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DAVIS PUTS OVER \$6,000,000 GRAB FOR TELEPHONE TRUST

LABOR PREMIER GETS OVATION IN GLASGOW

Entire City Turns Out to
Honor Ramsay Mac-
Donald, Hero of War
Days.

GLASGOW.—This city, the second largest in the British Empire, maintained the right of free speech during the war, but it was a hard fight. Many a time, the members of the Independent Labor party had to fight with their back literally against the wall to get a hearing for their leader, J. Ramsay MacDonald.

The other day, Glasgow conferred the Freedom of the City upon the same MacDonald, while Glasgow University conferred upon this former peasant lad and street corner Socialist agitator the high honor of the degree of LL.D. The streets of the city were lined with the sturdy members of the I. L. P., wildly cheering their Comrade whom they had fought for at the risk of their lives only six years before.

In those days, the rulers of the city, who now gave MacDonald that high honor, didn't see him as anything but a troublesome agitator, and often refused to allow him the use of public buildings for meetings. Today they solemnly gave him a silver casket with the scroll containing these words:

In recognition of his having attained the highest official position under the Crown and as a tribute to the ability, force of character and integrity of purpose which he has manifested throughout his public career.

"Glasgow is the first great municipality to honor a Labor Premier," writes P. J. Dollan in the Glasgow Forward. "The city deserves the distinction. If there was one town which gave support to MacDonald during the war years it was Glasgow, where he rallied a following in 1914 which never deserted him even in the hour of greatest danger. The workers of Glasgow, in the war years, stimulated the movement which has made a Labor Government possible. They created the platform for the Socialism of MacDonald and enabled the organized workers to hear a message which gradually led them away from the shambles of war."

"Glasgow was a big centre of international Socialism during the war, and much of the credit for that was due to the leadership and courage of MacDonald. He was the first man to recognize that the war spirit has not conquered Glasgow, and he advised the policy which kept the I. L. P. on Clydeside strong for peace when others were fanning the flames of war."

"MacDonald was the leader of the Clyde movement in those strenuous times, when to be an I. L. P. leader required courage and character of the highest order. The Labor Premier never has lacked either. It is not surprising then that the civic honor which Glasgow has conferred on him has met with the hearty approval of the majority of citizens."

In the issue of the Glasgow Forward that gives the details of the incident, the text of a letter to MacDonald upon his retirement from the National Administrative Council of the I. L. P. is given for the first time. MacDonald had served for nearly 30 years, but his many duties in office made it impossible for him to continue. The following letter was written him on behalf of his Socialist comrades:

"Dear MacDonald—The members of the N. A. C. heard with deep regret at their recent meeting, that, owing to the pressure of your work as Prime Minister, you feel it will be impossible to attend sufficient of our Council meetings to justify your accepting nomination for reelection to the Council.

Although we must accept that
(Continued on Page 4.)

Davis Treats Lightly Exposure of His Lie About Eugene V. Debs

While battling in the National Convention to give himself the semblance of a liberal, Candidate John W. Davis declared he had once defended Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, in a West Virginia free speech fight.

Debs promptly denied the statement, saying he had never met Davis.

When shown Debs' statement, Davis said: "I thought I defended Debs, but if he says no, I guess he knows better."

N. Y. SOCIALISTS TO MEET

State Convention Will
Place a Full Ticket in
the Field.

The State Convention of the Socialist Party will be held Saturday and Sunday, July 26 and 27, at the Finnish Socialist Hall, 2056 Fifth avenue.

Preceding the convention, the State Executive Committee will meet and hear a report on the general political situation and the relations of the party to the Conference for Progressive Political Action given by a number of delegates to the recent Cleveland conferences. The conference will discuss the details of the local and district tickets.

The convention will be the largest and most enthusiastic in several years, according to present indications. A State ticket will be named, a platform and resolutions adopted, and plans made for the greatest campaign in the history of the State.

State Secretary Herbert M. Merrill has made plans for the convention, while a local committee has made plans for the entertainment of the delegates and for a dinner to the visiting delegates.

The visiting delegates will be entertained Saturday night at the Finnish Hall as the guests of the city Socialists, while many local Socialists are eager to attend the dinner as hosts of their up-State comrades.

The tentative and incomplete list of delegates, in addition to the members of the State Executive Committee, follows:

Albany—Edward F. Smith; alternate, Harry Barnett.
Cohoes—Frank Andrae; alternate, Mrs. C. Beaudry.
Jamestown—Conrad Axelsohn.
Elmira—H. D. Wilcox; alternate, Louis E. Cook.

Poughkeepsie—Edward H. MacDonald; alternate, Julius Kaman.
Buffalo—Ralph E. Horne; alternate, James Battistoni.

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Typo Union Wars On Colliers', Now Printed by Scabs

A call to arms against Collier's Weekly with its million and a quarter circulation is sounded by the Typographical Journal, union. Collier's has gone from a union shop in New York to the non-union Crowell plant at Springfield, O.

"Wherever a fight has been waged against the non-union publications of the Crowell Company," the union journal declares, "their circulation has been curtailed. Now that another official organ of the printers' magazine has been added to the unfair list, it means that more strenuous efforts must be made by members of organized Labor, and especially by members of the International Typographical union, if the campaign is to be successful."

SOCIALISTS LAY PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN

National Executive Committee Outlines Procedure of Party Divisions in National Elections.

The Socialist Party, National Executive Committee, meeting in New York this week, issued the following statement to guide the State and local sub-divisions of the party in their procedure during the coming campaign.

To all State and Local Organizations and Individual Members of the Socialist Party.

GREETINGS: The national convention of our party has by almost unanimous vote decided to join in the new political movement inaugurated by the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

In the coming election the Socialist Party is pledged to the candidacy of Robert M. La Follette for President of the United States, and of Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-President.

The party has entered into this political alliance freely and wholeheartedly because the new political movement is made up mainly of large bodies of organized workers and toiling farmers, and raises a clearcut issue between the producers and the despoilers of the country. The place of the Socialist Party always has been, always must be with the workers.

But we are entering upon this historical campaign not as an aggregation of individual citizens, but as an organized body. We have made it abundantly clear to our allies and opponents alike that we are decided to preserve the integrity of the Socialist Party organization and to maintain our full adherence to the principles of the Socialist program.

The coming campaign, therefore, imposes a double task on us: to give effective and wholehearted support to the new movement with which we have chosen to link our political fortunes, and to maintain, extend and strengthen our own party at the same time.

With this double object in view the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has formulated the following rules of political conduct for the coming campaign:

1. TICKET OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

(a) The State conventions of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, in which the local Socialist Party organizations will participate, will name a full ticket of Presidential Electors in each State. The identical ticket must be named by all political bodies supporting the candidacy of La Follette and Wheeler to make the vote for them effective. No State organization of the Socialist Party should nominate Presidential Electors different from those named by the State Convention of the C. P. P. A.

(b) In States in which the election law permits the same list of Presidential Electors to appear on the ballot two or more times as the candidates of different parties, the Socialist Party should, wherever possible, place such list on the ballot under our own party name.

(c) In States in which the name of a Presidential Elector is not permitted to appear more than once on the ballot, the Socialist Party shall endorse the list of Electors named by the State Conference for Progressive Political Action but shall refrain from placing them on the ballot as Socialist Party candidates unless requested to do so by the National Campaign Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

(d) Should the political situation or the requirements of the election law in any State make it impracticable to follow the course above out-

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Candidate's 'Honest' Client Is Concealing \$60,000,000 Profits

Despite Huge "Reserve" Fund and Increased Earnings of \$11,000,000 over 1923 Figure, John W. Davis Gets Federal Court to Grant an Additional Raise of 10 Per Cent.

By EDWARD LEVINSON

Candidate John W. Davis says he is proud of his clients among the big trusts and corporations of the nation.

And he has been on the payroll of some of the biggest of them, too—J. P. Morgan, the telephone trust, to mention a few. And Candidate Davis' retainers are proud of him, too.

They'd like very much to see him in the White House, they say. The telephone trust was one of the first to come forward and offer the opinion that John W. would make a very fine President.

One of the trust's highest officials, Mr. David P. Houston, President of the Bell Telephone Securities Company, threw the following bouquet at the Democratic aspirant to the White House the day after he was placed in the running:

"I am very much delighted at the news. The Democrats could not have chosen a better man, I believe, than Mr. Davis. I admire him for what he is and for what he stands for. He is nobody's man but his own. He is a good lawyer. Mr. Davis differs from a lot of progressives and other forward-looking people in knowing where he is headed and how to get there."

\$\$\$ \$ \$ \$ \$

"HE IS A VERY GOOD LAWYER."

Mr. Houston, telephone trust president, ought to know. It was Mr. Davis, before he discovered that "liberalism is the mandate of the hour," who a little more than two months ago succeeded in prevailing upon Federal Judge John C. Knox to permit the New York Telephone Company to increase its rates 10 per cent to the 'phone subscribers in New York City.

Because Mr. Davis "is a very good lawyer," the telephone trust secured an annual increase in revenue of \$6,000,000, which is what the 10 per cent raise comes to. This tidy sum all goes into the chest of the Telephone Trust, for the trust owns all of the \$200,000,000 of stock of the New York Telephone Company.

In fact, the New York Company is generally known to be the milk cow of the nation-wide telephone monopoly.

The voters of the rest of the nation may thus be interested to know that every monthly bill the New York telephone subscribers get from now to Election Day, and thereafter, contains a little reminder, in the shape of a 10 per cent addition, that Candidate Davis is such "a good lawyer" to the telephone trust.

\$\$\$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Candidate Davis says any lawyer would be glad to have his clients. He says he is ready to be the lawyer of "honest business" anytime.

The Telephone Trust measures up to his standard, apparently for he has served it well. Let us then go further into the facts of the case and see just what Candidate Davis means when he says "honest business."

