powers in Moscow, according to a dispatch from the Russian capital printed in l'Hu- manite.

This message, which means that Souvarine must quit his efforts to find support in the ranks of the French Communists or be ousted from the party altogether, reads, in part, as follows:

"The Executive Committee of the Communist International disap- proves the breaches of party disci- pline committed by Comrade Sou- varine for which he was properly reprimanded by the Managing Com- mittee. It opines that if he remains obstinate Comrade Souvarine will be led to commit irreparable faults."

crimes of robbery and violence on the part of those who cannot bear to gaze with equanimity upon those others who have everything while they have not.

If the things the Haves possess are worth having, the Have Nots cannot help but argue, they, too, should have them. [We have broken down the fiction that God has assigned immutable stations for each of us; and if they are bad, then none should have them.]

It is this social inequality that is, in a very real sense, the father and mother of most of the ills today, the ramification of which fill many, many books and the lives of millions with bitterness. And this social in- equality is due to one thing alone: to the fact that industry is run for profit and for profit alone—that one class works and the other class owns. That there is a Capitalist system,

The Challenge of Socialism V. Some Evils of Capitalism

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

There is no reason in the world for men to invest their money in any business except their desire to make more money. Houses will not be built no matter how great a need there is for houses unless gentlemen with money to invest see that they can make more money by having houses built. Business men will invest in traction, in chewing gum, in clothing factories, in coffins, in homes, in summer resorts, in pro- moting habits of eating and drink- ing and smoking and wearing crazy clothes when they can be convinced that they can make a good return out of it—and not otherwise.

And as capitalist industry is or- ganized, it is infinitely difficult for anyone to start a business with any motive other than profit making—that is, cooperatively. For one or- ganization that tries to start a co- operative store, cooperative apart- ments, cooperative vacation play- grounds, there are ten thousand that do it in the approved method; that is, by investing money for profit.

Indeed, it is almost impossible for anyone to do otherwise with the laws as they are. When a Socialist city administration tried to sell ice to the people at cost some years ago, ice dealers got injunctions restrain- ing the city from interfering with their "legitimate business" and their profits. Only the other day the Gov- ernor of a State was sued to show cause why he should not be re- strained from selling gasoline to motorists at cost, and thus interfer- ing with the "legitimate" business of the oil trust.

And what are the results of this delectable state of affairs?

There are many. One is that the world is often de- prived of many sorely needed things just because there isn't any profit in them, such as houses in the recent unendurable crisis, such as decent and worth while plays and motion pictures, such as good and whole- some food. And that there is a flood of poor, fraudulent, useless things that can make money for investors.

For example, how many people really need violently changing styles of clothing? One year, women wear- ing skirts to the knee and the fol- lowing year, modestly draping their ankles; one year, wearing barbaric earrings, and the following, being told to throw them away. How many people have been amused at the elaborate and hugely costly ad- vertisements of cigarettes, all con- tradicting each other, and all pro- duced by the same great corpora- tion? And yet millions of women change the style of their clothing wearing today what yesterday they would have died of mortification to be seen in, even in private. Millions of men and women solemnly buy one kind of cigarettes because it doesn't pay to spend a cent or two more, or because a few cents make a whale of a difference—all because it makes money for some men to create different styles and different brands and to create different tastes.

There are other results; indeed the great evils of the day can all be traced finally to Capitalism.

Taking it by and large, the most glaring evil of the day in every country, is social inequality. There are rich and poor; those who have and those who have not.

It is the pleasure of the Capital- ists, in their press, their stage, their pulpit, their radios, their screen, and their schools, to make it appear that social inequalities are the result of inequalities in character, in ability and in worth.

The facts of life easily demolish this silly contention.

There are wealthy people, and poor people. On the very day the great 1919 steel strike began the newspapers carried an item to the effect that Maybelle Gilman Corey, former chorus girl, and then wife of Steel Magnate William Ellis Corey, had returned from Paris with a new \$75,000 fur coat. At that very mo- ment, men were demanding the right to live lives that remotely ap- proached human decency. Those men toiled and sweated and wore their lives away twelve hours a day, seven days a week, every week in the year, in order that Corey and his beau- tiful wife might live in indecent lux- ury in Paris, and sport indecently luxurious clothing.

If there is talk of relative and comparative worth of contributions to the welfare of mankind as be- tween the two, the workers and the magnate's wife, the one who main- tains that the one who gets the bet- ter part of the good things of life is more worthy, arouses derisive laughter.

Gaze Upon Newport

There is Newport, and the other summer colonies, the antics of whose residents are diligently recorded in the press and its picture supple- ments. We read of the "important" social affairs, and the "significance" of the fact that a certain young lady is seen in company with a certain young man; that certain "smart" gowns and hats are there displayed—indeed, the "news" of the indi- viduals who summer and winter in Newport and Bar Harbor and Palm Beach and California is considered highly important.

Now, this elegant luxury, this wasting time with so much elan, not to any elact, has its effect. The im- pression is assiduously cultivated that the wasters of Newport are the only worth-while people. Young girls yearn for pretty clothing, as they have every right in the world to. They want to be in style—as they have every right in the world to be. They want to have pretty things, and so do their mothers; but those who sport and waste time and dawdle away have all the money they need, and all the time in the world to do nothing but clothe and scent their idle persons, while the working girls have little money, and less time, and in order to make some- thing of a showing, must work miserably hard; they must hoard their meager earnings, they must wash out their pitiful finery in the night, and they must mend and patch, and care, lest their pretties wear out too soon.

This is one thing—just one—but it is typical of everything. Here is something worth while, that is, pretty clothing, something that every healthy minded young person wants to have. And some people, who do nothing, have all they want in the wildest abundance, while others waste their hours and break their backs in getting a pitiful imi- tation of what the others so lavishly waste. That is social inequality.

Going to Shows

There is the matter of entertain- ment. Some can roll in high-priced boxes in expensive evening clothes, riding in costly cars, and dining at high-priced restaurants, while others must hoard and count their spare money for days or weeks, must be content with gallery seats, and a walk or street car ride home, for their share of the fun.

Entertainment is normal, it is healthy, it is necessary. But some can have in abundance, while others can have very little, and must be careful of every item of outlay, lest it set them back for weeks. And the

CALIFORNIA STILL MAKING JOKE OF THE CONSTITUTION

California continues to lead the nation in its disregard of ordinary civil liberties. The Industrial Workers of the World are the main targets of the lawless activities of state and local officials.

The last three weeks record, as compiled by the Civil Liberties Un- ion, follows:

A class of 25-30 children in the I. W. W. headquarters at Los Angeles was dispersed by a raid of the Harbor police on May 6. Four of the children were held for the juvenile court. Ursel Ullery, nine- teen-year-old girl who was teach- ing and Mrs. P. Milos, mother of one of the pupils, were arrested for "suspicion of criminal syndicalism," and held on a charge of contribut- ing to juvenile delinquency. Three men who were in the hall at the time of the raid, were also arrest- ed: Timolgue, Pierson and Ander- son. All were released without trial.

Prosecution of I. W. W.'s who admit membership in the organiza- tion while testifying in criminal syndicalism trials was upheld by the state supreme court on May 23, in affirming the conviction of L. B. Johansen et al., arrested in 1923 after testifying in the Stewart case.

The State supreme court has re- fused to review the case of Frank Cox et al., whose criminal syndical- istic conviction was sustained by the Humboldt county superior court in March.

Three I. W. W.'s (Millero, Pal- tanc and Anderson), were taken off S. S. "El Cedro" at Los Angeles on May 11 and sent to New York for deportation. Another was taken off S. S. "Hagood" at the request of the captain and held in the county jail on criminal syndicalism charges. He was later released.

Frank Burns, Higgins, Morrisly, and Foley, I. W. W.'s, were arrested at Sacramento on May 8 and held on an open charge.

Harry Williams, I. W. W., con- victed under the criminal syndical- istic law at Eureka in February, 1920, was released from San Quen- tin, upon expiration of sentence, on May 10; John Golden, convicted at the same time, was released on May 23. Two others, Lauri Mammi and Erickson, were released on May 26, but returned to county jails, to await new trials or dismissal of their cases.

line of demarkation is not that some are worthy, while others are not; it is that some are wealthy, and others are not.

There is the matter of homes; those who have, have the best there is in the world. Those who have Not cannot even conceive of the lux- ury that those who have may en- joy. The people who have may have whatever kind of homes they care to have—those who have Not are the victims of every landlord, every renter, every grafter, who stands be- tween them and their much needed homes, and every installment shark.

And so on, down the line, there are the social inequalities that exist between those who have and those who have Not. And those glaring inequalities sow seeds of unhappi- ness, of rancor, of envy, if you please; because it is only natural that those who are starved in their lives should feel envious of those who have everything in such indecent abundance, without even turning a hand for those good things. And out of that envy arise most of the

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 331 East 14th Street Telephone Lexington 4180
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

CLOAK and SKIRT MAKERS' UNION

Local 11, I. L. G. W. U.

Office and Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., Bklyn. 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 70 Delancey Street, n. 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 7980
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, 231 E. 14th Street. Lexington 4540
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
SECTION MEETINGS
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 6 P. M.
Bronx—E. 18th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—174 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
Bklyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—78 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINFO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.
130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 1471
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Ladies' Waistmakers' Union

Local 25 I. L. G. W. U.
16 W. 21st St. Watkins 7087
Pauline Morgenstern, Manager
Ada Rosenfeld, Secretary-Treasurer
Pauline Gellman, Chairman Ex. Bd.

Italian Dressmakers

Union, Local 39, I. L. G. W. U.
Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 67 of I. L. G. W. U.
117 Second Avenue
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 7104-7
A. SNYDER, Manager. MOLLY LIFSHITZ, Secretary.

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

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1924
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
M. POLINSKY, A. WEINGART, Manager. Sec'y-Treas.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION LOCAL 66, I. L. G. W. U.
7 East 15th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 3687
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.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715
Telephone: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5
STONEY 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 7600-1-2-3-4
DAVID WOLF, General Manager. ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
199 Broadway, New York City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 4330, 9510, 9511
JOE. GOLD, General Manager. MEYER COHEN, Secretary-Treasurer

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

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

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

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

Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y., Loc. 19, Sec. A., A. C. W. A.
Office: 2 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8387
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
MAX B. ROYAKSKY, Chairman
A. LEVINE, Sec. Sec'y.
SAM COHEN, Fin. Sec'y.

Lapel Makers & Pairs

Local 161, A. C. W. A.
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 8809
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
IKE SCHNEIDER, Chairman
KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary
ANTHONY F. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10,
A. C. W. A. Section "E"
Office 555 Bushwick Av., Bkn. Stags 10180
Exco. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m.
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m.
J. Barozzini, Sec'y.
Chairman. Rec. Sec'y.
J. Portner, Bus. Agent. A. Kaufman, Fin. Sec'y.

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple
11-23 Arion Pl., Bkn., N. Y.
LOUIS CANTON, Chairman
H. TAYLOR, Rec. Sec'y. LEON BECK, Fin. Sec'y.

Party Notes

(Continued From Page 6.)

Wednesday, June 18, at 141 Benefit street, at a mass meeting, Comrade Weisbord is planning to do some intensive organization work in Providence and vicinity in connection with the street meetings held by C. W. Thompson, of Camden, N. J.