For four months of this year, from January to April, the New York Telephone Company appeared before the Public Service Commission. It pleaded poverty and begged for permission to increase its rates.

Now the Public Service Commission has never been unfriendly to the Telephone Trust. In fact it could be counted as a friend. The Commission had already been kind to the Telephone Trust. New York Telephone subscribers were already paying rates that were 23 per cent higher than in 1918.

According to its own estimates, the New York Telephone Company under the old rates was going to collect in New York this year \$117,000,000, an increase of \$11,000,000 over 1923.

The Public Service Commission, despite its consistent friendship to corporate interests, hesitated to

(Continued on Page 2)

WHEELER IS PUT ON LABOR TICKET

Five Socialists Are Added to La Follette National Committee at Washington Session.

WASHINGTON.—Materially strengthening its already popular ticket with the addition of Senator Burton K. Wheeler as candidate for Vice-president, the Conference for Progressive Political Action national committee has completed plans for carrying the La Follette campaign into all corners of the nation.

Labor, Socialist and Progressive platforms in all parts of the country will hear either "Battle Bob" or Senator Wheeler and the message of revolting Labor between now and Election Day.

The two insurgent Senators will carry their drive into the industrial centers of the East as vigorously as they will contest the Western States.

As a result of the two-day session here last Friday and Saturday, the Socialists feel more confident than ever that they are pursuing the correct course in throwing in their lot with this political revolt of Labor. The Conference moved a step nearer the seemingly inevitable Labor party in its message to Senator Wheeler offering him the Vice-presidential candidacy.

The committee which called on Wheeler, including Congressman Nelson of Wisconsin and Morris Hillquit of New York, declared they offered Wheeler not merely the Vice-presidential nomination of a temporary political revolt, but an opportunity to participate in the leadership of a permanent alignment of progressive voters.

The national committee further showed its recognition of the importance of the Socialist Party in the coming elections by electing five more Socialists to sit with Morris Hillquit as the representatives of the party on the committee.

Those elected were Mrs. Bertha Hale White, Chicago; Mrs. Meta Berger, Wisconsin; Algernon Lee, New York; George E. Roemer, Jr., Boston and Joseph E. Sharts, Ohio.

Norman Thomas was elected to the committee as a representative of the League for Industrial Democracy, while Alexander Kahn was elected, on motion of Basil Manly, in recognition of his prospective intimate connection with the problem of finances for the campaign.

The campaign was placed in the hands of a joint committee of 11, five of whom were chosen by the Conference national committee, five by the candidates, Senators La Follette and Wheeler, and the 11th to be Congressman John M. Nelson, national campaign manager. The five chosen by the Conference are William H. Johnston, D. B. Robertson, Mrs. Mabel Costigan, Basil Manly and Morris Hillquit. La Follette and Wheeler have not, as yet, named their five.

National headquarters are to be maintained in Chicago, with regional headquarters in New York, Washington and San Francisco. Each headquarters will have special committees on organization, filing of nominations, publicity, literature, speakers and finance. Each of these committees connected with the national headquarters will have a chairman with permanent offices in the Chicago office.

The C. P. P. A. will carry on a separate campaign among its affiliated bodies and will act in conjunction with the general campaign committee. The Conference will have a permanent campaign manager.

The committee decided that State Conventions are to be called in all States in the next few weeks. Representatives of unions, progressive farmers, Socialist Party State committees and locals, and other progressive bodies, as outlined in the

(Continued on Page 4.)

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY TO HOLD CONVENTION HERE ON AUGUST 11

A New York City convention to nominate a full local ticket in the coming elections has been called by the American Labor Party, for Monday evening, August 11, at the People's House, 7 East 15th street.

Unions and all other affiliated organizations should elect delegates immediately.

The General Council of the American Labor Party will meet Wednesday, July 30, 1924, at 8 p. m. sharp, at 7 East 15th street, room 508. A call has been sent to all affiliated organizations by Chairman De Hunt and Organizer Marie MacDonald.

New York C. P. P. A. To Meet August 16

A convention of the N. Y. State Conference for Progressive Political Action will be held in Albany, August 16, pursuant to the decision of Thomas E. Ryan, Gilbert E. Roe and Morris Hillquit, appointed by the National C. P. P. A. to organize New York for the La Follette campaign. All New York divisions of the groups represented at Cleveland will be invited to the Albany meeting.

PRIVATE MINE GUARDS BURN UNION QUARTERS, SHOOT UP W. VA TOWN

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—The shooting up of the town of Brady and the burning of the hall of the United Mine Workers is directly traceable to the private mine guards and gunmen.

Everything was quiet and peaceful until the armed guards with their arrogance and intimidations made their appearance, which resulted in the same old story that has attended all the mine disorders in West Virginia, the lawless mine guards immediately set plans in motion to terrorize the town.

It is reported that the thugs will attempt to prevent the miners from rebuilding the hall that was burned during the melee. They are also doing everything possible to incite trouble among the strikers, and it is also charged that the State police are working hand in hand with the guards.

The strikers are maintaining a quiet, peaceful and determined attitude, regardless of the taunts and intimidations of the thugs and refuse to be drawn into arguments with the gunmen and strike breakers, and will continue their struggle for industrial freedom and social justice in a lawful and orderly manner.

SCANT HOPE FOR FOSTER IN MINN.

State Federation of Labor Overwhelmingly Repudiates Candidates and St. Paul Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The forty-second convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, held in Faribault, July 21, 22, and 23, 1924, asked the American Federation of Labor to help elect La Follette and Wheeler.

This decision was reached after an attack by the Communists, who told the delegates that La Follette does not want the support of the Farmer-Labor movement in Minnesota because he will file in this State as an independent. They moved to substitute Foster and Gittlow instead of La Follette and Wheeler. With all their oratory they succeeded in getting sixteen votes for their motion as against 185.

The same convention repudiated the June 17th convention held recently in St. Paul. This is the text of both resolutions:

"WHEREAS, the 1923 convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to the 1923 convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce and urge the adoption of a resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor to take the lead in the organization of a national political party and

"WHEREAS, the delegates representing the Minnesota State Federation of Labor at the Portland Convention of the American Federation of Labor did introduce and urge the adoption of such resolution, and

"WHEREAS, the American Federation of Labor by action of the Portland Convention, decided that it was not in the interests of the trade union movement at this time to carry out such a policy, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor accept this decision as the expression of the trade union movement of America but expresses the hope that the American Federation of Labor will join with other groups in the effort to elect Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler as President and Vice-president of the United States and if the general election

Large Audiences Greet Socialist Speakers as Campaign is Opened Through Nation

National Committee - men Open Drive at Meeting in People's House, New York.

With the singing of campaign and Socialist songs as a stirring prelude, the New York City Socialists, in a mass meeting Tuesday night in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, formally launched the election campaign that is to sweep New York State for the La Follette-Wheeler and Labor ticket.

With the inspiring strains of the International still ringing in the ears of the packed audience the meeting was soon applauding the utterances of "Jim" Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; John M. Collins of Illinois, Leo M. Harkins of New Jersey, Joseph W. Sharts of Ohio, George E. Roewer, Jr., of Massachusetts, members of the N. E. C.; and Albert Weisbord of Boston, representing the Y. P. S. L. Algernon Lee was chairman. Every available chair was occupied, and aisles and other space taken up by the overflow crowd.

The present golden and unparalleled opportunity of the Socialist Party to be not only an important, but a dominant, force in a great, nation-wide mass movement of organized labor and farmers, crystallized by the Conference for Progress-

demonstrates the wisdom of organizing a political party that the American Federation of Labor take an active part in such actions."

The text of the resolution on June 17th Convention:

"WHEREAS, there was held in the City of St. Paul on June 17, 18 and 19 a convention called by representatives of various groups throughout the country for the purpose of organizing a national political party and,

"WHEREAS, this Convention was known as the Farmer-Labor convention and,

"WHEREAS, representation was permitted to groups antagonistic and hostile to the American trade union movement and events demonstrated that these representatives of such hostile groups dominated the Convention, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the Minnesota State Federation of Labor officially repudiates any connection with or the calling of the convention or its action or indorsement."

sive Political Action, was the cheering note struck by every speaker.

James H. Maurer particularly, as a man who had been active in the union movement for over forty years and in the Socialist Party for twenty-five years, drove home the point that here was a priceless chance for the Socialist movement of America to become an integral part of the great organized Labor power of the nation, where since its inception it had plowed its lonely path in hopes of the organized workers coming over to the Socialist fold.

"One great thing I have learned in my experience in the Labor movement," declared Maurer, earnestly, "is that you must take people as you find them—not as you would like them to be." And then he had the House in approving laughter as he related a saying of a philosopher friend of Karl Marx:

"Always in the history of mankind we find that whenever people wished to abandon an old condition they tried the wrong way to make the change, and then tried another wrong way, and then another; and right on through every wrong way there was, until there was none left to try—when they inevitably stumbled upon the right way."

Maurer was greeted with rousing applause when he prophesied the election of La Follette and Wheeler in November.

Every speaker, coming from a different section of the nation, had the story of optimism and hopefulness to tell. The workers and farmers are in revolt, and for the first time in history they are provided with a means of crystallizing and mobilizing their revolt. The result in November will surprise the world.

Joseph W. Sharts of Ohio, in a scholarly speech remarkable for its significant analogy, pointed out the resemblance of the present new party movement, and the part which the Socialist movement is playing therein, to the birth and development of the Republican party as a new party, and the part played by the Abolitionist movement in that party. "Keep your eye on the election returns from New England the day after the ballots are counted," was the significant counsel of George E. Roewer, Jr., of Boston, who is political manager of the La Follette-Wheeler candidacy in Massachusetts.