MAINE

Alfred Baker Lewis, District Organizer, reports successful meetings in Lewiston, Portland, Livermore Falls, Auburn, Waterville, Augusta, Me. He is planning to speak in Rockland, Camden and Springvale, Me., next week. Comrade Lewis is receiving good cooperation from a number of unions in Maine in getting signatures of 1,000 qualified voters necessary to put our ticket in the field this year.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lena Morrow Lewis dates for the week are: June 14, Johnstown; June 15, Krayn Dunlo; June 16, Gallitzin; June 17, Altoona; June 19-21, Cambria County. Any comrades in the western part of the State wishing to have a Lena Morrow Lewis meeting should make application immediately.
Former State Secretary Birch Wilson is to hold several meetings during the latter half of June. His dates for the week are as follows: June 16, Pottsville; June 17, Mt. Carmel; June 18, Shamokin; June 19, Sunbury; June 20, Lykens; June 21, Harrisburg.
Comrade Leo M. Harkins, a member of the National Executive Committee and a very fine speaker, has volunteered to give two weeks of his time to the State Office free of charge. In order to make the best use of this offer and at the same time reduce expenses, Comrade Harkins and State Secretary Darlington Hoopes expect to go to Cleveland together by Ford. The State Office is now arranging a series of meetings at towns so located that Harkins and Hoopes can travel together and yet speak at a separate meeting each night.

NEW JERSEY

At the last meeting of the State Committee reports of the Locals showed progress and activity everywhere.
Hudson County's campaign is going along nicely, and the Local has gained much publicity through their protest against the military demonstration in Jersey City. Many letters upholding their protest were sent to the local press.
Locals Bergen, Essex and Passaic are busy raising campaign funds and planning their campaign. In Bergen County there is a renewed incentive for activity. Camden County, as usual, is on the job. Union County will start ahead with campaign work shortly.

N. Y. Joint Council CAP MAKERS

of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.
Office, 210 E. 5th St. Orchard 9800-1-3
Council meets every 1st & 3rd Wednesday
Jacob Roberts, B. Eisenstein, L. Baer, Manager. Rec. Secretary. Fin. Sec.

Local 1 (Operators)

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

Local 2 (Cutters)

Meetings every 1st & 3rd Thursday. Executive Board Every Monday.
G. M. SPECTOR, ED. 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 WENNEIS, 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, ADOLPH LEWITZ, Rec. Secs. WILLIAM CHERNIAK, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

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

FUR NAILERS' UNION

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

FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.
WILLIAM CHERNIAK, Chairman.
L. GOLDBERG, Vice-Chairman.
N. FISHEROFF, Secretary.

FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 5
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.
H. BEGOON, Chairman.
M. GOLDFELD, Vice-Chairman.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

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

United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 11016, A. F. of L.
1 East 15th St. Phone: Stuyvesant 7082
Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office.
LOUIS FELDBERG, President.
ED. GOTTESMAN, Sec'y-Treas.
L. D. BERGER, Manager.
LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7078
Regular meetings 1st & 3rd every month
at 15 ST. MARK'S PL.
G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, Pres. Rec. Sec'y
A. SCHWARTZ, Vice-Pres. Chas. RAZANO, Treas.
LEO SAFIAN, Bus. Agent

Local Essex will pay \$50 towards the expenses of Comrade Reiss as a delegate to the National Convention. A. P. Wittel being unable to attend the convention, Morris Kline, of Newark, was elected in his place.
C. William Thompson is now doing organization work along with work for the New Jersey Leader in South Jersey.

LOCAL PASSAIC CO.

All arrangements have been made for an outing by Local Passaic on Sunday, June 29, to start from the Labor Lyceum, 126 Madison street, Passaic, at 9 a. m. The proceeds will be used for the campaign fund.

OUTDOOR MEETINGS IN HUDSON COUNTY

Saturday, June 21
Hoboken—Washington and 5th streets, Speaker: Frank R. Crosswaite; West New York—Bergenline avenue and 14th street, Speaker: Henry Jager; Bayonne—Broadway and 23rd street, Speaker: George Figg; Union Hill—Bergenline avenue and Main street, Speaker: To be announced; West Hoboken—Summit avenue and Courtland street, Speaker: Frederick Kraft.

CONNECTICUT

The Socialist movement in Connecticut will lose two devoted comrades on July 1 when Mr. and Mrs. William E. White sail for England, where it is likely they will spend the rest of their days. Comrade White has been identified with the Labor and Socialist movement in Connecticut for the past twenty-five years, and was at one time State Secretary of the Party. He has frequently been a candidate on the State and local ticket. He has been active in the Machinists' Union and of late in the New Haven branch of the Federal Employees' Union. For the last three years he has been an efficient training officer with the United States' Veterans Bureau.

CALIFORNIA

Secretary Hufford of Whitmore local reports: "The Socialists polled as many votes as both the old parties at the primary election last month. We will do the same in November."

WYOMING AND UTAH

Esther Friedman's western tour is a continued triumph for the Party. In Fort Collins, Wyo., the comrades were discouraged and did not want to go on with the meeting. She insisted, and the meeting was held, a large crowd was held spellbound, a large collection was taken up, and new members joined for the party. At Loveland, the following day, another fine meeting was held, new members were gained for the Party, and several subs for The New Leader taken.
The two street meetings in Denver were inspiring beyond expectations, and the largest collections yet were taken. Then came Cheyenne again, with a couple of meetings that are still the talk of the town.
The meetings are leaving a trail of locals, new members, renewed enthusiasm and New Leader subscribers. And Esther is going strong.

WASHINGTON

At its second meeting in Seattle on June 8 the Washington State Committee took hold of the business of the campaign with enthusiasm and confidence, coupled with the determination to make a creditable showing for the Party. A brief and pointed platform was adopted. The committee issued credentials to Emil Herman to represent the Socialist Party in this State at the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which opens in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 4.
Esther Friedman, of New York, National Organizer for the Socialist Party, begins a sixty day tour of the Northwest District on July 3. Her first week's dates are as follows: July 3, Pasco, Wash.; July 4, Hermiston, Ore.; July 5, Umatilla, Ore.;

July 6, Pasco, Wash.; July 7, Yakima, Wash.; July 8, Cle Elum, Wash.; July 9, 10, 11, Union meetings in and around Cle Elum and Roslyn; July 12, Roslyn, Wash.; July 13, Roslyn; July 14, Auburn, Wash.; July 15, Seattle.

Local Seattle has placed an advance order for 1,000 of the new, big leaflet, "Silence," and plans to multiply the order by several thousand in the very near future. Locals Eugene and Umatilla, Ore., are also ordering this leaflet in large quantities. The idea of an intensified "leaflet campaign" is growing. We are glad the National Office is making such satisfactory preparations towards meeting the demand.

In attempting to arrange for open air meetings for Comrade Esther Friedman's visit to Astoria, Ore., which will occur some time in July, Comrade G. B. Davidson of Warrenton, who has charge of the arrangements, was informed by the Mayor that city ordinance regulating traffic forbids street meetings where "more than three or four persons are congregated." Hizzoner advised nding a vacant lot somewhere in the city and procuring permission from the owner to hold meetings thereon. Since these "vacant lots" are usually located where comparatively few people pass this plan did not appeal very strongly to Comrade Davidson, hence he is trying to find some provision in city ordinance, perhaps overlooked by the Mayor, or bringing sufficient pressure to bear to wrest a permit from the municipal government. It is hoped it will be unnecessary to start an old-fashioned "free-speech fight" in Astoria.

MOUNTAIN STATES DISTRICT

Ballot for delegates to the National Socialist Convention contains the following names:

Mrs. Robert Adamson, Salt Lake City, Utah; Leon S. Ayotte, Twin Falls, Idaho; C. A. Bushnell, Holyoke, Colo.; C. H. Cammans, Boise, Idaho; A. Carlson, Story, Wyo.; W. H. Cordill, Reno, Nev.; Stella K. Garrison, Twin Falls, Idaho; W. B. Guthrie, Cheyenne, Wyo.; O. A. Kennedy, Ogden, Utah; E. G. Locke, Salt Lake City, Utah; Lawrence McGivern, Goshen, Utah; A. L. Porter, Springville, Utah; A. Saperstein, Ogden, Utah; C. T. Stoney, Salt Lake City, Utah; Channing Sweet, Denver, Colo.; John O. Watters, Duchesne, Utah; J. J. Weighman, Denver, Colo.; E. F. Wickman, Pocatella, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

NEW STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At the last State Convention the following were elected members of the State Executive Committee:
Swan Johnson, Chicago; George Chant, Elmhurst; Fred N. Hale, Belvidere; Frederick G. Wellman, Chicago; Robert C. Densmore, Chicago.

CUNNEA AND BOZARTH FOR C. P. P. A.

The State Executive Committee at its last meeting elected Comrades William A. Cunnea and Tilden Bozarth as delegates from Illinois to the Conference for Progressive Political Action, with Comrade John Collins as alternate.

BROWN MAKES BIG HIT DOWN STATE

Ross D. Brown recently returned from a ten days' trip down State that proved successful in spite of bad weather. Comrade V. Fiorentini, of Carlinville, writes a glowing account of Brown's meetings at Carlinville and Standard City. He says of the Carlinville meeting: "It was by far the largest since the Debs meeting, and Comrade Brown held the audience in the public park without a break for an hour and thirty minutes in spite of the threatening weather. The collection taken at this open-air meeting was \$16 and at Standard City an equally enthusiastic crowd greeted the speaker, and a collection of \$15.51 was taken up. This was the first Socialist meeting ever held in the latter place, and the impression left was 'more than good.'
"We comrades of Carlinville highly appreciate Comrade Brown's ability as an orator and a forceful exponent of Socialism."
Other worth-while meetings were held at a number of places on this trip, and several have asked for return dates.

Yipsel Notes

At the first meeting of the Free Youth Association, held Thursday, Morris Novik was elected president, with Henry Zittrn and Manny Switkes treasurer and recording secretary, respectively. The board of directors are Anita Merkin, Henry Zittrn, Nat. B. Appel and George Fields. A meeting of the board of directors will be held this Saturday at 3 p. m. in Room 609, 7 East Fifteenth street.
Circle One, Bronx.—Meets at 1167 Boston road Friday evenings. At the last meeting Comrades Louis Dickstein and Samuel Weinberg debated on the third party question. The circle decided to take up Circle Two, Brooklyn's, challenge for debate. An effort to organize a baseball team is being made by Athletic Director Maurice Shev. The circle will have an outing to Hunter this Sunday. Samuel A. D. Witt will lecture this Friday evening.
The most encouraging meeting of the year was held by Circle One, Manhattan, at 204 East Broadway, Saturday evening. The new officers of the circle were installed. Short addresses were made by Comrades Merkin, Bordman and Manny Switkes. Comrades Sarah Vine, organizer of the circle, and Augusta Smith, educational director, outlined their program of activity. The membership decided to change its meeting nights to Tuesday. An excursion to Bear Mountain will be held Sunday. All those coming will meet at club rooms at 8 a. m.

Circle Three, Manhattan, will have a general discussion on "War and its Aftermath" Saturday evening. The athletic director informs us that he has in view the forming of a baseball team. Several outings and excursions are being arranged. The circle meets at 257 East Fourth street.

Circle Five, Manhattan, meets at 2056 Fifth avenue every Friday evening. Last year the boys in the circle were able to capture the Greater New York field tournaments, and thus became the athletic champions of the Greater New York League. They have their eyes open for the coming field day on July 20 in Pelham Bay Park. An interesting program has been arranged for this meeting.

Circle Six, Juniors, is making application for a senior charter. This circle was organized two years ago under the direction of Comrade Samuel Schwartz. It meets at 62 East 106th street every Friday evening. George Fields is the present director.

Circle Six, Seniors, will meet Friday evening at 62 East 106th street.

Circle Seven, Seniors, will have a special meeting Friday evening for the purpose of electing the remaining officers and committees. They will have their regular meeting Saturday evening at 132 Broome street. A report on the arrangements for the tenth anniversary celebration will be at that time rendered by Hyman Hochberg, chairman of the committee.

A meeting of the Greater City central committee will be held this Saturday afternoon at 4:30 p. m. The old delegates of the committee are requested to be present. All important committees are to be elected for the coming six months by the new central committee delegates. All circles who have not elected their delegates to the central committee will please do so. The meeting will be held in Room 609 of the Rand School.

The Junior Y. P. S. L. of Brooklyn will hold an open air meeting this Saturday evening at 8 p. m. at Pitkin and Stone avenues.

Circles that have intentions of holding open-air meetings are asked to communicate with the league office.

Comrade Ben Senitzer is busy organizing a circle in the Borough Park section. All young people who are interested are requested to communicate with the league office at 7 East Fifteenth street.

Yipsel Week will commence this Saturday, June 21, at Camp Tamiment. The directors of the Rand School of Social Science and of Camp Tamiment are this year initiating a new feature of their work which, it is hoped, will be welcomed by all young socialists. This will be Yipsel week at the famous workers' vacation camp, and will be devoted to a combination of outdoor fun, with a serious study by the conference method, which Algonquin Lee, head of the Rand School, declares to be the coming thing in workers' education. The number of Yipsels who will be admitted is limited. Application should be made at once by phone to the league office, Stuyvesant 4620, or by personal application at 7 East Fifteenth street before 4 p. m. Saturday.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS

LOCAL NEW YORK

The following are the evening meetings to be held by Local New York next week:

Monday, June 23, 6th A. D., 7th street and Avenue C. Speaker, Henry Jager.

Monday, June 23, 8th A. D., 10th street and 2d avenue. Speaker, Jessie Wallace Huggan.

Monday, June 23, 14th A. D., 72d street and 1st avenue. Speakers, Emerich Steinberger and Alexander Schwartz.

Monday, June 23, 17th A. D., 116th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Tuesday, June 24, 6th A. D., 5th street and Avenue B. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Wednesday, June 25, 3d A. D., 24th street and 8th avenue. Speakers, Alexander Schwartz and Leonard C. Kaye.

Wednesday, June 25, 6th A. D., 4th street and Avenue C. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Wednesday, June 25, 16th A. D., 79th street and 1st avenue. Speaker, Emerich Steinberger.

Thursday, June 26, 3d A. D., Sheridan square. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Friday, June 27, 1st A. D., Clinton street and East Broadway. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Friday, June 27, 4th A. D., Grand and Pitt streets. Speaker, William Karlin.

Friday, June 27, 8th A. D., 7th street and 2d avenue. Speaker, Henry Fruchter.

Friday, June 27, 20th A. D., 125th street and 5th avenue. Speaker, Samuel Beardsley.

Saturday, June 28, 16th A. D., 86th street and 3d avenue. Speaker, Richard Boyajian.

Saturday, June 28 (afternoon), 1st A. D., Rutgers square. Speaker, Henry Jager.

Hillquit to Address Council of the A. L. P.

Morris Hillquit, member of the executive of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and of the American Labor Party, will speak at a meeting of the General Council of the A. L. P. Tuesday night. The General Council will meet at 231 East Fourteenth street.

The meeting is called to instruct the delegates to the Cleveland conference on July 4.
In addition to the members of the council, all delegates elected by bodies affiliated with the A. L. P. will be invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

PENN. MAYOR SUEDE FOR EJECTION OF SOCIALIST SPEAKER

Suit for \$3,000 has been filed in the Court of Common Appeals of Lackawanna County, Pa., against Mayor Frank Constanzo, Chief of Police, James J. Bender, and Sheriff James Reap of Old Forge, Pa., for false arrest and forcible ejection of Birch Wilson of Reading, a Socialist Party speaker. The suit was filed by attorney J. M. Gronfine of Scranton, and attorney David Waljerstein, of Philadelphia, for the American Civil Liberties Union, which is pressing the case in Wilson's behalf on the grounds that he was "lawlessly arrested, searched and run out of town for merely wishing to address a meeting." The facts in the case as given out by the Civil Liberties Union are as follows:

On June 9, 1923, Birch Wilson and Girolamo Valenti went to Old Forge to address a meeting of Italian workers. Prior to the meeting while waiting at the home of a friend they were seized by local policemen, acting under orders from Mayor Constanzo, and by Sheriff Reap and a party of State troopers. They were thrown into an automobile and taken to the town hall. There they were searched by Mayor Constanzo, Sheriff Reap and a sergeant of the State constabulary. Some of their literature was taken from them and they were warned not to appear in Old Forge again. The following week, on June 13, Wilson and Valenti returned to Old Forge, and were again seized by local policemen and Sheriff Reap, acting under orders from Mayor Constanzo, taken to the town hall and again run out of town.

According to the Civil Liberties Union, Mayor Constanzo declared on this occasion that he would "keep the Socialists from speaking that he had questioned Wilson and Valenti and when they admitted they came to make Socialist speeches he 'deliberately ran them out of town.'" The literature seized by Mayor Constanzo is the current literature of the Socialist Party "circulated in every state in the union and considered unobjectionable by the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice," according to the Civil Liberties Union.

Coolidge Is Urged to Call Off Plans for Goose-Step Day

At a meeting of the Association To Abolish War held in Boston, May 23, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and copies have been sent to President Coolidge, Secretary Hughes and Secretary Weeks:

"Whereas, the War Department is planning a national 'Mobilization Day,' September 12, and

"Whereas such a demonstration will inevitably be regarded by foreign countries as an expression of distrust on our part in the pacific intentions toward us which they all avow,

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the Association To Abolish War, respectfully petition the Secretary of War, the Honorable John W. Weeks, to rescind his authorization of the projected demonstration on September 12. And further,

"Be it resolved, That we respectfully petition President Coolidge to exercise his authority, if necessary, in order to prevent such demonstration."

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.

THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM

By HENRY JONES FORD

In "The Rise and Growth of American Politics"

THE truth is that a remarkable nonchalance underlies the sound and fury of partisan politics. The passionate recrimination that goes on is like the disputes of counsel over the trial table. Back of it all is a substantial community of interest. The violence of politicians does not usually go higher than their lips. The antagonists of the stump often have a really friendly feeling for one another. It is not an uncommon thing for professional politicians of opposing parties to display a spirit of mutual good will and helpfulness in promoting the personal political interests of one another.

The connection of business opportunity with political position is at the bottom of many of the fierce faction fights that go on inside of party organization. They usually originate in conflicts over the apportionment of respective privileges in the adjustment of party interests, and are in their nature essentially like the hostilities that sometimes break out among competitive interests in the business world, lasting until the strength and resources of rival interests are thoroughly tested, when the stage of business combination is reached.

In the same way political interests measure strength in the primary elections, and then reach an adjustment in accordance with the developments. Thus it so often comes about that factions, which at one time seem bent on tearing each other to pieces, may at another time be seen cheek by jowl. These adjustments of interests are sometimes entered into under written covenants as formal as in regular business negotiation. Of course such instruments rarely see the light of day, for even faction fury is slow to commit such an imprudence, yet such a thing has happened. A quarrel of Pennsylvania factions made public a remarkable draught of a treaty between state and local political interests, the preamble of which set forth that it was for "mutual political, and business advantage."

Arbitration in Norway—Dane Unions Gain—
Jap Women Organize—Immigration Regulation
—Aid for Germans—Dutch Rail Strike Ends.

LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

To Stabilize Diamond Workers' Wages

Following the recent moving of a number of Dutch diamond firms to Antwerp in order to enjoy the benefit of the depreciation of the Belgian franc, many diamond cutters were forced to move also so as to obtain work at their highly skilled trade. Then the Diamond Workers' International, representing about 19,000 workers, held a special meeting in Antwerp and appointed a committee to work out a plan for the stabilization of wages and agreements on a basis independent of fluctuations of the exchange market. It is hoped that the union will be able to standardize wages and working conditions in the whole industry.

Arbitration Accepted in Norway

After a struggle lasting several months the strikes and lockouts involving about 60,000 workers in a number of industries in Norway came to an end on May 27, when the men returned to work, following their acceptance of the Government arbitrator's offer by a majority of 2,407 in a referendum, according to a Christiania dispatch to German papers. Negotiations for the settlement of the dockers' strike, which was the cause of the lockout, were still under way when the dispatch was sent.

Danish Unions Report Gains

There was a slight gain in the total membership of the fifty unions affiliated with the central organization of the Danish workers during 1923, it being 233,172 on January 1, last, against 232,574 on January 1, 1923. On November 1, last, the Union of Nurses left the central body. Most of the unions reported little change in membership, except in the cases of the cabinet makers, whose organization fell from 8,908 to 8,516, and the laborers, who rose from 80,412 to 82,999. The number of women in the affiliated unions is 38,055, just one less than the year before.

Danish Paper Mill Workers Sign

An agreement between the Danish paper mill owners and the workers, recently signed by the latter, is to run until February 1, 1925, with a wage increase of about 2 per cent, in accordance with a provision for wage revisions every six months based on the cost of living index. Wages run from 20 to 23 cents an hour.

Swedish Forest Workers' Wages Up

According to data collected by an official Swedish commission, the average wages of wood-cutters and other forest workers have risen about 6 per cent lately, as the result of a general improvement in industry, and are now approximately 60 per cent higher than before the World War. Among the Swedish unions reporting material gains in membership in 1923 are the Sawmill Workers' Union, which increased by 4,600 to a total of 28,000, and the Stone Workers' Union, which rose from 3,156 to 4,052.

To Organize Japanese Women

A special department for carrying on organization work among women workers is to be established by the Japanese Federation of Labor in line with resolutions passed at its last convention, reports the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The Japanese Federation is also going to compile a history of the Japanese Labor movement and get out a Labor Year Book. There are to be two special propaganda days observed annually over the whole country and a special department is to attend to the settlement of Labor disputes.

Unite Finnish Building Workers

At a convention of building trades unionists and allied workers held in Helsingfors on May 5 it was decided to unite all the various organizations in a building operatives' union, with a paper of its own, a system of unemployment benefits and a traveling fund. To try to avoid rows between Communist and Socialist members the union is to be neutral in politics.

The Labor Temple in Aussig

In the midst of the great exposition of the culture and industry of the German part of the Czechoslovak Republic which begins in Aussig this month and will continue until August, there towers a massive building labeled "The House of Labor" over which a red flag floats proudly. It has been constructed by the joint efforts of the Bohemian Socialists, trade unionists, cooperators, sick and death benefit societies and other proletarian organizations, first to shelter a wonderful exhibition of the life and culture of the working class and the development of its organization in Bohemia, and second to be a permanent home for the Aussig working class societies of all kinds.

To Regulate Labor Immigration

Negotiations between the General Council of the Confederation of Labor of France and officials of the Italian Federation of Labor have resulted in a plan to open an office in Paris, to be supported on a 50-50 basis by the French and Italian unions, for the purpose of controlling the immigration of the many thousands of Italian workers who come to France every year seeking employment. The office will be run by the unions most affected.