Eugene V. Debs Is Praised at Big Gathering in Baltimore, Maryland.

BALTIMORE.—The Presidential campaign in Maryland for the election of Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, was opened last night in Carpenters' Hall by a meeting of delegates from political and Labor organizations. The meeting indorsed Senator La Follette and also Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, for Vice-president.

The meeting was called by the People's party, preliminary to a State convention of independent political and Labor delegates to be held here August 3.

The meeting voted to indorse the two candidates. It was also agreed to send a copy of the resolution indorsing both to Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler.

Each of a list of 11 groups were asked to name one representative on a committee to make plans for the State convention. This committee will have charge of all arrangements and will invite all progressive organizations in the State to send representatives to the convention, it was proposed.

Isadore Silverman, secretary of the People's party; Dr. Neistadt, Dr. Mercer G. Johnson and Mrs. Sally H. Burch, chairman of the Women's National Committee on Political Action, spoke.

Tells of Cleveland Meeting

Dr. Neistadt told of the events of the independent political convention held at Cleveland. He said this was the first time the Labor party and the Socialist party were in complete harmony.

"The Socialist Party is the radical group in the conference of progressive political action," Dr. Neistadt said. "And we will be criticized severely both by our friends and enemies for such a move."

"But I am happy for the first time in the history of the Socialist Party to sit down with organized Labor with the hope of planning a campaign for a man indorsed by Labor and by ourselves in an attempt to sweep conservative Maryland off her feet."

Eugene V. Debs Lauded

Dr. Johnson followed Dr. Neistadt and delivered a short address, in which he eulogized Eugene V. Debs, head of the Socialist Party in America. He proposed that a telegram of praise and wishes for a speedy recovery be sent to Debs. The motion was passed unanimously.

Organizations represented at the meeting included the Independent Progressive Conference, People's Party of Maryland, Socialist Party of Maryland, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Baltimore Federation of Labor, Women's Cooperative League of America, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Laborer's Political League and the Women's National Committee of Political Action.

Full Slate of Local Candidates Are Nominated at Brooklyn Meeting.

The endorsement of Senator Robert M. La Follette by the Socialists was hailed as the first sign of the awakening of the organized workers to the need of independent political action by Brooklyn Socialists Tuesday evening at the Amalgamated Temple.

Mrs. Bertha Hale White, national secretary of the Socialist Party, and Leo M. Harkins, member of the national executive committee, addressed the several hundred Socialists on the possibilities which have developed as a result of the La Follette endorsement.

The meeting, called to adopt a tentative list of local Assembly, Senatorial and Congressional candidates, and judicial candidates, and to receive reports from Kings County delegates to the national Socialist convention proved to be one of the most enthusiastic, and satisfactory held in Kings County in recent times in the opinion of party officials.

Preceding the receipt of the reports from delegates, a complete list of the candidates the Socialist Party will recommend, unless some arrangements are made by which candidates favorable to organized Labor are agreed upon at subsequent conferences of those in charge of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, was decided upon.

Among those whose nominations are considered certain are: Joseph A. Whitehorn for County Court Judge, Harry W. Laidler for Justice of the Supreme Court, Jerome T. De Hunt for Congress in the 10th Congressional District, and William Morris Feigenbaum for Congress in the 8th District.

James Oneal was chosen to present the report of the convention on behalf of the delegates, the agreement being to permit a discussion following Oneal's report. Oneal set forth the view of the majority of those at the convention, their reasons for refusing to undo what he said the Socialists had done to get organized labor to follow an independent political path in the past two years. At the same time, he outlined some of the fears to which the minority gave expression, fears which he said he had entertained for a while but which he now feels confident were without foundation.

"To have deserted the workers at what was unquestionably the most critical juncture of their existence, would have been a betrayal of them and of our own principles," Oneal said. "We could not refuse to cooperate without giving the lie to all the professions we had made by our desire to stand by them through all their struggles. We would have lost the confidence they had come to place in us and we would have instead earned their contempt."

In the discussion that followed, J. J. Coronel, Julius Lichtenfeld, and William Morris Feigenbaum discussed the action taken by the convention. Coronel criticized the action, while the others approved the decision which was made.

Feigenbaum declared that there were three major reasons for endorsing the action of the Socialists: first, that this was a Labor movement and not mere political insurgency of the kind of Roosevelt, having existed prior to La Follette's candidacy; second, that in the two years that the Conference has been in existence there has been a departure from the original purpose to merely support friendly old party candidates; and third, that the conference and what has developed since was the result of thirty years of Socialist propaganda.

Both Mrs. White and Mr. Harkins referred to the revival which is being manifested in all parts of the country, evidenced by communications which reach the national office of the Socialist Party daily. Men and women, it was pointed out, who have become disheartened and discouraged by the Socialists' failure to make satisfactory progress in the last five or six years, are returning to the old fold, bringing with them their old time enthusiasm and determined to rebuild the organization in their own localities.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Announcement was made this week by the Rand School of four full-time scholarships given by Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berman in memory of their late son Edward. These scholarships are to be awarded to young men who are members in good standing of any Socialist Party local in New York City. Each scholarship provides for free tuition and an allowance of \$175 toward the student's living expenses, and it is stated that each of the comrades to whom they are awarded will in addition be assured an opportunity to earn a little extra money by work that will not interfere with his studies. Persons who think of applying for scholarships are advised to write at once to the Educational Director of the Rand School at 7 East Fifteenth street, New York.

DAVIS PUTS OVER HUGE 'PHONE GRAB

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sanction a further grab of \$6,000,000. While the Commission thus hesitated, the Telephone Trust got Candidate Davis on the job. He knew a quicker way. He appealed to the Federal Courts and Judge Knox promptly ruled the old rates "confiscatory."

Judge Knox then granted the Telephone Trust an increase of 10 per cent, applying to all the telephone subscribers in New York.

The Corporation Counsel went to great pains to point out that the New York Telephone Company was already earning, and concealing every year, more than the \$6,000,000 of increase it sought.

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY IN 1923 TOOK \$10,182,000 OF RECEIPTS FROM NEW YORK CITY AND CALLED THEM A "DEPRECIATION RESERVE." AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS SHOWN THAT THE COMPANY'S ACTUAL PAYMENTS TO REPLACE WORN-OUT PROPERTY TOTALLED BUT \$2,343,000.

THE BALANCE OF \$7,840,000 IN THE YEAR 1923 WAS THEORETICALLY PUT INTO A RESERVE FUND; BUT ACTUALLY IT WAS INVESTED IN THE TRUST'S PROPERTY TO WORK THERE AND MAKE MORE PROFITS FOR THE COMPANY.

THE TOTAL UNUSED DEPRECIATION RESERVE NOW AMOUNTS TO \$60,000,000 WHICH THE TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS OF NEW YORK CITY HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PROPERTIES OF THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Yet John W. Davis appears before the courts to make the people pay this grasping monopoly six million dollars a year more.

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ That is what Candidate Davis calls "honest business."

What makes Davis so useful to the corporations was demonstrated just last week. This very increase which the telephone trust has been collecting and will continue collecting was ruled unfair by the Public Service Commission which originally considered the case.

The Public Service Commission, which has been appointed to regulate rates of public corporations, says an increase is unnecessary and unjust.

But Candidate Davis "is a good lawyer"; he knew how to put it over for the trust.

SOCIALISTS EXPECT TO WIN BUFFALO FOR LA FOLLETTE

BUFFALO.—With the Socialist Party in the forefront of the campaign, there are indications that La Follette will have a landslide in Buffalo in November.

The Socialists held several large meetings Saturday night, the most successful being held by Bob Hoffman and other Socialists. The speakers got a royal reception, several new recruits for the Socialist Party, disposed of all the copies of The New Leader and all the literature on hand. The demand for the literature greatly exceeded the supply.

There are many indications of La Follette strength in all walks of life here. Not the least enthusiastic are the Negroes who appear to be rapidly drifting away from the two old parties. The fact that there is a great deal of unemployment in the city does not help to soothe the feeling of the voters.

The meetings in the new headquarters of the Socialist Party are being to indicate at this early date that the accommodations are too small to fit the needs of the party during these growing times. The membership is growing rapidly. Too much credit cannot be given to Comrade Hoffman who, in the face of many discouragements, has continued his meetings until now there is every evidence of a great revival. The headquarters are at the corner of Eagle and Main streets, number 377 to 381 on Main street, and 8 to 20 on Eagle street, Room 6.

Brooklyn Cafeteria Workers Organize

Cafeteria workers in Brooklyn will hold a monster organization meeting this Wednesday evening July 30, at Shields' Hall, 57 Smith street. An appeal issued by the Culinary Alliance of Greater New York, Local 719, points out that the workers in this important industry are miserably underpaid and that organization is the only way out for bettering them. Among the many speakers there will be Wm. M. Feigenbaum of The New Leader, Charles Solomon, Charles Friedman, President of the union and William Harms, secretary. Cooks, waiters, waitresses, counter-men, buss-boys and all others in the industry are urged to attend and come on time.

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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. STADT, Cashier.
Dated, May 22, 1924.

Branstetter Loses Leg by Amputation in Chicago Hospital

Otto Branstetter, former National Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party of America, underwent an upper leg amputation at the American Hospital, in Chicago, late last Saturday night. Twenty weeks ago Comrade Branstetter suffered a broken leg which refused to improve with treatment. Recent developments made an operation necessary.

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

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SOCIALISTS LAY PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)
lined, the State organization should follow the directions of the National Campaign Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

2. STATE ORGANIZATIONS

The State organizations of the Socialist Party and every organized local, ward branch or Assembly district within the State are entitled to one delegate in every State convention called by the Conference for Progressive Political Action. All such organizations should send delegations and should participate in the organization and work of the conventions and campaign committees. If a State convention of the C. P. A. decides to nominate an independent State ticket, in cooperation with the Socialist Party, the latter should abstain from naming a rival ticket, but should endorse the ticket nominated by the C. P. A. convention. In such a case the Socialist Party State organization should follow the same course with respect to placing State candidates on the ballot as was above outlined with respect to Presidential electors. If the C. P. A. convention does not name an independent State ticket, the Socialist Party should nominate its own ticket and place it on the ballot under our party name as heretofore.

3. LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Under the rules of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, local conventions may be held for the nomination of local officers and the organization of local campaign committees. The basis of representation in such local conventions is the same as in State conventions. Socialist locals, and organized subdivisions of locals, should participate in such conventions and, if need be, initiate them. The rules about nominations and filing of tickets above provided for State offices hold equally good with respect to local offices.

4. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

The Conference for Progressive Political Action and Senators La Follette and Wheeler lay special stress on the election of progressive members to Congress in the coming election. It is recommended that wherever possible the Socialists unite with organized Labor and other progressive political forces in the nomination of independent candidates to Congress. Where such independent nominations are not made, the Socialists should as a rule make their own party nominations. But when a candidate of another party has the official endorsement and approval of the National organization of the C. P. A. and the Socialist Party has no chance of election, it may be best, in the campaign of 1924, to abstain from making a rival nomination.

5. SOCIALIST CAMPAIGNING

The State and local organizations of the Socialist Party and their members should cooperate in all practical activities of the joint campaign committees wholeheartedly, without reserve and without thought to partisan political advantages. But that is not to be interpreted as a policy of self-obliviation. On the contrary the Socialist Party in addition to its work in the general campaign of the C. P. A. must carry on a distinct Socialist campaign more actively and energetically than ever.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will prepare a variety of leaflets and other forms of campaign literature dealing with the campaign issues and political and economic conditions from the Socialist viewpoint. This literature should be distributed by the Socialist Party organizations and members in hitherto unattained quantities; special Socialist campaign meetings should be held all over the country, and our press should never miss an opportunity to stress the Socialist point of view.

PARTY ORGANIZATION

Above all, however, the coming campaign will furnish an unexampled opportunity for extending our party organization and increasing its membership. It will heighten the popular interest in economic and political problems to a greater degree than ever before. Our message will reach large masses of sympathetically inclined workers. We must

Nebraska Party Repudiates Foster

OMAHA, Neb.—Alleging they have been "double-crossed" by the executive committee of the national Farmer-Labor party in the endorsement of W. Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow as the president and vice-presidential candidates of the Worker's Party of America, W. H. Greene and the Rev. J. L. Beebe of Omaha, national committeemen for Nebraska of the national Farmer-Labor party, have telegraphed their resignations to C. A. Hathaway, national secretary of the Farmer-Labor organization, at St. Paul, they announced.

Illinois Miners Support Spy Expose

Officials of the local unions in Southern Illinois are taking a keen interest in the pamphlet exposing professional labor spies which the Labor Defense Council is preparing to issue in the Fall. J. W. Hindmarsh, President of Local 745, U. M. W. of A., writes that "the work of exposing the pernicious spy system is entitled to the full co-operation of everyone concerned for the welfare of the workers." He adds, "If we can be of any service to you, we shall not hesitate to render you assistance."

Valuable information in connection with the pamphlet has been received from Robert W. Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union, co-author with Sydney Howard in the well-known pamphlet "The Labor Spy," which had an extensive circulation among Labor unions a few years back. Unlike the Dunn-Howard pamphlet, which was general in scope, the one being prepared by the Labor Defense Council will list the spies alphabetically, giving all available information as to their past and present activities. An attempt is being made to make it an encyclopedia of all known Labor spies, and the cooperation of Labor organizations throughout the country is solicited.

make it our steady aim to win and retain their confidence, support and adherence. No Socialist Party campaign meeting, large or small, should be allowed to pass without an appeal to the audience to join the party, and every effort should be made to revive dormant Socialist Party organizations, to extend the active organizations and to create new ones wherever possible.

A powerful political organization of the toiling masses, and a well organized, strong and efficient Socialist Party to go along with it, to counsel it and to serve it, that is the aim towards which we all must work. Your National Executive Committee expects every true Socialist to cooperate with it for the attainment of that great aim with all the power and means at their command; with all the faith and hope, with all the ardor and enthusiasm that has made the Socialist movement a power in the world.

With fraternal greetings, The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party:

Eugene V. Debs, National Chairman,
Victor L. Berger, Congressman of Wisconsin,
James H. Maurer, of Pa.,
George E. Roewer, Jr., of Mass.,
Joseph W. Sharts, of Ohio,
John M. Collins, of Ill.,
Leo M. Harkins, of N. Y.,
Morris Hillquit, of N. Y.,
Bertha Hale White, National Secretary.

In addition to preparing an address to the Socialists of the United States, the National Executive Committee at its session Tuesday, voted to employ a campaign manager, and to organize a campaign to raise funds to carry on the party's propaganda until Election Day.

It was voted that the only fund would be the national office fund, and that locals and State organizations are to cooperate in raising it. One half of all funds raised are to be apportioned among the State and local organizations, it was decided.

National Secretary, Bertha Hale White, reported that literature is going like hot cakes, and that within two weeks the party's platform, and the declaration of principles and the new leaflet on unemployment will be off the press.

The committee reelected Bertha Hale White as National Secretary for a full term of one year.

THE NEW LEADER BAND-WAGON

This is a time of meetings and conferences. Hardly a day passes without its meeting at which important policies are discussed and decided.

And this is a time when The New Leader is needed more than ever, especially by the comrades who must be informed on what is going on in order that they may decide intelligently on the policies of the party.

The other day a big meeting of Socialist party members was held in New York to discuss the action taken by the Cleveland convention. The 500 or more comrades present had to vote, either to approve or disapprove the tactics adopted there.

"I do not need to give the details of the conventions," said Algernon Lee in reporting for the delegates, "because of the full, fair and illuminating reports in The New Leader. If a single comrade has neglected to read the reports, he is doing himself an injustice."

Meetings, conventions and conferences are still being held. And they will continue.

And the big dailies will continue to misrepresent the news—sometimes out of malice, but more often because they have neither facilities nor the desire to give the news of our movement accurately. You will get that always in The New Leader.

THE NEW LEADER IS MORE THAN EVER INDISPENSABLE.

The big issue with the details of the Cleveland conventions was the most successful yet. Thousands more of that number were sold than of any previous issue. Lots of our readers are getting back numbers, too. They don't want to miss a single issue.

And don't forget to use The New Leader in our outdoor campaign. It's the best kind of propaganda. The only trouble is that our speakers can't seem to get enough copies to supply the demand.

The shipping room of The New Leader's business office looks like a big book store these days, with piles of August Bebel's great book, "Woman," going out to subscribers who have been availing themselves of our offer.

To tell the truth, that's about the biggest subscription premium a lot of our folks have heard of, and they're taking full advantage of it. The details are on page 11.

Here's what one enthusiast did:—J. Bender of Brooklyn came into the office with a handful of yearlies and half yearlies for the men in his shop. A lot of the men who had subscribed for half a year saw that the yearlies got a nice, neat book for nothing. And so every one of them came across with seventy-five cents more, got a full year, and the book thrown in for good measure.

DON'T FAIL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER AT ONCE!

H. L. Norton of South River Road, Maine, writes, "I am much interested in The New Leader—especially the last few weeks. I am passing it along to a nearby Democratic friend." And he sends a check, and a list of names to circularize with sample copies. Incidentally, Comrade Norton heartily endorses the position of the Socialist Party.

There's an idea to follow. Send in lists of prospects, and we'll circularize them and get them as subscribers.

Comrade D. Shier of Minneapolis writes that "we are putting up a big fight to put The New Leader on the map here." He asks to be made a regular agent of the paper, with blanks and carbon sheets and everything. He's elected.

A few weeks ago we had a story about a man who boasted that he was the oldest Socialist in the country. Comrade C. E. Koch, of Kane, Pa., disputes that claim, in the following letter:

"Find herewith money for a six-month subscription to The New Leader. I became a Socialist in 1882, when I got discharged from the army, when I was 22 years old. Now I am 84 years old, 62 years a Socialist; and I think I am the oldest Socialist living and glad to read The New Leader every week and learn of the great revival of our movement."

Here's Minneapolis again. Alderman A. R. Gisslen sends a list of names, with a check to match. One of the new subscribers is a State Senator of the State of Minnesota.

Comrade Charles Alexander of Washington, D. C., sends a healthy list, including the names of two former members of the I. L. P. in Glasgow. He says that one of the new subscribers admits that The New Leader of New York, and the New Leader of London are the best Socialist papers in the world.

Comrade Rene Worrell of Media, Pa., sends a sub, and says: "I like the paper very much indeed; it ought to be in the hands of every worker. I will try to get a few sub-

scribers. Thank you sincerely for calling my attention to it."

W. L. Burke, Vinton, Ia., sends his sub, demanding the convention issue as a starter, and says "The New Leader is just my style of paper and I will say I am sorry I have not sent in my sub sooner."

W. C. Bloyed of Canon City, Colorado, writes, "I have read some good Socialist papers in my time, but The New Leader is the liveliest one I have ever seen." Comrade Bloyed heartily endorses the stand the Socialist Party has taken in endorsing the La Follette-Wheeler ticket, as do many of our correspondents.

And here's Helena Turitz again. This time she comes through with fourteen subs—and a batch of books went out to Massachusetts.

Paul Hueck of Haledon, N. J., sends in three.

John Firmonen of Jersey City sends in two.