French Child Labor Laws Violated

In view of the large number of children below the statutory age of 13 employed in French theatres, cabarets, etc., the Ministry of Education has taken steps to have the Ministry of Labor see that its inspectors enforce the regulations requiring special permits for the appearance of children under the regular age and absolutely forbidding the employment of those under 9 years old. Many of the little performers are said to be unable to read or write.

Regarding Aid For Germans

Under date of May 2 the Amsterdam

SAINT DENIS OFFICES
799 Broadway at Eleventh Street
Headquarters for Executive Offices of
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
COME AND SEE US WHEN
YOU NEED OFFICE SPACE

Union Halls

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

LABOR LYCEUM
949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.
Large and small hall suitable for all
occasions and meetings at reasonable
rentals. Stage 242.

Labor Temple 243-245 EAST 84TH ST.
NEW YORK.
Workers' Educational Association.
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and
Balls. Telephone Lenox 1060.

dam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions sent out the following notice: "In view of the persistent endeavors which are being made in Great Britain by the Workers' International Relief to collect money on behalf of German workers, we beg to draw attention to the fact that the German Federation of Trade Unions, representing about 6,000,000 trade unionists, refuses to have any dealings with the above organization. The official German trade union press also issues warnings against the Workers' International Relief. Those desirous of helping impoverished German workers can send contributions to the Workers' Welfare Association, Lindenstrasse 3, Berlin, S. W. 68, which body is recognized by the German Federation of Trade Unions."

Union Quinine Reaches Georgia

According to a dispatch recently received in Amsterdam, the consignment of quinine sent by the International Federation of Trade Unions for the people of Georgia, which because of the delay by the Russian Government in granting a permit for transit across Russia was entrusted to the International Red Cross for delivery, has reached Batum. The Red Cross in the Black Sea port immediately called a special conference to arrange for using the medicine in the fight on malaria and voiced its hearty thanks to the International Federation.

Dutch Railroad Row Settled

The railroad unions of Holland have finally agreed to accept a general wage cut of nine per cent. But the sixteen per cent cut imposed last October upon employees of the newly-

created fourth residence class has been changed to twelve per cent, retroactive from January 1, and the wage cut of the shopmen from ten to four per cent. The new agreement is to run until July 1, 1925.

WORKERS!

Eat Only in Restaurants
that Employ Union Workers!
ALWAYS LOOK
FOR THIS
LABEL



WAITERS' UNION
LOCAL 1
165 East 3rd Street
Gramercy 0543
Executive Board
Meets every Wednesday
at 4 P. M.
Regular Business
Meetings every second
and fourth Thursdays at the month, at
Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.
J. LASHER, President.
WM. LEHMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.
CONY ISLAND OFFICE:
2839 West 25th Street.
Telephone Cony Island 4285-J.
D. SAMOVITZ, Manager.

See That Your Milk Man Wears
the Emblem of
The Milk Drivers' Union
Local 584, L. B. of T.



Office:
565 Hudson St., City
Local 584 meets
on 3rd Thursday
of the month at
ASTORIA HALL,
62 East 4th St.
Executive Board
meets on the 3rd and
4th Thursdays at 1:35 East
FORWARD BUILDING, 175 East
F. J. STERNINSKY, Pres. & Bus. Agent.
NATHAN LAUT, Sec'y-Treas.

**International Brotherhood of Pulp,
Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers**
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
JOHN P. BURKE, President-Secretary, 163 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York.

**WAITERS' UNION
& ALLIED CAFETERIA WORKERS**
Local 219, H. & R. E. A. & B. L. of A.
Office & Headquarters 170 E. 80 St., N.Y.
LENOX 1874
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 3 P. M.
Meyer Schuchter, Pres. & Sec.
President Bus. Agent & Sec.

JEWELRY WORKERS
UNION, LOCAL 1, L. J. W. U.
Office: 61 Park Row Phone: 4824
Room 215, Beckman 4824
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday
in the office at 6 P. M. Regular Meeting
Every Second and Fourth Tuesday,
Room 506, 63 Park Row, New York City.
S. E. HEARDLEY, LEON WILLIAMS
Organizer Sec'y-Treas.

CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION
of Greater New York
Office and Meeting Room:
175 E. Broadway Phone Orchard 6616
Regular Meeting Every Monday at 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday
at 8 P. M.
L. EFFRAT, D. HOFFMAN,
Manager Secretary

**SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORT-
FOLIO MAKERS' UNION**
62 University Place, Stuyvesant 6538
The Membership Committee and the Ex-
ecutive Board meet every second and
fourth Mondays of the month at the
office. Regular meetings every first Thurs-
day of the month at 151 Clinton St., N. Y.
Chas. Garfinkel, Org'r. H. Kaplan, Sec.

**N. Y. Wood Carvers
and Modelers Association**
Regular Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday.
Board of Officers Meet 2nd & 4th Friday
242 East High Street, NEW YORK CITY
B. Kramer, Rec. Secretary
A. Puchetti, Wm. Detelbach,
Vice-Pres. Filg. Secretary
H. Volz, August Schrimph,
Treasurer Business Agent

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51
Headquarters, 395 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longacre 5629
Day Room Open Daily, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
JOHN W. SMITH, FRANK GAA,
President Fin. Secretary
M. McDONALD, G. F. BREHEN,
Vice-President Rec. Secretary
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

**HEBREW
BUTCHERS UNION**
Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of S. A.
175 E. Broadway, Orchard 6239
Meet every 1st & 3rd Tuesday
AL GRABAL, President
L. KORN, S. JACOBI,
Manager Secy.

United Hebrew Trades
175 East Broadway
Meet 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Execu-
tive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.
R. GUSKIN, Chairman
H. ABRAHAMSON, M. FEINSTEIN,
Vice-Chairman Am'l. Secretary

It's Up to You!

You, who helped us to abolish slavery in our trade, help us now in the struggle for preventing the return of the same slavery. The bread trust is planning our destruction, our enemies are instigating against us.

You, who have no reason to be against us, could and should help us. This is very simple for you to do, does not cost you any extra money or efforts. Just make up your mind not to eat scab bread—Ask for the Union Label!—That is all.

LOOK
FOR
THIS
LABEL



DEMAND
THIS
LABEL

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

Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America
Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 163, 169 and 303

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

Office: 23D EAST 84TH STREET LOCAL 34 Telephone Lenox 4850
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.
OFFICE: 301 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone Melrose 5674.
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. HAUSHER, Bus. Agent.
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Office and Headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place. Dry Dock—4886
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month.
MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. WILLIAM GARDNER, Rec. Secretary
N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent. CHARLES FIESELER, Fin. Secretary

Carpenters & Joiners of America

Local Union 366 4215 3rd Ave., corner Tremont Ave.
Regular meetings every Monday evening
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Dugan, Fin. Sec'y
Victor Sault, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas. Noble, Business Agent
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Grew

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1456, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS
OF AMERICA. Orchard 6504
Office: 12 St. Mark's Place.
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President
MICHAEL ERIKSON, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olsen, Fin'l Sec.
Christopher Gulbrandson, Charles Johnson, Sec.
Recording Secretary Treasurer Business Agents

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS

UNION, Local 63, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.
Office, 227 E. 84th St. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day.
Lenox 1629.
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
JOHN MCQUINN, President. JAMES MOBAN, President.
Vice-Pres. PETER FINNERAN JOHN MCKARTLAN MAT. J. HANNON
Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary Bus. Agent

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60

Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday
Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 235 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. JOHN LEAVY, Business Agents
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LEMONTE

Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76

Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday at Arlington Hall
23 ST. MARKS PLACE at 6:30 SHARP
JOSEPH BARKOW, J. ROTTER, WOLF ALPER,
Secretary-Treasurer President Business Agent

**Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators of America,
District Council No. 9, New York City.**
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and
National Building Trades Council
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
Office, 166 East 56th Street.
Telephone Plaza—4100-5416. PHILIP ZAUSNER, Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261

Office: Telephone:
62 East 100th Street University 2828
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
ISADORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNENFIELD,
Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS

Union Local No. 230
Office and Meeting Room:
104 Seventh Avenue Phone Chelsea 9549
Regular Meeting Every Monday. Ex-
ecutive Board Meets Fridays at 8 P. M.
GEO. H. HOWELL, JAS. P. CONLON,
President Bus. Agent
J. J. COUGAN, D. J. SAGLE,
Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary

PAINTERS' UNION

LOCAL 892
Office and Headquarters: 216 E. 59th St.
Tel. Regent 2655
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening
John Barry, Clarence Barnes,
President Office hours, 9 to
10 A. M. and 4 to 5
P. M., Room 14.
F. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL UNION NO. 463 OF NEW YORK CITY
Meeting Room, 243 East 84th St., New York City
EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.
2033 Fifth Ave. Phone Harlem 4878

Journeymen Plumbers

Local Union 418
Of Queens County, New York
Meets Every Wednesday Evening at
250 Jackson Avenue Long Island City
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President; WM.
PIPOFA, Fin. Sec'y; JOHN W. CALLA-
HAN, Rec. Sec'y; CHARLES McADAMS,
and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Bus. Agts.

SEE THAT YOUR ENGINEER WEARS THIS BUTTON:



**I. U. S. and O.
Engineers' Local 56**
Meets every Friday at 8
P. M. at Brooklyn Labor
Lyceum. Telephone Stage
2344. Office hours, 9 to
10 A. M. and 4 to 5
P. M., Room 14.
F. BAUSCHER, Fin. Sec.

--- -- DRAMA --- --

"Parrot" English

George Bernard Shaw, on the Decline of Good Speech

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW made a plea for "Athleticism in Articulation" at a conference on "Slipshod English" held at Bedford College, London. We quote the London Morning Post.

Shaw said they must all know families where they had a talking parrot, of which they were proud because it said "Pretty Polly," "Good day," and "How are you?" To a visitor it seemed merely to make a number of noises, but the family believed that it used those phrases. The parrot did originally speak those words distinctly, but it did not do so now. The family had not noticed the deterioration because the process had gone on in only infinitesimal stages. That was an instance of the decay of language which occurred very extensively among human beings. If they went to Covent Garden and listened to the conversations among porters and dealers they would hear a great deal of that parrot talk, and there was more of it about than they imagined. They knew what the porter originally meant to say, and therefore understood him. But a foreigner who had learned English carefully, and therefore spoke it better than we did, would not understand the Covent Garden speech because the language had gone through a process of decay. They should so speak as to be intelligible to a foreigner.

They ought to have not one but twenty meetings to deal with that subject. Language was a thing which concerned him as a playwright, and especially the distinctness of spoken language. Not there were difficulties of another kind.

"Somebody asks me," he continued, "to a gathering. I do not often accept these invitations, but when I do I always find a number of people eager to meet the celebrated Bernard Shaw, the distinguished play writer. Some come up boldly and pretend we have met before and been friends for years, whereas I know I never saw them before. Eventually my hostess comes up and says, 'Oh, Mr. Shaw, may I have the pleasure of introducing to you—mumble, mumble, mumble? I sometimes feel like saying to my hostess, 'If you had only been articulate when you came to the name of Miss Smith or the Countess of So-and-So you would have been of some use to me, for I could assume the rest.' This is one of the things children should be taught in schools as part of good behavior—to look out for the key-words."