The week's imitation of the Postal guide includes subs from the following cities, towns, villages and crossroads:

Esther Friedman, somewhere-in-the-West, four subs; Polo, Ill.; Martin, Mass.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Worcester, Mass.; Des Arc, Ark.; Amesbury, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Almyra, Ark.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ballclub, Minn.; Sanborn, Iowa; Blairsville, Pa.; Clearwater, Fla.; Skagway, Alaska (B-r-r-r-r-r-r); Northampton, Mass. (Cal's town—R-r-r-r-r-r); Munson, Pa.

Sayre, Pa.; White Plains, N. Y.; Tako, Saskatchewan; Morgantown, W. Va.; Fairview, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; The Bronx, N. Y.; Bayfield, Colo.; Grand Blanc, Mich.; Ravenna, Ohio; Fayetteville, Ark.; Covington, Ky. (this is from John Thobe who has been beaten up and jailed numerous times for stumping for Socialism); Somerville, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Rockford, Ill.

Pittston, Pa.; Fayette City, Pa.; Beaumont, Texas; Bloomington, Ill.; Thermopolis, Wyo.; Montello, Nev.; West Alexander, Pa.; Gay Mills Garden, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Hartford, Conn.; Pueblo, Colo.; Canon City, Colo.; Concord, N. H.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Huntington, Mont.; Troy, Mich.; Winton, Iowa; Pensacola, Fla.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Louisville, Conn.; Cayuga, N. Y.; Corry, Pa.; Lorain, Ohio.

Now this is only a partial list of the towns in which there are new readers for The New Leader. And it is growing larger every week.

Don't forget to renew. And don't forget to get a sub for your friend, your shopmate, your neighbor, or someone else you are trying to interest.

BEWARE OF CLOGGED BOWELS

You shorten your life many years when you carry in your system waste matter that nature intended to be evacuated.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

evacuates your bowels, regulates your liver and keeps you hale and hearty. Good for young and old.

At all drug stores—10, 25 and 50c.

Large Raincoat Concerns Grants Workers' Demands

The Norman Rubber Co., one of the largest raincoat concerns in this city has finally yielded to the demands of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, signing an Agreement after a long drawn out strike.

This concern employs about seventy-five workers and attempted to move its plant out of town to Long Branch, New Jersey. They found however that it was not profitable to employ incompetent scabs and that it was better to come back and employ Union workers.

The Union sent out copies of its new agreement this week to all the raincoat and cravennette coat manufacturers in this city as the present agreement expires July 31. The new agreement calls for no new concessions and the Union is therefore fully confident that all the employers will be signed up by August 1. A campaign to organize the few shops in the city that are as yet not under the control of the Union will be vigorously pushed according to a statement by Abraham Weingart, secretary of the local.

Virginia Hears La Follette Message

For the first time in more than a decade, the message of progressive political action was carried into Virginia last Saturday evening when residents of Northern Virginia turned out in large numbers to hear Senator Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, former Congressman John M. Bear, and P. J. Conlon, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, appeal for the election of La Follette and Wheeler.

More than 200 people gathered from the farmhouses in the schoolhouse at Idylwood, Va., to hear the story of how the workers and farmers were getting together behind La Follette and Wheeler to rescue the Government from Wall street. To many of those present, most of them Democrats from birth, and not a few of them members of the Ku Klux Klan—Idylwood being a hotbed of Ku Klux Klans in Virginia—the talks of the Senator seemed a little radical at first, but as he

N. Y. Socialists Will Convene

(Continued From Page 1.)

Kenwood-Sherrill—H. Hawks Rochester—William Hilsdorf, Jr.; alternate, Frank Favoloro. Niagara Falls—A. Hoch; alternate, Albert Young. Utica and Oneida County—S. H. Stille; alternate, Ray Newkirk. Syracuse—Fred Sander; alternate, Frank Heck.

Port Jervis—Louis A. Roberts; alternate, A. Milway. Schenectady—Marie L. Steele; alternate, Catharine Miller. Glenville—W. D. Dates; alternate, E. W. Hurmi.

New Rochelle—Rollen Bolton; alternate, H. K. Widemark. Yonkers—Max Cohen; alternate, Kate Cinnamon.

Port Chester—A. Koski. Kings—James Oneal (alternate, J. Axelrad); A. I. Shiplacoff (alternate, G. H. Kleine); Chas. Solomon (alternate, W. B. Robinson); J. F. Viola (alternate, Louis Zicht); W. F. Passage (alternate, Charles Schouchan); B. C. Vladeck (alternate, J. J. Coronel).

New York—Morris Hillquit (alternate, Herman Volk); Algernon Lee (alternate, Olga Long); Meyer London (alternate, L. C. Kaye); Louis Waldman; A. Kahn; Jacob Panken. The Bronx, Alexander Braunstein, Morris Gismet, Sarah Volovick; (alternates), Samuel Grossman, Sam. Hoffman, William Betz.

The members of the State Executive Committee are: Herman Kobbe, Fred Sander, Henry O. Williams, Theresa B. Wiley, Fred W. Arland, Charles W. Noonan, Louis Waldman, William E. Feigenbaum, Julius Gerber, and Herbert B. Merrill, State secretary.

developed his subject and told how the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota, of which he was the head, taught the farmers how to legislate for themselves, they warmed up and gave the speakers an enthusiastic reception.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the First Democratic La-Follette Club of Virginia. A Republican La Follette Club is being formed. Twelve branches of the La Follette Club have come into being in a week, and the drive is being carried into the central and southern parts of the State.

The State Bank

MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

HAROLD C. RICHARD, President

CONDENSED STATEMENT

AS OF THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1924

Resources

Loans and Discounts	\$57,627,589.76
U. S. and Municipal Bonds	9,732,522.55
Short Term Securities	14,789,748.70
Bonds and Other Securities	11,068,718.13
Banking Houses	1,457,511.24
Real Estate (Other Than Banking Houses)	64,250.00
Cash and Exchanges	10,805,149.27
Customers' Liability, Account of Acceptances, etc.	2,755,092.47
	\$108,300,582.12

Liabilities

Capital Stock	\$3,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,000,828.47
Reserve for Taxes	228,287.76
Quarterly Dividend Payable July 1st, 1924	140,000.00
Due Depositors	97,070,784.94
Acceptances, Letters of Credit, etc.	2,360,680.95
	\$108,300,582.12

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We are pleased to announce the opening of a New Branch, for the convenience of our patrons in the upper Bronx.

At 822 East Tremont Ave., Bronx

Workers, Professionals, and Business Men are invited to avail themselves of our excellent facilities in all departments.

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July 28th to August 1st—Heywood Broun. Subject: "Dramatic Criticism."
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Lectures by Scott Nearing, Heywood Broun, Clement Wood, Harry Dana, and others, later in the season. Watch for Announcement! Spend your vacation and week-ends in this charming Camp. Excellent food and a variety of diversions. All land and water sports. Fifteen Tennis Courts, Handball, Basketball, Baseball.

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BASIL MANLY PREDICTS A LABOR PARTY

The creation of a Labor party after the elections this fall, was freely predicted this week by two prominent La Follette leaders.

Basil Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service, and a La Follette spokesman in the national capital, made the following statement in an article in the Labor Magazine, London:

"It is certain that the coming campaign will see the development in the United States of a great progressive movement, destined sooner or later to become crystallized into a permanent political party and to exercise a beneficent and powerful influence upon the affairs of the world."

Lester Loneragan, associated in the editorship of Labor, official organ of the railroad unions, takes the same view, in the leading article in the current issue of his paper. He says:

"If the people respond to La Follette's national campaign it is well understood a party may be born at a great convention tentatively planned for January, 1925."

The Manly article was written before the July 4th convention. Predicting the outcome of this conference, substantially as the situation did transpire, Manly continues:

"This policy is dictated by two principal considerations. In the first place, it is the only way to pre-

La Follette Leaders Declare Large Vote for Third Ticket is Certain to Bring Formation of New Party Next January.

serve the gains made in previous campaigns through non-partisan action in the election of progressives on the Democratic and Republican tickets. These progressives, who have defied their party machines and held the balance of power in the last Congress, must be preserved through a continuance of non-partisan action until a political organization has been formed strong enough to insure their success independent of their party tickets.

In the second place, it is generally felt that it will be far easier and more practical to go through

the form of creating a new party organization after even a reasonable measure of success in the November elections than at the beginning of a campaign. For all practical purposes a national political organization has already been formed, and it will be greatly strengthened and extended during the coming campaign.

"There are, of course, some who will participate in the July conference who are dissatisfied with this policy, and demand the immediate launching of a full-fledged third party. They appear to overlook the fact that a political organization is

after all a question of principles and machinery, with both of which the conference is reasonably well supplied.

"As a matter of fact, the Conference for Progressive Political Action is organized along lines very much like the British Labor party, with such differences as are dictated by American laws and customs. It is dominated by substantially the same spirit and purposes, modified by national differences and by the fundamental fact that in the United States a Labor party, drawing its strength primarily or exclusively

from industrial workers, cannot hope for national political success. The farmers must be taken into account and, because of their economic condition at the present time, must be given exceptional consideration in the formulation of a program.

"This fundamental fact, as well as the character of the American Government and the election laws of the various States, demands a political strategy quite distinct from that which has been more or less successful in European countries. In my opinion, the essence of this strategy is to force a new political alignment, with the conservatives in one camp and the progressives in the other. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that before the progressives completely detach themselves from the Democratic and Republican parties they should create the broadest and deepest possible lines of cleavage within their respective parties."

WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM ENGLAND

Dr. Charlotte Leubuscher in New Book Gives Adequate and Interesting Outline of the British Labor Movement.

By Dr. THOMAS C. HALL

It is a little discouraging for an American in Europe to follow the all too oft superficial discussion of the social question in our own land after reading the much more thorough-going literature on the same subject in England and Germany. The whole question is treated in Europe not as a question of academic discussion but quite as the most important issue of the day.