"Then again, a hostess who has asked me to luncheon has heard that I am a vegetarian. She will probably provide that unpleasant vegetable called asparagus. When she finds I will not eat it and do not like it she will say, 'Oh, Mr. Shaw, you are a pessimist.' That is an example of the way

people hear a word and use it for a hundred different purposes. Words should have a special meaning in your mind. Take preposterous—I never use it unless characterizing such a blunder as putting the cart before the horse. But the word is applied to all sports of people, animals and weather.

"When I was young—which is a long time ago, for I am really a seventeenth century Irishman—you used to hear of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern.' Modern was then pronounced almost as a trisyllable, but is now a disyllable, and in a short time everyone will be making it 'modn.' You are getting a shorter word, though you may spoil some good poetry of the past. But you have to be careful, because that is slovenliness.

"You ought to cultivate a certain athleticism in your speech, just as you do in tennis or other games. There is athleticism in articulation, and I do not know why it is that so many young people who are quite properly proud of athleticism in lawn tennis and other sports should yet be intolerably slovenly when they come to speech. I think they ought to be made a little ashamed of it, and be taught to understand that the most intelligent and cultured people are generally rather particular about their articulation. I am, for example—but, generally speaking, in public one has to be."

Shaw controverted the view that a fallacy clearly enunciated in public was easily upset. He proceeded to emphasize a sentence declaring that "black is white," and declared that his audience would come to believe it. They had only to think of the number of times they had believed it when set forth by prominent statesmen. They could easily get people to believe what they knew was not right; they had only to take a political speaker who delivered every word as being an ultimatum.

He told how he instructed the late Lewis Calvert in "John Bull's Other Island" to hurl the unnecessary words across the footlights as important and mumble the rest. "That," he said to Mr. Calvert, "is the secret of political oratory in England."

They must not, he concluded, make the mistake of getting a correct language. There is no such thing. There was a genuine demand for something else. People knew very well that certain sorts of speech cut off a person from ever earning more than \$3 or \$4 a week, and consequently they said: "Will you teach me an English which will pass if I am King, Lord Chief Justice, or Prime Minister?" One solution would be to get a really good actor, or take a really great one like Sir William Forbes-Robertson, whose English was perfect, and make him the model.



PHYLLIS POVAK

is now in the cast of "Cheaper to Marry," Samuel Shipman's comedy at the Belmont Theatre.

Foibles of Life

CHRYSTAL HERNE DISCUSSES RACHEL CROTHER'S "EXPRESSING WILLIE."

Sticking pins in the social foibles of life, as Rachel Crothers has done in "Expressing Willie," at the 48th Street Theatre, has created a lot of fun and much food for thought for many people who recognize in this clever satire many little foibles of their own, or of those about them.

"Many people have taken this play most seriously," said Chrystal Herne. "You should hear the discussions in my dressing room over the questions raised by the patter of the dialogue, or my Minnie Whitcomb's naive acceptance of the obvious chatter of 'Tolliver' of the play as he preens about, delivering high-sounding phrases about Truth, Freedom, and the power of self-expression."

"It is difficult to realize the amount of tremendous interest which all classes of society exhibit in the various cults which are absorbing the attention of many thinkers of today."

"A word dropped here and there in the play, touching lightly the genesis of belief in Spiritualism, New Thought and other kindred theories and sciences, the mystery of unknown forces whether they are electrical or occult, all have their counterpart experiences in the lives of every human being, old or young, erudite or ignorant."

"So it is," Miss Herne continued, "that 'Expressing Willie' dealing in a kindly humorous way with the insincere prattler of these really interesting subjects, achieves a real understanding on the part of the audience of the funny angles the average man expresses when he attempts to be what he isn't, and never could be. Almost everyone likes to feel he is progressing toward the achievement of the bigger and better things of life, but just what these things are, and just how worthy they may be, who can tell. While people laugh at these things they still retain their faith in the unknown quantity. Miss Crothers, with her rare sense of humor, sure knowledge of the theatre and true play-writing ability has accomplished with 'Expressing Willie' a rarely kind and gayly clever satire of these foibles."

L. Lawrence Weber Plans Active Season

L. Lawrence Weber, is preparing for a very active season to start during August. Mr. Weber will present no less than eight musical comedies, four dramas and two comedy dramas.

In addition to his American activities, Mr. Weber has disposed of the Cuban and South American rights for "Moonlight" and "Little Jessie James," and the latter play will also be seen in Vienna and Berlin this coming season. There will be four American companies of "Little Jessie James." "Moonlight" goes to Boston in September. "Cobra" will then be transferred to the Longacre. A special company will be organized for Chicago.

A comedy drama, "My Man," by William Le Baron, a story of American home life, will open in New York some time during August.

Another comedy drama as yet unnamed, by a new author, and two new dramas are also down for fall production.

"Cain and Mabel," a musical comedy with book by William Le Baron, and music and lyrics by William B. Friedlander, based on an original story of the same name by H. C. Witwer, will be produced some time in November. "Oh Baby," another musical opus by the same authors will be produced following "Cain and Mabel."



--- -- THEATRES --- --

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

VOGUES

THE 1924 MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
with
ODETTE MYRTIL
A GREAT CAST
ROGER WOLFE'S ORCHESTRA
SHUBERT West 44th St.
EVENINGS AT 8:30

RICHARD HERNDON

SAMUEL SHIPMAN'S NEW COMEDY
CHEAPER TO MARRY
BELMONT THEA.
48th St. E. of B'way
EVS. 8:30—MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30

SEASON'S OUTSTANDING COMEDY HIT
7th MONTH
THE POTTERS
By J. R. MCKEON
PLYMOUTH THEA.
42nd St. W. of B'way
EVS. 8:30—MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30

You'll Write Home About This Sparkling Attraction
JULIA SANDERSON
IN THE MUSICAL SENSATION
MOONLIGHT
LONGACRE THEA.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE

Gus Edwards and Company in a special convention edition of his "Annual Song Revue" with augmented company and show and guest stars from the stage and screen at every performance; Robert Warwick (debut) in "Bonds That Separate," a new one-act playlet; Jimmy Hussey (debut) in a new comedy act; Jack Osterman in "His Visit to Hollywood," Arthur and Morton Havel with Helen Lockhart, Kathryn Dearborn and Beth Chaplin in "Lover's Lane."

HIPPODROME

Gallagher and Shean; Gilda Gray; Abe Lyman and his California Orchestra; "America First," with Leo Donnelly; "Stereoscopes," Moran and Mack; the Sutcliffe Family; the Hippodrome Girls; Hans Beatz and Partner; Pietro; Bostock's Riding School; Cheyenne Days.

RIVERSIDE

Cecilia Loftus; Duci de Kerekjarto; Klein Brothers; Ruth Budd; Harry Holman and Company; Mel Klee, Murock, Mayo and Murock; Professor Nakae and Company.

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

A special program for the visiting delegates will be presented at B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre next week. On the screen is the new Mack Sennett comedy, "The Cat's Meow," starring Harry Langdon and the Sennett Bathing Beauties. Also Charlie Chaplin and Buster Keaton in comedy pictures. The Keith vaudeville will include Miss Patricia, Dave Kramer and Jack Boyle, Harry J. Connelly and Company, Maurice Diamond and Company, Ole Olsen and his gang and others.

Notes

Judith Anderson, now appearing in "Cobra," Martin Brown's drama, at the Hudson, will continue in that play, being under contract to L. Lawrence Weber the producer.

Anne Nichols signed a three-year contract with Warner Janassen under which he is to write the music for at least two musical comedies a year which Miss Nichols will produce and for a part of which, at least, she will write the books and lyrics.

Several of the carnival scenes in "Innocent Eyes" at the Winter Garden, are to be given on the campus of Columbia University during afternoons in July for the Students' Club in connection with the summer school.

Edgar Selwyn is writing the book for Philip Goodman's new musical comedy for which Dorothy Parker has written the lyrics and Jerome Kern the music.

WINTER GARDEN

Broadway & 50th Street. Evenings, 8:25. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, 2:25.

"THE BRISKEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS."

INNOCENT EYES

Introducing MISTINGUETT
CECIL LEAN — CLEO MAYFIELD
EDYTHE BAKER, VANNESSE LEW HEARN, EARL LESLIE, FRANCES WILLIAMS, TED DONER, MARJORIE LEACH, CHARLES HOWARD, FRANK DOBSON, OTHERS—And—A PARADISE OF GIRLS.

NEW SPRING EDITION SELWYN

CHARLOT'S REVUE of 1924
with BEATRICE LILLIE, GERTRUDE LAWRENCE, HERBERT MUNDEN AND NELSON KEYS
Good Balcony Seats at \$1 and \$1.50, at Box Office only.
SEATS ON SALE EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

THE SELWYN'S PRESENT THE TWO SOLID HITS OF THE YEAR

FREDERICK LONSDALE'S COMEDY ELTINGE

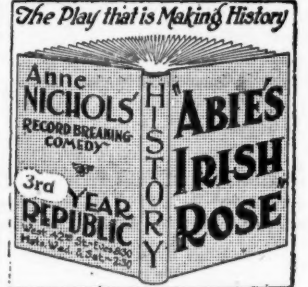
SPRING CLEANING
WITH VIOLET HEMING, ESTELLE WINWOOD, ARTHUR BYRON, A. E. MATTHEWS
Good Balcony Seats at \$1 and \$1.50, at Box Office only.
SEATS ON SALE EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

HERE for the SUMMER
LEW FIELDS
in "THE MELODY MAN" with SAM WHITE and EVA PUCK
49th St. THEA. W. of B'way, EVS. 8:30
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30

2ND SEASON

"THE SHAME WOMAN"

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



LAST WEEK!

NATIONAL THEA. 41st W. of B'way, EVS. 8:15, MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2
HAMPDEN
AS CYRANO - 240th to 247th TIME
GOOD SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

We've Always Said So

"So This Is Politics!" at the Henry Miller

New York, in addition to appropriating \$100,000 to make the delegates to the Convention feel at home, has obligingly prepared for their comfort the delightful surprise of home conditions, everything arranged just as it always is arranged—if you understand. As one of the characters remarks, both in politics and on the stage they always give the same old jokes, so that the audience will know when to laugh. Only this is no joke; it is the real live Tammany (or make it G. O. P.) brand of politics in action, for all who will to behold. Of course, they all laugh.

Barry Connors, angling for the Convention crowd, has cleverly taken the sting out of his play by making the political candidate, a female woman, a would-be mayoreess, if you please (though to judge by the person—also female—who made the official announcement of the nomination, you might think it was an election for the presidency of the Main Street Kindergarten class). The "Clean-Up" campaign of this candidate attempts to show, with allowances for the guilelessness of the feminine mind, that no matter how honest a person may wish to be, running for office necessitates all sorts of chicanery, fraud, criminality. The point is weakened in the play, as we remarked, because apparently one overlooks trifles of that sort when a

woman is guilty. But at the risk of seeming to re-repeat ourselves, we remark once more that the play is a clever presentation of political maneuvering, which the Convention delegates ought to recognize and applaud. In addition to the would-be honest woman, and a few women of other sorts, there is a supposed husband who is brought in like a pet monkey whenever the author is running out of political action, and who serves well enough as a love background. There is also a capitalist, whose hands are reaching for the city's finances—and Mr. McKenna, boss of the First Ward. He (William Courtleigh) is the genial saloonkeeper, always popular with the boys, always ready to hand out jobs where "there is nothing to do, all day to do it, and a man to help you"; who tells the audience that a political platform is like a street car platform, not to stand on, but to get in on. At the last minute this politician relents, and gives back the paper he has forced the new mayoreess to sign, allowing him to name the six highest officials. This, somehow, we could not manage to believe. We had been convinced by the rest of the play that the only trouble with it is that most of those who enjoy it will not take it seriously—or will try to be friends of McKenna.

J. T. S.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"THE BLUE BANDANA," a melodramatic comedy by Hubert Osborne, with Sidney Blackmer the featured player, will open at the Vanderbilt Theatre, Monday evening. The play is presented by Charles L. Wagner. The staging by Clifford Brooke.

"HER WAY OUT," a new drama by Edward Milton Royle, will be presented by The Associated Players, Monday night, at the Gaiety Theatre. In the cast are Beatrice Terry, Josephine Royle, Daisy Atherton, Maude Durand, Edwin Arnold, Purnell Pratt, Henry Mortimer, Frederick Burton.

"TRY IT WITH ALICE," will be presented at the 52nd Street Theatre, Monday night by A. J. Malby. This is a new comedy by Allen Luber.

TUESDAY

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES," the new Convention Edition, comes to the New Amsterdam Theatre Tuesday night. The book is by William Anthony McGuire; lyrics are by Gene Buck and Joseph McCarthy, and the music is by Harry Tierney, Dave Stamper, Raymond Hubbell and the late Victor Herbert. The scenic investiture is by Ludwig Kainer of Vienna and John Wenger. Julian Mitchell staged the production. Featured in the cast are Will Rogers, Walter Catlett, Lupino Lane, Tom Lewis, Irving Fisher and Ann Pennington.

THURSDAY

"SHOOTING STARS," a new mystery farce, will open Thursday night at the Ritz Theatre, under the management of Mary Forest and Charles Vidor. The authors are Henry Fisk Carlton and William Ford Manley, names new to Broadway. The cast includes E. J. Blunkall, Ann Reader, Elwyn Harvey, Howard Miller and Mulford Maddox. Mr. Blunkall directed the production.

familiar Wagnerian excerpts and possibly Strauss' "Alpine" Symphony. The season has been extended to seven weeks.



S. L. ROTHAFEL,

the dynamic genius of the Capitol Theatre programs, is celebrating his fourth year at that institution. Ten years ago Mr. Rothafel made his debut on Broadway.

At the Cinemas

ASTOR—"The Sea Hawk."
BROADWAY—Comedy Week. Charlie Chaplin, Buster Keaton, Mack Sennett's "The Cat's Meow," with Harry Langdon.
CAMEO—Harold Lloyd in "Girl Shy."
CAPITOL—"Revelation," based on Mabel Wagnall's "The Rosebush of a Thousand Years," with Viola Dana, Lew Cody and Monte Blue.
COHAN—"The Ten Commandments."
CRITERION—Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
LIBERTY—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Thief of Bagdad."
RIALTO—"Unholy Women," from the story "Face," by Lucy Stone Torrell. Bebe Daniels, Richard Dix and Mary Astor are featured.
RIVOLI—"Changing Husbands," with Leatrice Joy. Elizabeth Alexander is the author.
STRAND—Colleen Moore in "The Perfect Flapper."

Exotic Romance

PIERRE LOTI: NOTES ON MY YOUTH. Fragments of a Diary Assembled by his Son, Samuel Viaud. Translated by Rose Ellen Stein. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

In this early book of Pierre Loti's, the magic spell of the unwritten beauty he later developed is fully indicated. As a young man twenty-one years of age, a member of the French Naval School, he made a world cruise on a training-ship. His diary records adventures and loves in many ports—in fact, his loves occupy a large portion of the book. This is as it should be when one is young and ports are plentiful. This trip furnished material for many of his later books.

He has a picturesque description of a month's exploration off the coast of Patagonia; of the Fuegians he says: "People like these fit perfectly into their curiously wild environment, and when one is with them one can well believe himself transported back to the far-distant days of prehistoric man. Other kinds of men would be less effective and appropriate under these black skies and in these primitive forests."

Later on he reached his beloved Tahiti, and he discovered, as Melville earlier did, its possibilities as material for novels.

The description, written from Dakar in July, 1874, is a weird bit that gives one an uncanny feeling: "Last night I was very frightened in my lonely house at the end of the old woman's garden."

"There was a bamboula over at the leper-women's quarters and I could hear the tom-tom and their songs in the distance."

"I was in bed and nearly asleep when I realized that the noise was coming closer. . . . A vague fear kept me awake and this fear grew as the beatings of the drum and the hoarse voices became more distinct. . . ."

"When the crowd was not more than two steps away I suddenly remembered with terror that my door and my windows were wide open. But I had no time; these nightmarish dances were already on my threshold and I was forced to be present at their revels."

"For several moments in the bright moonlight, dreadfully swollen, leprosy bodies danced wildly before my eyes, stumps of hands covered with dreadful white scabs waved in the air, faces without noses and without lips came close to me with expression of sinister gaiety, as in dreadful dreams. . . ."

"And when the tom-tom urged the

Caliban in the Coal Mines

By LOUIS UNTERMEYER

God, we don't like to complain—
We know that the mine is no lark.
But, there's the pools from the rain;
But, there's the cold and the dark.

God, You don't know what it is—
You in Your well-lighted sky,
Watching the meteors whizz,
Warm with the sun always by.

God, if You had but the moon
Stuck in Your cap for a lamp,
Even You'd tire of it soon,
Down in the dark and the damp.

Nothing but blackness above,
And nothing that moves but the
cars—
God, if You wish for our love,
Fling us a handful of stars!

A Socialist Model

Apropos of an article about Ramsay MacDonald by A Gentleman with a Duster in a recent Harper's Magazine, the publishers call attention to the fact that England's first Labor Premier was once the subject of a set of illustrations to a novel which ran serially in the magazine. The late William Black, towards the end of his career as a popular novelist, had written a story in which a young Socialist was introduced. It was almost the first Socialist to figure prominently in a novel and the artist to whom the illustrations were entrusted was puzzled as to his subject. He was recommended to attend a meeting of ardent young Socialists in London. He went to an obscure hall, and during the evening a young man with a striking distinction of manner addressed the meeting. "Here's my man!" said the artist to himself. After the meeting he approached the young man and begged him to give him sittings. He consented, and in Harper's Magazine the result appeared in the effective portrayal of the Socialist hero. There is the same shaggy head which distinguishes the Prime Minister of Great Britain today.

lepers on farther I was freed; but it seemed to me that for a long time I was conscious of the odor of death and everything that surrounded me seemed polluted."

His whole life spreads out before him in strange colors; many characters, many adventures in all countries of the earth like so many pictures, float across his memory which he in turn makes the reader live it all over with him.

RYAN WALKER.

Industrial Democracy

A Review by James Oneal

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. By James Myers. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.

Following the end of the World War in Europe there was a decided tendency in some countries to experiment in industry. This took the form of conceding to the workers some measure of control in factory, mill and shop affairs in addition to the matter of wages, hours and sanitary conditions. The Whitley Councils in England and Workers' Councils in Germany are examples of this tendency. There was the general assumption that the industrial plants of capitalism were so many survivals of the monarchist principle where workers were disfranchised. They were not citizens of industry. They were vassals. For many months when Europe was uncertain as to the future of the capitalist regime capitalists and statesmen yielded some measure of citizenship to the workers in industry. By vesting the organizations of the workers with a voice in management, admitting their representatives to boards of directors, it was hoped that the share of responsibility assumed by the workers would tend to turn them away from radical proposals.

There were also the many plans for cooperation and profit-sharing which began as experiments many years before the outbreak of the war. These had their origin in many motives. Some were prompted by humanitarian reasons, others by a desire to prevent the organization of the workers into unions, still others to increase output by conceding a small share in the profits to the workers. In some instances these plans included a "union" under the close supervision of the bosses. All these plans have had their protagonists, but the organized workers have always been suspicious of them. And well they may, for many examples of these ventures in "industrial democracy" revealed strong survivals of the old industrial mastery.

Knowing a little of the history of all such programs I confess some weariness on opening the pages of this book. However, that weariness soon gave way to surprise and surprise to admiration. Here is an unusual book, written not by some sentimentalist but by a man well informed in economic history, with a thorough understanding of the history and development of the Labor movement, and with a comprehensive knowledge of the essentials that go with industrial democracy—all this rounded out by practical experience as executive secretary of the Board of Operatives of the Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., an experiment in workers' representation in industry. The first three chapters, largely devoted to the history of the development of capitalism and the problems it has brought, reveal a conscientious student of economic history who is brought to acknowledge that one of the fruits of this history is monarchism in industry. Decisions are made by one man or a few men that affect the lives of thousands who have no voice. They are disfranchised. Boards of directors may meet in an office and make decisions that mean less bread for men thousands of miles away. This is not democracy. It is despotism.

This brings him to a consideration of the various plans of profit-sharing and employee representation, the powers, duties and responsibilities shared by the workers in all such plans and drawing upon much documentary material to explain, criticize and elaborate the features of these plans. Many of these projects fail because, as the author shows, there is no parting with real power to the workers or power in matters that are of vital concern to them. Moreover, owners often assume a paternal attitude, conceding the workers "anything they want—so long as they want what the company wants them to want."

Music Notes

The musical program at the Capitol Theatre next week opens with Elgar's Overture, "Pomp and Circumstance," David Mendoza conducting. Mr. Roth-

What Mr. Myers stresses in this respect is that workers' representation in industry cannot be real unless the right of the workers "to raise real issues" is conceded. Moreover, there must be uncoerced election of workers' representatives, freedom of discussion, and the right to bring up any matters that pertain to the interests of the men. Representation should also carry with it no prejudice against the organization of trade unions. On the contrary, the trade union when organized should have an opportunity to function. It is not an "outside" institution. It is an inevitable part of industry. Above all, industrial democracy "without additional compensation seems to whisper insiduously in the workers' ears, 'This is just another game to get more work out of Labor; the financial results will be credited to the same old account of profits for the owners!'"

Thus he emphasises some of the economics of an approach to industrial democracy within the private plants of production. What is just as important is his portrayal of working class psychology in all these matters, showing that he has caught the spirit of the workers and understands their innermost instincts and reactions in industry. Although he does not say so, the net impression Mr. Myers gives the reader is that there is much stupidity on this score on the part of the managing personnel of many who are entrusted with some of these industrial experiments. To those who object to the addition of the trade union to a share in industrial matters he replies in one of the finest passages in economic literature which is worth quoting. He has reference to the recognition of the union:

"Capital already enjoys and exercises this right," he observes. "If owners were consistently to stand upon the principle of 'individual' bargaining as a fundamental American liberty, it would be in order for any man who wanted a job to demand the right to enter into the employment contract with any individual stockholder who he might select. You are a stockholder. A man comes to your house on Fifth Avenue and asks you for a job in the mill. What do you say? 'Go and see my manager at the mill,' you reply, 'He does all the hiring.' An applicant for a job would receive the same reply from every stockholder upon whom he might call. In other words, the stockholders are one hundred per cent organized already and in entering the employment relation with Labor they speak through one man—their chosen representative—the manager of the plant. Nor does the management promise not to violate the sanctity of the industrial hearth by engaging 'no outside leaders' or advisers. It employs 'outside' industrial engineers, and 'outside' corporation lawyers, and sometimes 'outside' detective agencies to help it in dealing 'with its own employees.' Labor feels that it is only fair that it should be granted the same conditions—the right to speak through its own representative, whether or not they are 'outside' experts, international Labor leaders, or workers in the plant."