The American who seeks a book that gives him a more or less complete and trustworthy picture of the situation in England will find it hard to put his hand on one volume in English that gives it. Dr. Charlotte Leubuscher of the University of Göttingen has given us a book of which the leading Labor paper in England (The New Leader, London, September 8, 1921) says that "Failing a translation it will leave the German student far better educated in British Socialism than ninety-nine out of a hundred educated Britons."

The book is divided into two parts preceded by a brief statement of the situation in England. The examination is carried down to April, 1921. Then the first part deals with the theories of society and its future current in Labor circles in England. The second part deals with the actual work of the Labor parties leading up to the time when they became, "His Majesties' Opposition." Skillfully the author avoids repetition and gives a clear and always interesting picture of the whole present day stream of thought.

It is pointed out how really new the present attitude of Labor is. The older agitation, which may be conveniently dated from Robert Owen and which culminated in the Chartist and Christian Socialist movements may be said to have really suffered defeat at the hands of a much better led and more energetic individualistic capitalism. True, Carlyle and Ruskin did not protest wholly in vain, but their protests had little political importance. An individualistic Liberalism undertook indeed many noteworthy reforms, but the Labor movement as such lost its soul in petty struggles for a little higher wage and slight improvements in the conditions of work.

The new movement in England

Dr. Leubuscher shows is strongly under the influence of Darwin, Herbert Spencer and Karl Marx. But none of these gave to the thinking elements in English Labor circles a definite unified social theory. Spencer was too full of contradictions, and in his later life too reactionary to really form a school of political thinking as Bentham and Mill did before him. Karl Marx was too dogmatic and too speculative to wholly shape the English mind. Yet all these helped to lay the foundation on which the later Labor movement is now building its house.

As was natural, collectivism in England soon took issue with the assumption that the State must of necessity be the center of the control of industry, and as a result forms a syndicalistic philosophy have made great headway there. Dr. Leubuscher is so objective in her statement of the various shades of radical thought that it is impossible to say with which wing her interest lies. The present writer would surmise that as on the Continent some form of State capitalism will certainly precede any Socialist State, so in England some sort of syndicalistic organization will as surely be the next step.

Perhaps for Americans the account of the actual practical struggle will be of the greater interest. More particularly the description of the effects of the World War upon the collectivist thought of England, which is very full of graphic, should be widely read in informed circles in the United States. The account is calm and impartial, and all the details of the struggle between private capitalism and the miners, the railway workers and the builders' trades are given without prejudice or the intrusion of critical judgements. That

private capitalism has been able so far to more than hold its own, in spite of seeming political successes, is from the account quite evident. The wave of reaction that has swept over the world has not spared England, a Labor opposition being, perhaps, the result.

The Fabian movement is better known in America than some other forms of social revolt, but the account of its rise and spread in the volume is full and excellent. Less well known and even more fully treated is English Guild Socialism, which should be better studied in America. There is also an unimpassioned study of the much praised and abused Whitley councils and the Trade Boards.

It did not lie within the province of the author to trace the origins and note the education of the Labor leaders in England, but it is instructive for American and still more for German workers to see how much the "Nonconformist mind" as embodied in all sorts of sects and chapels and churches, as well as in free-thinking groups has been responsible for the social over-turning in English life. It is not too much to say that the Labor movement in England represents substantially the coming to its own of the old Saxon-Germanic elements in a struggle that has lasted seven hundred years against a powerful and one foreign land-owning class. Of the 139 members of the late parliament thirty have been directly active as preachers, exhorters, teachers and leaders in dissenting chapels. Two were active in the "Low Church" wing of the State Church. One was a former organizer in the Quaker body, but is now a fighting revolutionist and communist. This Nonconformist mind, which has as its left wing Quakers and Unitarians and Free-thinkers, has been for the most

Negroes Declare for a Third Party

By NATHAN FINE

The conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, just recently held at Philadelphia, adopted a ringing resolution urging the Negroes to cut loose from the two old parties. "Nothing will more quickly bring the old parties to a clear realization of their obligations to us," says the resolution, "than a vigorous third party movement." The conference was attended by

over 200 delegates from the 400 branches with about 100,000 members, covering 30 states. With members of state legislatures present, elected on the Republican party ticket, as well as others of every political faith, the conference unanimously went on record for political emancipation of the Negro from the two old parties and unity with Labor. Conceding that the Republican and Democratic parties had given some slight concessions to the Negroes, the resolution on political action took the Republicans severely to task for failure to pass the Dyer Anti-lynching bill, to abolish segregation in the Government offices at Washington, refusal to take any action with regard to "Jim Crow" cars in interstate travel, to withdraw military forces from Haiti, and to make a loan to Liberia. The resolution declared that the Democratic party's northern wing, while more liberal than the solid South, was under the complete domination of the latter, with its disfranchisement of the Negro, segregation, mob law and lynching, and denial of proper education to Negro children.

Hopes in Third Party

The conference declared for a militant and organized policy to elect individual candidates for national, state and local offices, committed to the protection of the rights of the Negro. At the same time, the movement for a third party was hailed with hope as offering the opportunity to Negroes to avoid voting for half-hearted friends and half-concealed enemies of the two old parties. "Such a movement," says the conference resolution, "may give the American Negro and other submerged classes a chance

to vote more directly for economic emancipation from monopoly and privilege and a fairer chance to work according to ability and share more equitably in the social income." The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has never before interested itself actively in political matters, and this resolution marks a vital turning point in the history of an organization made up of the most intelligent Negroes in the country.

James Weldon Johnson, the secretary, spoke of the double-dealing of the Republican party in Indiana, with its salve about Lincoln and emancipation, while its bosses courted the Ku Klux Klan, the bitter enemy of the Negro. John Haynes Holmes, another speaker, said there was little in common between the party of Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party of Calvin Coolidge. He declared that, "Negroes cannot expect to take their true place in national affairs until they have broken with the Republican party superstitions, and realize that between many of the modern politicians there is a definite combination to keep the Negro outside."

For Inter-Racial Labor Commission The conference drew up a letter to be sent to the American Federation of Labor calling for solidarity of white and black Labor. It invited the cooperation of A. F. of L., together with the Railway Brotherhoods and other bodies agreed upon, together with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to organize an Inter-Racial Labor Commission. This Commission will undertake to find out the facts and practices of the unions toward Negro workers, and on the basis of these facts, carry on an educational campaign against racial discrimination. The spirit back of this resolution is most significant, for it presages unity of all elements of the Negroes with the working class movement.

Glasgow Gives MacDonald Ovation

(Continued from Page 1)

decision, we cannot allow you to cease to be a member of the N. A. C. without conveying to you in the name of the I. L. P. our deep affection and gratitude for the life work you have devoted to the party. We believe that you yourself have counted work in the I. L. P. as your chief political concern, whilst amongst us your respect which no other member, save Keir Hardie, has enjoyed. Even now as Prime Minister there is no other leader of our movement who has maintained a more remarkable contact with the simple life of the common people.

We thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your courageous leadership in days of exile and unpopularity; for your inspiration and your wisdom. You have taught us to be lovers of great ideas, but you have also made us see that we should express our Socialism by the use of reason and persuasion. You have called upon us when seeking power to be inflexibly true to the faith that is in us and yet not to be unmindful of the need that Government should rest upon educated consent.

We thank you in the name of the party membership. We believe that the I. L. P. will always remain your spiritual home, and we offer you as first Socialist Prime Minister the same affection and loyal service that you have given these many years to the I. L. P. On behalf of the N. A. C., Yours sincerely, CLIFFORD ALLEN, Chairman, A. FENNER BROCKWAY, Secretary.

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Pleaters and Tuckers To Hold Elections

The Pleaters, Tuckers, and Hemstitchers Union, Local 41, I. L. G. W. U., will elect its first permanent executive board, consisting of 21 members this coming Tuesday, July 29, which will be held at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th street. The polling will take place between 12 noon and 7 p. m., and only members in good standing will be permitted to vote. Sarah Fried, secretary of the union, urges the members to turn out in large numbers and vote so that the ablest members are elected. Members in bad standing can be made in good standing by applying to the union headquarters at 6 West 21st street.

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THE AMERICAN WORKERS MAKE HISTORY

It almost goes without saying that the Conference for Progressive Political Action made history when it met in convention at Cleveland on July 4.

For the first time, in the experience of the modern labor movement in America, representatives of national organizations of considerable membership and first-rate importance, came together to decide to take common action at the ballot box. That in itself is notable.

But better than that, there were delegates from farmers' bodies, including cooperatives. Flavoring the whole were political elements of the learned and practicing professions. Surcharging the mass was the electric energy, the comprehensive view and the patient willingness of the Socialist party.

Those who have heretofore shaken their heads over the suggestion that such elements rightfully belong together and that they could be united for joint effort can withhold their further pessimism. The thing is here.

To be sure the convention was neither as large nor as representative as could be desired. But it was big enough. For the railroad men, the miners, the machinists, the needle trades, the seafaring men and other labor unions and for the tillers of the soil, this was plenty for a start. No one supposes that more than a start has been made. But it is the all-important start.

For these, if not heretofore insurgents, have now severed their connection with both old parties. They are political rebels. They no longer look to the parties of capitalism for manna. They depend upon themselves.

They are forming a new party. Not all of them know it. But in breaking away, such a hole will be smashed in both old parties that no surgery can save them. From now on they will limp badly.

By the slow processes of evolution has American labor come to this change. First the American Federation cried: "No politics in the unions." Next came the "rewarding of friends and punishing of enemies." A departure was the drawing up of a program of particular legislation labor sought to have enacted and

Cleveland Conference Found Labor Unified for Independent Political Action for the First Time in this Country's History.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

which was presented for embodiment in the platforms of the two old parties. Naturally the child could not be stopped from growing. Now labor has attained its majority.