Mr. Myers pursues his subject into the fields of efficiency and education, morals and other ethical considerations. The book is the fruit of ripe knowledge, experience and an open mind. It appears to the reviewer that it is the most important book of its kind that has appeared in this country. It might well be used in study classes in trade union colleges and other educational institutions of the workers. It would be a distinct loss if the trade unions, especially, let this book be condemned to a small circulation.

fel will conduct the orchestra during the overture at 9:30 every evening throughout the week.

The Ballet will be seen in Tchaikovsky's "Dance Arabe"; "Une Tabatière de Musique" by Liadov, danced by Mlle. Gambarelli, and "Waltz of the Flowers" from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite."

A Schubert program on Friday night will be a feature of the Goldman Band concert in Central Park. The soloists for the week include: Walno Mauppi, cornetist; Genia Fonarova, and Lotta Madden, sopranos.

Merle Alcock, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will appear in the leading contralto roles in the Ravinia Park Opera Company this summer. Miss Alcock making her first appearance as Lola in "Cavalleria Rusticana" on June 21.



A. E. MATHEWS
plays the seductive villain in
"Spring Cleaning" at the Eltinge
Theatre. Frederick Lonsdale's
comedy has just passed its 350th
performance.

LIBERTY

By JOHN HAY

So all in vain will timorous ones
essay
To set the metes and bounds of
liberty.
For freedom is its own eternal law;
It makes its own conditions, and in
storm
Or calm alike fulfils the unerring
will.
Let us not, then, despise it when it
lies
Still as a sleeping lion, while a
swarm
Of gnat-like evils hover round its
head;
Nor doubt it when in mad, dis-
jointed times
It shakes the torch of terror, and
its cry
Shrills o'er the quaking earth, and
in the flame
Of riot and war we see its awful
form
Rise by the scaffold, where the
crimson axe
Rings down its grooves the knell of
shuddering kings.
Forever in thine eyes, O Liberty,
Shines that high light whereby the
world is saved;
And though thou slay us, we will
trust in thee.

Early Fruit

THE JANITOR'S BOY and Other Poems. By Nathalie Crane. New York: Seltzer. \$1.50.

"Oh, I'm in love with the janitor's boy,"

And the janitor's boy loves me;
He's going to hunt for a desert isle
In our geography.

"A desert isle with spicy trees
Somewhere near Sheephead Bay;
A right nice play, just fit for two,
Where we can live away."

These lines are such that a city-bred Stevenson might have written for children, or indeed as a good-humored, intelligent child might have composed; to be told that the author is but ten years old brings no great surprise. But interest grows to bewilderment and an unwillingness to believe; a proper appreciation of the volume requires that must of it be viewed as the work of an artist, not of a person aged so and so. Some of the whimsies reveal the mischievous, pert child; acting as signal corps to mother when the bobbed-hair bandits wink at her papa, or wondering at the hat mother wore when daddy fell for her. Others, "Love," "Diana," show a sophistication that is startling; the only childlike element is its evident enjoyment of itself. Even this disappears in the more serious poems, under which the implied philosophy gleams like other worlds in the frail beauty of night-fall.

"A precious place is Paradise and none may know its worth,
But Eden ever longeth for the knick-knacks of the earth."

is the suggestion of "Prescience." "The Blind Girl" and "The Vestal" discard the lighter note and illumine their thoughts with sincerity and dignity. There is an old maid "who missed the rubrics in the litanies of youth"; there is the promise of a "Tomorrow":

"When you return, the youngest of the seers,
Released from fetters of ancestral pose,
There will be beauty waiting down the years—
Revisions of the ruby and the rose."

Where Nathalie Crane acquired the power and beauty manifest in these poems, she indicates perhaps as well as anyone, in her survey of her many "Husbands": One old wizard laid his spell on her—

"He showed me like a master
That one rose makes a gown,
That looking up to Heaven
Is merely looking down.
"He marked me for the circle,
Made magic in my eyes;
He won me by revealing
The truth in all his lies. . . ."

From him unquestionably her poetry has sprung.

Comparison of Nathalie Crane with other "child-poets" shows that she has attained far greater maturity, is perhaps the only one that has a claim to the unequalled title. She does not lack the youthful freshness of imagery: "I linger on the flat-roofed roof, the moonlight is divine;
But my heart is all adfetter like the washing on the line,"
although falling short of the figurative vision of Hilda Conkling, she colors her pictures with whimsical humor; she possesses an understanding of character and the motives and mainstays of human conduct outside the sphere of the others. This

Youth Militant

PANDORA LIFTS THE LID. By Christopher Morley and Don Marquis. New York: George H. Doran. \$2.00.

Take a group of lively, imaginative young schoolgirls; give them a handsome young teacher whom they suspect of being a "radical"; and on whom they have a "crush"; turn them loose on Long Island with lots of money and automobiles and a yacht and a fervent desire born out of high spirits and abysmal ignorance to do something for suffering mankind—and incidentally to serve the "cause" they imagine their adored teacher is devoted to—and you have the ingredients of a gay and rollicking story. And that is just what Morley and Don Marquis have given us in "Pandora Lifts the Lid."

Melville Kennedy is a wealthy bachelor who had been left with Pandora, his brother's daughter, when the Titanic went down with her parents. Pandora—now an adorable and spirited girl of eighteen—is left to the mercies of fashionable boarding-school mistresses during her most plastic years.

The book begins with Kennedy's own story of his unexpected return home from abroad, to find Miss Van Velsor's boarding school on the North Shore of Long Island in an uproar because Pandora and six other girls had disappeared the night before with Mr. Evans, teacher of English. Mr. Kennedy's home, a few miles from the school, is in an uproar because someone has plundered the pantry under the very noses of the housekeeper and the Pandora, his lovely yacht, has disappeared. Mr. Crockett is one of the richest men in the country, and his home, a few miles away, is in an uproar because he has disappeared.

Kennedy and Tom Carmichael, a worried admirer of Pandora, set out in a car to trace the missing people. They end up at Eastern Point, at the head of Pamanok Bay (where Walt Whitman came from) at the extreme end of Long Island. Ten miles off is Thatcher's Island. Mr. Jerry McGowan is the big man of the town, and it is manifest that he is an "importer," temporarily compelled to carry on his work somewhat clandestinely because of the annoying Volstead law.

Marjorie Conway, one of the missing girls, takes up the story; and he here said that the author of Hermione never wrote in a more delightful vein than this part of the book in which an immature schoolgirl tells of immature ideals and crudely conceived adventures.

The girls had fallen victims to the charms of Mr. Evans—G. G., they called him in private, meaning Glorious Gloucester. They knew that he was a radical, and they wanted to serve his cause. They went to their newsdealer and asked for radical magazines. All he could give them was the Liberator and the Single Tax Review, and they read them religiously to make themselves worthy of G. G. Pandora organized the P. P. P.—Pandora's Perilous Pioneers—and she was reverently addressed as J. J. A.—Junior Joan of Arc.

They read in the Liberator that 'Gene Debs was a great man, and that he had suffered, although Marjorie admitted that at first she thought he was a woman named Jean Debs. Pandora was proudly able to show a letter from Debs, signed, "Your loving Comrade," and his picture. It was all so thrilling! Their plan developed in the fall term. P. P. P. were to kidnap G. G. and Mr. Crockett, land on Thatcher's Island, and make the wicked old capitalist listen to the radical and idealist until he was converted to the Cause and got off the neck of the suffering masses. Pandora was to take out the sloop that belonged to her uncle, and she was to lure the old millionaire out, and all was to be well.

They landed on Thatcher's Island, fabled harbor of Captain Kidd and hiding place of great treasures. But other treasures were buried there, namely booze. And then things happened fast and furious.

An interesting theory is suggested when the chief bootlegger says that he sees to it that are huge Koo Koo demonstrations on the South Shore of Long Island to distract the attention of the officials from bootlegging on the North Shore.

All in all, a book that is a sheer delight. Whimsically told in alternate chapters by Mr. Kennedy and Marjorie, full of school-girlisms, every page is a pleasure. The book can be counted upon to give a few hours' joy to anyone who wants, not uproarious laughter, but sincere pleasure and genuine fun.

W. M. F.

suggestion of fundamental truths underlying the individual, incident, or scene, makes Nathalie as different from Hilda as (say) George Moore's "Heloise" from Longfellow's "Laughing Water." Miss Crane's poetry has both delicacy and depth. Let us hope that she ripens unspoiled.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

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

Contributing Editors

EUGENE V. DEBS, MORRIS HILLQUIT,
VICTOR L. BERGER, ALGERNON LEE,
ABRAHAM CAHAN, NORMAN THOMAS,
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Saturday, June 21, 1924

FASCISMO, CULT OF ASSASSINS

ITALIAN Fascism is tottering from the reaction that has followed the disappearance of the Socialist Deputy, Matteotti. There is little doubt that the courageous deputy was murdered. It was his intention to present documentary evidence of the crimes of the Fascisti. It is reported that he was on his way to the Chamber with this evidence when he disappeared. It is probable that the assassins have mutilated the body, but the reaction has been so strong that they dare not now permit the remains to be recovered.

Government by assassins was certain to reach its climax in some such crime as this. The Fascisti bands have many murders to their credit, but those who have been killed have been chiefly active but obscure members of trade unions, cooperatives and Socialist organizations. There have also been hideous mutilations committed by the Fascisti and all done for the "spiritual regeneration" of Italy. The murder of Matteotti, however, brings the policy of assassination across the threshold of the Chamber itself. All accounts indicate that it has shocked great masses in Italy and there is hope of a reaction that will drive Mussolini out of office and eventually the abolition of the Fascisti movement itself.

A striking thing about this organization of assassins is the appeal it has made to members of our own ruling classes. American bankers and politicians have returned to the United States praising the scoundrel who was swept into power over the mutilated bodies and the terrorized minds of thousands of Italians. The Wall Street Journal sighed for forty-eight Mussolinis, one in each of the forty-eight States. The New York Commercial longed for the day when we would have these assassins so that the "gabsquirts and pipsqueaks generally would be given castor oil and relegated to the regions of obscurity where they rightfully belong." A movie film of "The Eternal City" was altered in this country by substituting a Fascist for a Socialist in the original, a close-up of the strutting Mussolini being thrown in for good measure. Gary of the steel trust accepted the Italian brute as a hero.

These bankers, editors and politicians know precisely what they have been glorifying. To the extent that they have given encouragement to the Italian Fascisti do they share in responsibility for the mutilated and murdered victims of the Black Shirts.

Fortunately, the murder of Matteotti is having a healthy reaction not only in Italy but in other European countries where ruling classes have looked to Fascism as a noose to hang the trade union, cooperative and Socialist movements. With the memory of this cowardly murder before the masses it is not likely that the latter will be lured into support of murder bands whose cowardly work harks back to the days of murder fueds and assassination from ambush.

William Wrigley, Jr., Chicago millionaire spearmint entrepreneur and "angel" of the G. O. P. and various baseball clubs, got one vote for Vice-President in the convention. Let the voters chew upon that.

HARD BOILED, CORRUPT AND CONTENTED

THE G. O. P. has spoken, and no man or woman who might have been in doubt as to its actual character has any excuse to be ignorant of the aggregation that has misruled, misled and betrayed the American people.

The convention was held in Mark Hanna's old home town, and the spirit of that fierce old pirate of big business and big business politics brooded over the convention that nominated two Labor haters and union smashers as its standard bearers.

Calvin Coolidge is another William McKinley, a third-rate office holder without an idea in his head, more recent than 1876, but without McKinley's personal charm and urbanity.

Charles G. Dawes first leaped into public notice in 1896 as a booster for McKinley, and although he has grown in years and business stature since then, he is no more cognizant of the great forces that are upheaving the peoples of all the world than was Garret A. Hobart, who was made McKinley's running mate twenty-eight years ago.

Coolidge and Dawes—that ticket is a perfect picture of the G. O. P. Coolidge, who emerged from utter obscurity five years ago

THE OLD PARTIES



Try A New Pair



A Dismal Outlook—Four More Years

only because he was given credit for smashing an attempt of starved and mistreated public servants to get enough money to feed their wives and babies; Dawes, who has given his life to big business and to banking, and who launched the savage union-smashing "American Plan" campaign of four years ago.

Coolidge was first heard of when he fought the demand of the Boston police for living wages, and whose last act before his nomination was to spit in the faces of the overworked, underpaid, mistreated post-office employees because the Government that had turned over its natural resources to big business looters couldn't "afford" to pay living wages.

The G. O. P. stands naked and unashamed before the people. Morally responsible, equally with the Democratic party, for the hideous scandals that have shocked the American people, they did nothing to restore confidence in themselves; not even the slightest move, not even a formal, perfunctory condemnation of Daugherty and Fall and Denby.

In March, the G. O. P. National Committee, in a wild attempt to discredit certain opponents, issued a statement in which it said that "The decent patriotic Americans of Butte took the matter in hand and hanged one of the leaders." In the face of a storm of protest, the Republican National Committee, April 3, reiterated that "The patriotic citizens of Butte took a man by the name of Little out and hanged him."

Those statements were made when the hideous mess of the oil leases was being revealed. They showed the G. O. P. to be fit successors to the party of Palmes and Burleson.

Did the G. O. P. show any contriteness? Did it evince a desire to camouflage and at least attempt to bluff the people into thinking they were contrite?

The answer to the demand for housecleaning is Coolidge and Dawes; the answer is the perfect contempt shown for every semi-decent element that has hitherto supported that party.

Hitherto, millions of people have supported the G. O. P. from inertia, because they knew no other way to punish the misdeeds and crimes of the Democratic forces.

There will be a way in 1924. Let every man and woman pay the G. O. P. for its stupidity, its crimes and its insolence. Let them join in the great movement for a political party of the producers and drive the G. O. P. out of public life forever—and with them their twin, the party best represented by the stupid jackass.

Nineteen twenty-four may well be a year of retribution.

After the agony of the G. O. P. circus, and the prospect of an even more horrible Democratic convention, one is moved to give fervent thanks that this is not France, with at least thirteen major parties, or Germany with twenty-three.

A JOB FOR THE LABOR GOV'T

WHETHER the Labor party has considered the matter of publishing the secrets of the British Foreign Office we do not know. It is possible that with its slender tenure of power it would be thrown out of office by a combination of Liberals and Conservatives the moment it decided to reveal these secrets. The Labor party may be prevented from attempting this important service because of this consideration.

On the other hand, there would be certain advantages if the party did decide to open the archives. If thrown out of office because of such a decision, the Labor party would be able to make a powerful appeal to the voters. Its enemies would be forced

to defend the position that the masses should not have the information buried in the Foreign Office. The Labor party, as the advocate of complete publicity, would have an enormous advantage before the voters.

There are still some details of the dirty diplomacy of the pre-war and war periods that remain to clear up. They lie buried in the foreign offices of Great Britain and France. The full story of the "military conversations" between England and France before the war is still clouded in obscurity. There are other important matters hinted at or partially revealed by the secret documents published in Austria, Germany and Russia which would likely be cleared up by the publication of the British documents.

If this revelation was made there would remain but two of the leading powers whose secrets would remain secret—France and Japan. British publicity would likely stimulate the masses in France to demand similar publicity and to support only such parties as promised to open up the files of the Quai d'Orsay. As for Japan, there is no possibility of probing its secrets for a long time to come unless the unexpected happens.

The Labor party has one man equipped by knowledge and training for this job. E. D. Morel knows the dirty game of capitalist diplomacy. Few men across the Atlantic have made a more thorough study of international politics than Morel. His mere assignment to this job by the Labor Government would frighten the elderly English gentlemen who used human beings as pawns in the bloody game of imperialist diplomacy and war.

Morris Novik, for nearly five years executive secretary of the Y. P. S. L., has resigned to take a well-earned rest. For a period of years when Yipsel work was almost impossible, Novik carried on for the young people's movement, for the Party, and for Free Youth, the excellent magazine that is the result of his devotion and enthusiasm. The New Leader is glad to pay him this tribute, and to thank him in the name of Socialism for his fine work.

GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA FOR PRIVATE INTERESTS

THREE articles in the New York World recently disclosed the extent to which the War Department has cooperated with private organizations of reaction in promoting militarist propaganda. The department appears to have adopted the methods of the late Mr. Wilson's Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer. It will be recalled that this worthy used funds of his department in preparing news propaganda against "Reds" for thousands of publications.

We do not believe that even the old militarists and Junkers of Germany ever went as far as our militarists and Junkers in obtaining this propaganda at Government expense for private organizations. Organizations of women have been the special target of certain militarists of the War Department. Every such organization that has given its time to the promotion of peace and to opposing preparation for another butchery of the peoples has had to contend with this Government propaganda. Moreover, this output of officials of the War Department is careless about facts. In almost every instance attempt has been made to tie these organizations of women with Moscow. Brigadier General Albert J. Bowley appears to be the field agent for militarist propaganda and attacks on the women. Challenged by one woman to produce evidence of some of his assertions, Bowley promised to do so some months ago, but he has failed to keep his promise.

What all this means is this: Political parties are merely organizations of private citizens. When one of them obtains control of the Government the elected officers have an official character. For them to use public bureaus and public funds for private organizations does not differ from graft in other fields. It is a perversion of public funds for the service of private groups. If these bureaucrats want to give of their private funds to advance their views, that is their affair. When they use public funds for this purpose it is our affair.

From the time that the sainted Harding brought the "Ohio Gang" into Washington this brood has acted on the assumption that the Federal Government is its private affair. It is this conception that has prompted military fops to pursue organizations of women with a propaganda that is only noted for its ignorance, its malice and its disregard for the truth.

SILENCE!

GOOD educational leaflets are not easily written, but occasionally one appears that is worthy of some special mention. The National Office of the Socialist Party has issued one bearing the above caption which should be of much service in the educational work of the Party. It is illustrated with two half-tones and a cartoon. The type is large and the display is attractive.

Moreover, the theme is timely and presented in language that the average workingman and woman will understand. The enormous incomes that go to useless ownership of the powers of production and the coercion this class exercises over education, the press, politics and social life in general, are the main matters treated. They are fundamental to capitalism. A clear understanding of them is essential to intelligent political action by the masses.

This leaflet is of sufficient importance to all branches of the Socialist Party that we urge them to send for sample copies and a price list. A leaflet of this kind should always be on hand for distribution. It is up to date, popular, effective and informative—just the thing to awaken the sleep-walkers, as Jack London would say.

Doheny Sees Bright Outlook for Oil—Headline in the Wall Street Journal. And only a few days before the Democratic party convention!

A COUPLE OF IDEOLOGIES

OUR old and valued friend, Alexander Trachtenberg, has been to Europe, and his Communist colleagues have sent him all over the country to tell our workers and peasants about it. In Vancouver, B. C., a Socialist disputed his Communist conclusions, and said (quoted in the Communist press), "We have brains in our movement; let us use them." And the Communist correspondent adds: "The inference being that a surfeit of brains could accomplish a peaceful change. THESE ARGUMENTS WERE RAPIDLY TORN TO PIECES BY COMRADE TRACHTENBERG, who exposed the reactionary ideology which gave birth to such conclusions."

Strangely enough, the American working class has not yet become sufficiently imbued with Communist "ideology" to reject the use of peaceful means for winning their victories; nor have the Communists become imbued with an "ideology" that will induce them frankly and honestly to say what they say by implication.

Some time the Communists of America will discover something about American "ideology" and then they will know why they are so infernally popular with the Labor and Socialist movement.

THE Chatter-Box

WORDS FOR SONG

I.

With you I have no song,
With you I linger mute;
I wish you were a witch,
To make of me a flute.

With you I lose the lure
Of distances and ships,
I only pray to be
A plaything for your lips.

II.

Must it be so,
That men will not know
Sweets till they miss them?
Must lips be less dear
In being too near
To those who may kiss them?

Must love only rise
In far-away eyes
On the offing?
While that which we may
Abide with each day
Withers to scoffing ... I

We wrote the above verses in response to the keynote speech at the Republican convention. We first wanted to paraphrase, "Yes, we have no ...," and use the exquisite tune of that classic. We decided that "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?" would have a more intellectual lilt. You will notice how prettily our lyrics fit in with that famous revolutionary hymn; or, if the effort produces murderous intent in your otherwise pacifistic natures, we suggest "Nearer, My Gawd, to Thee."

A news item digs up a century or so ago to unearth the startling fact that the great-great forebears of Coolidge and Dawes were once in partnership as grocers under the firm name of Dawes and Coolidge. Now it is time for the Republican party to continue tradition and re-establish these young scions of an old house in a familiar business. What with their experience in handing out lemons, dealing in oil, cornering wheat, planting wild oats, breaking bread with Wall Street, salting fake mines, Senator Pepper, and keeping a nation pickled in home brew, the Republican party has for its bargain leader—"The Gold Dust Twins." We trust Upper Harlem will offer no resentment. Our suggestion for a campaign slogan, "Back to the Grocery Store."

A BALLADE OF BRADYTOWN

I go at last from Bradytown,
My mining work is done;
Two arms had I in Bradytown,
I leave with only one.

When we were trapped in Bradytown,
Our feet encountered Death;
Our voices aimed for Bradytown,
Were but a stifled breath.

They dragged us out in Bradytown,
The living and the dead;
They stretched us out in Bradytown
Upon a bier or bed.

When he who owns all Bradytown
Had shaken me by hand,
I cut it off in Bradytown;
No one will understand.

So now I go from Bradytown,
My mining work is done;
Two arms had I in Bradytown,
I leave with only one.

I. GOODMAN.

We like our conservative friends who are always speaking of marriage as an institution.

It is during these luring June days that we radicals and professional home-busters agree to the institutional definition.

The question is, what kind of an institution?

Looking up our directory of institutions, we find most of them establishments for the blind, mute, crippled, insane, pathological research, etc. When cataloguing marriage, take your choice.

SERVILITY

After a while
His mouth gets to haunt you—
Twice a day he comes to the office
Whining

"Shitline, sir, shitline?"
And waits

Until he is beckoned
Or dismissed.

You know
He anxiously desires
That you call to him,
For he is the father
Of a numerous progeny.

Yet he acknowledges your wish
Either way

With an ingratiating smile,
His eyes are ingratiating,
His posture is ingratiating,
His silence is ingratiating;

He is meek and submissive,
Apparently.

But when he smiles
You are conscious of
Two wide rows of teeth,
Hard, menacing teeth,

Motionless,
Yet giving the impression of
Grinding—
Slow, vicious, vengeful
Grinding.

FREDA RICUS.

After taking our wife out for an evening's entertainment, which made us subtract some \$2.67 from our exchequer, we noticed a movie ad, winking sardonically at us from a Broadway theatre roof bearing the legend, "THE WOMAN PAYS."

S. A. DE WITT.