In another sense, there has been a new formation. The World War marked the apex of capitalism. With the seizure of governmental power by the working people, a new era was ushered in. From now on in every country the real struggle is between the ruling classes standing for industrial despotism and the toiling masses bent upon securing the freedom of industrial democracy. The fight has come to America.

Just as the Whig and Democratic parties were, shortly before the Civil War, cracked wide open by slavery, so now the two old parties are being split over allegiance to the predatory capitalist interests. Alike these parties have advertised their abject surrender to the plunderers. Alike they have only contempt for the American people.

The initiative for the new political adventure properly belongs to labor. The future society will be one reared on useful, social service. It will have the solid foundation of material comfort and of democratic obligations and opportunities. The right to work will carry with it the right to the product and the right to the common achievements of civilization. It will mark the realization of labor's heritage.

Those who are not of the labor unions and farmers' organizations nevertheless belong inside this movement, taking their full part. For labor comes, not to enslave others, but to release all. Labor comes not to stifle the expression of talents, ever so limited today, but to reward and encourage their complete expansion. Labor insists only upon

the essentials of democracy in the conduct of government and industry as the bottom need.

The rest will follow in the hearty, generous and open manner which characterizes social movements in America.

For the Socialist Party this awakening of labor comes as the welcome rain after the long drought. Until this hour the Socialist Party very properly functioned as the only party of labor. As such it carried on its intently valuable educational work. After a fashion it

sought to enter the contest for office to train its men in public service.

As a political contender, it reached its top in 1912. Since then it has merely continued, because the spur which it gave to labor's purposes was not followed up by the movement as a whole. In 1914 came the spectacular collapse of capitalism. Out of the night which closed down upon the world came the harbingers of a new day. Now the day is about to break.

The supreme justification for the existence of the Socialist Party is to

THE SOCIALISTS' NEW POSITION

CHICAGO.—Eugene V. Debs, in accepting the position of National Chairman of the Socialist Party, addressed the following letter to the delegates to the Socialist convention:

To the Delegates of the Socialist Party in recent Convention assembled at Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Comrades:

The formal notification of the high honor you have conferred upon me, by electing me National Chairman of the Socialist Party, having been served upon me by a special committee consisting of Comrades Bertha Hale White, our National Secretary, James Oneal, and William and Emma Henry, acting in behalf of the Convention and the party, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to advise you of my acceptance of the post to which your partiality and confidence have assigned me, deeply sensible of the responsibility thus imposed, and to return my deepest thanks for this unsought and unexpected manifestation of your esteem and good will which has a value and significance to me far beyond the power of expression.

You are aware that for some time I have been obliged to abandon my usual activities in behalf of the Socialist movement on account of illness resulting mainly from nervous exhaustion, and that during this period I have been under treatment at a sanitarium where I am still confined with no immediate prospect of being able to take up my work again in the near future, although the physicians in charge assure me that if I allow myself sufficient time, remain quiet and undisturbed, avoid all contact of an exciting nature, and give my undivided time and attention to the prescribed course of treatment, I may look forward with confidence to the restoration of my shattered health and wasted energies.

It is not without great reluctance, as you may well understand, that I inject such private detail into this letter of acceptance, but in view of the trust you have reposed in me and of my physical incapacity for the time being to render the active service that may be required in connection with the important post of the National Chairmanship of the Socialist Party; I feel that frankness demands on my part that I make the qualifying statement in this message of acceptance that I can give no definite promise at this time as to what I shall be able to do in the service of the party, beyond the assurance that I shall do the best I can and all I can, however meager it may be, within the limitations forced upon me in my present isolated situation.

The Cleveland Convention

And now permit me to add a few reflections upon the recent Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action at Cleveland,

National Chairman Eugene V. Debs Replies to Critics of La Follette Policy of the Party.

and upon the attitude and action of the Convention of the Socialist Party in relation to the movement for independent political action launched by the progressive labor forces there represented.

The enemies of the Socialist Party declare in tearful and lugubrious terms that the party was "wrecked" by the action of our convention at Cleveland. Reading between the lines of their malicious comment they betray their chagrin and disappointment that the party was not wrecked, but on the contrary that it had the alertness and sagacity to seize the "tide in the affairs of men that bears them on to fortune" and to open to the party new and wider and more fruitful fields of educational and progressive achievement.

The "wrecking" of the Socialist Party by those who hate it because they could not wreck it, unwittingly attests its virility and seems necessary to its healthy growth and development. The party has been "wrecked" so often in the past by those who would jubilate over its downfall that one would imagine that even they would despair of their vain pursuit and engage in a less state and more profitable occupation.

Praises Convention

The truth is that the party would have been torn in twain, its lone campaign would have proved a dismal failure, and the party, what was left of it, would have found itself upon the rocks to the dismay of its loyal members and the delight of its equally loyal "wreckers," had the convention been so lacking in vision as to refuse this golden opportunity to align itself and the party it represented with the forward-looking forces of the American labor movement.

I impugn the motive of no minority delegate for I know they were absolutely loyal to the party accordingly to their light, but I feel convinced that in good time they will realize that the convention acted wisely and that the logic of events will vindicate their action. In this connection I confess frankly that three months ago or even less I could not have conceived the possibility of finding myself in agreement with the position taken by the majority when the issue was presented for decisive action in the unprecedented and extraordinary situation that confronted the delegates.

We have learned in the Socialist movement by practical experience, notwithstanding our "No Com-

be with Labor in its efforts to reach up from the depths. Labor is forcing itself through the crust of its thralldom. The Socialist Party offers to labor renewed energy and clearer vision.

For many who have given of their best in the past, the present contest will seem hardly better than the previous contentions among the selected candidates of the old parties. Even with La Follette's unique record of effort at Washington, it will be difficult to stir some few to new work. Still others will be puzzled and come to no understanding until the call of the movement has sounded full pitch.

But as the movement accumulates strength and force and gathers armies of volunteers, it will be evident that we are engaged in a great social upheaval, all the more startling because it is peaceful, all the more sure of success because it makes its appeal to the hearts and minds of the common people of America.

promise" dogma, that we cannot lay down hard and fast rules to govern our party and ourselves under all the exigencies that arise from time to time in the development of the labor movement.

Principles Inviolable

Fundamental principles must remain fixed and inviolable, and these were left unimpaired by our Cleveland convention, but methods and tactics must be left flexible and adapted to the inevitable changes that take place in the opposing forces which challenge our advance.

There is genius in a wise compromise and in a masterly retreat. The great Lenin demonstrated the truth of this on many occasions and in this commanding feature of his leadership saved the Soviet Republic and proved his greatness to the world. He executed a series of masterly retreats and compromises in the face of the bitter opposition of his own party, and he smiled grimly and confidently awaited the vindication which never failed him.

Strategy in war—and the class struggle is nothing less than a class war—is not only justifiable but an imperative necessity if defeat is to be avoided and victory achieved. In the exigencies of war everything may depend upon a change of position, a shifting of forces, a flank movement. There are times when a retreat is in actuality an advance. It not infrequently happens that "the longest way around is the shortest way there."

The Cleveland convention of the Socialist Party requires no justification from me nor from anyone. It has justified itself and time will prove it.

I am aware of all the objections made to the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and to the results of its deliberation, but the fact remains that that historic gathering of labor's forward-moving forces was in embryo the American labor party. It was nebulous, no doubt; it lacked clarity, true enough, but it was at least a beginning and under the circumstances a very promising one.

Let us of the Socialist Party get behind this movement unitedly and wholeheartedly; let us enter the campaign with all the support at our command and help make it an overwhelming success.

And above all, let the Socialist Party, as in the past, serve as the guide, the counsellor and the inspiration of the progressive forces of labor until the American labor party is actually achieved and stands forth as the conquering power in the struggle for labor's emancipation.

Believe me with unremitting faith and devotion,

Yours fraternally,

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Elmhurst, Ill., July 15, 1924.

Wall Street is Happy

By NORMAN THOMAS

We welcome the nomination of John W. Davis because it clarifies the American political situation. It reveals the Democratic party as scarcely less the party of big business than the Republicans. If either Smith or McAdoo had been nominated, one section of labor (though not the same section in both cases) might have supported the candidate on his record. Progressives among the workers and farmers might have argued very incorrectly, we believe, but with some force, that their man was progressive. That cannot be said now. Mr. Davis is an able man, personally attractive, a fine speaker, a brilliant lawyer. He is both too intelligent and too decent to indulge in or to permit his subordinates to indulge in the reactionary follies of a Palmer or a Daugherty. If you believe along with the New York Times that all that is necessary is to put a good, safe man in office who is personally honest, Davis should be satisfactory.

BUT—

If you believe that there are real differences in interest between what the farmers and workers of America want and what the bankers and big business interests want, it is as absurd to vote for Davis as for Coolidge. Mr. Davis is a corporation lawyer. He has a right to be a corporation lawyer. But it is ridiculous to imagine that a man can be a corporation lawyer for J. P. Morgan and the New York Telephone Company, boast of his right to serve such clients, and still have

the point of view of the people. His clients are the holders of that private monopoly by which democracy is denied. Their grip can only be loosened by extending the area of social control at the expense of Mr. Davis's clients. On this vital matter Mr. Davis has made not one constructive suggestion. It was said of him that as a lawyer he defended Debs and Mother Jones. It turns out that he never defended Debs and whatever he did for other Union organizers was many years ago. Since that time, although he claims West Virginia as his native State, he has kept a profound silence concerning those shameful invasions of liberty which have made West Virginia a by-word and a hissing among the friends of freedom. In the delegation which worked for him from beginning to end of the Democratic convention was the notorious sheriff, Don Chafin, of Logan County, the hired jailer of a whole county in behalf of the coal operators.

Against this record it is quite idle for the New York World and similar Democratic papers to set an account of Mr. Davis's very mild services to labor or to liberalism as a Congressman or as a solicitor general in the Department of Justice. The John W. Davis for whom we are asked to vote is the leading corporate attorney in the United States, J. P. Morgan's close legal adviser, one of the counsel in the famous Coronado anti-labor case, the social intimate of the leaders of the American plutocracy. No wonder Wall street rejoices.

THE DANCING CANDIDATE

Running for President in this hot weather is certainly a he-man's job. I figure that I am making the grade though, because yesterday a lot of the newspaper boys came around with their cameras to take pictures of me milking my pet cow by the name of Gertrude.

You know that no one who is running for President like your Adam can afford to high hat the newspaper boys. So soon as I saw them coming, I backed Gertrude out on the lawn, took off my coat, hid my collar back of the piano and sent the Missus for the official overalls that I always wear when having pictures made of me at my milking.

That is how I will get the farmer vote. Calvin Coolidge, who did his farming on a side street in Boston, is a pretty slick vote-getter, but I noticed that when he is portrayed in heavy agricultural pursuits he makes the awful bull of wearing a high white collar.

Maybe that's the way they farm

down East in the great rural centers of South Boston, but out where I come from I never met one of these Arrow Collar boys who could tell the difference between a manure spreader and the Republican party's platform.

Well, as I was saying, there I was with my camera farm togs on and there was Gertrude all set for the picture. We had to fuss around with Gertrude a bit before she would consent to pose, owing to the fact that she was sure her nose was shiny and that it wouldn't look well in the paper. But I got some powder for Gertrude and tied a pink bow around her left horn and she was as pretty as you please by the time they were ready to shoot.

Just then my manager came along and told me that as soon as I was through having my picture made, he had a job for me to speak at a deaf and dumb asylum. He told me that there was every chance that I would carry the entire asylum if I gave them a good speech and waved the flag furiously at the end. He said

that this always made a big hit with the dumb ones.

No sooner had I filled this engagement than I was snaked out to address a meeting of The Exempt and Stationary Firemen's Benevolent Protective Association and Riding Club, Inc. By this time I was perspiring so heavily that the firemen made me an honorary member of the hose company.

When I got back home what should be waiting for me but a delegation from the Tulsa Culture Cult. They wanted to know how I stood on the Klan issue and whether I would pledge myself to work for a bigger and better Tulsa in case I was elected.

Of course I had to have a conference with my manager before making any public statement on the Klan. Between us we cooked up the following which I recommend as a model to any candidate.

"When asked about his position in regard to the Klan, Candidate Coaldigger, said yesterday:

"There are two sides to every

question. (Loud and prolonged cheering). It is not my purpose to condemn or commend any group of my fellow Americans, without giving their activities my deepest study. While I unsparingly oppose religious bigotry in all its forms, at the same time I am open-minded enough to see its value if properly applied. At all times I stand on a platform of unadulterated Americanism. Let us return my friends to the simple and heroic days of the founded fathers, trusting that new occasions will teach new duties and that a triumphant democracy will face with high courage whatever problems may be met along the high road to a new day. I am as you know a conservative progressive, a liberal reactionary and I appeal to all like-minded men and women to cast their votes for me at the coming election. Remember what that great patriot and statesman Andrew Calhoun once said: 'Sic semper tyrannis. In hoc signo vinces. De mortuis, nil nisi bonum.'"

This so thrilled my visitors that several of them were overcome by

their emotions and ran excitedly back and forth across the lawn to the great consternation of Gertrude. Finally it was necessary to take two of the most hysterical down into the cellar and revive them with a shot or two.

I want it definitely understood that no one is to make any mistake about me being a wet, as the last sentence might imply. I am, as you all know, a great believer in upholding our Constitution and while there is no man who can accuse me of anything savoring of intolerance in regard to the habits of others I have devoted a great part of my life to fighting booze. As my manager reports that there are more official dries than official wets in the country I intend to take a firm stand on the Prohibition issue, a stand which I will announce to the public on the day after my election.

When the visitors had all gone, Helen Blazes, my Osage Indian running-mate, dropped in to talk over his plans for the campaign. As I told you a few weeks back,

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Helen Blazes has a very limited supply of English. He has figured out that he can make up for this by doing what we high-brows call "interpretive dancing." Helen says that you can explain most anything by means of the dance and that dancing your way into office would make a hit with a population which is a bit fed up with oratory.

He went down into the cellar with me and after a while, he showed me how his idea would work. I must admit that that Injun has hit on something pretty slick. His dance advocating the repeal of the Esch-Cummings Transportation Act was a knock-out. The graceful motions of Helen's left calf during his dance for the abolition of injunctions in labor cases, would make Ruth St. Denis green with envy.

I'm so taken with the idea that I've been doing a little practicing on the side and tomorrow when I appear before the Ancient and Honorary Order of Lady Muskoxes, I intend to end my speech with a fox-trot urging the establishment of a Government wheat purchasing agency for the relief of the abandoned farmers of the Dakotas.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

La Follette Endorsed.
The action of the National Socialist Convention in endorsing Robert M. La Follette for the Presidency was approved unanimously by the Socialists of the District of Columbia at a meeting held at the Socialist headquarters last Tuesday night, to listen to a report of the convention proceedings made by Marx Lewis, who represented the Socialists of the Capital at both the Socialist convention and the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

A resolution ratifying the convention's decision and pledging the cooperation of District of Columbia Socialists in the campaign to elect Senator La Follette was adopted without a dissenting vote, the three Socialist branches in the District being represented at the meeting.

Local Socialists took a leading part in urging the endorsement of Senator La Follette. A number of them responded to an invitation to form a La Follette-for-President Club in the District several weeks before the convention was held, and Lewis was elected secretary of the club, which is being boosted by all liberal, Socialist, Farmer-Labor and trade union groups in the District. A revival of interest in the Socialist organization is reported as a result of the union of all Progressive forces supporting Senator La Follette, and the campaign to elect La Follette is being conducted both in the District and in towns in Maryland and Virginia.

A resolution denouncing the reign of terror inaugurated by Mussolini, expressing sympathy to the family of the assassinated Socialist Deputy Giacomo Matteotti, and hailing the approaching downfall of the Fascist was adopted.

MINNEAPOLIS

Approve Action Taken at Cleveland

Members of the Socialist Party in Minneapolis had a very important meeting last Thursday to hear a report from the Socialist Party's convention in Cleveland and of the conventions of the C. P. P. A. At this meeting, Comrade Emil Herman of Seattle, Washington, was present and gave a talk on both conventions. A discussion followed and the action taken by our convention was approved. At the same meeting it was decided to put up a campaign to enlarge the membership and reorganize the City Locals in a centralized body. The comrades elected to work out a plan are:

Lynn Thompson, Socialist County Commissioner, chairman; Albert G. Bastis, Socialist floor leader of the City Council and our candidate for Congress on the Farmer-Labor ticket; State Senator A. O. Devold; Otto Nellermeoe; Alderman A. R. Gisslen; L. Bencke and C. H. Rudsdill; D. Shier, Dr. Vorzinger; W. A. Stafford. This committee will work out a report and bring it to the next meeting and Minneapolis will deal with the new situation developed at Cleveland and will organize a forcible factor in the city.

A very substantial collection was taken up by Herman for the National Office and literature was sold at the same meeting.

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CONNECTICUT

Successful Picnic Held

The Socialist Party of Connecticut, in conjunction with Local New Haven, held a very successful picnic at Schuetzen Park, New Haven, July 19th.

Joseph D. Cannon was the chief speaker at the picnic and his address was received with great enthusiasm.

C. P. P. A. Is Endorsed

At a short meeting of State Executive committee, the action of the C. P. P. A. and the Socialist convention in Cleveland was endorsed. It was decided that the party will take part in the C. P. P. A. conference which will be held soon in Connecticut.

Meetings Planned

It is expected that Frank A. Crosswaith and Samuel E. Beardsley will address an open-air meeting in New Haven, August 2.

WISCONSIN

State Picnic Draws Record Throng

The big State picnic of the Socialists was held last Sunday in Milwaukee. Last year the first picnic since the war was held, and the Socialists were jubilant that as many

as 30,000 people attended. It was a record crowd.

This year, up to 3 p. m., 65,000 people had passed through the turnstiles. The picnic was the result of the superb spirit that is animating the Socialists in every part of the country.

MASSACHUSETTS

Greenfield.—A rally was held on the Main Street School grounds the evening of July 11, with Albert Weisbord, New England District Organizer, as speaker. Comrade Weisbord went into an exposition of the platform adopted at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action to show that the new party will work in the interest of those who serve, instead of those who exploit, the common needs of the people for their own profit. Many questions were asked the speaker, and the crowd remained and discussed the lecture for some time after the speaker left.

Holyoke.—The first of the season's political rallies, was held in Holyoke the evening of July 4, at the corner of High and Suffolk streets, with Albert Weisbord as principal speaker. He held 200 to 300 people for almost two hours elucidating the principles of the Socialist Party. When the collection was started, a

Holyoke young man, apparently angered when he heard the request for financial assistance, started to climb up on Organizer Weisbord's machine to speak. Weisbord said he would answer any questions, but wouldn't allow anyone else to conduct the meeting. "Go over on the other side of the street and hold a meeting of your own," he advised. The crowd cheered the speaker and responded in a splendid manner to the collection appeal.

Springfield.—A "La Follette-for-President" boom was started in Springfield the night of July 15, when Organizer Weisbord spoke before a large crowd at the corner of Main and Worthington streets. His address followed a lengthy conference with George H. Wrenn, former candidate for Governor on the Socialist ticket. Wrenn stated that the Central Labor Union of Springfield would support La Follette for the Presidency.

Haverhill.—Splendid street meeting, with Organizer Weisbord as speaker, the evening of July 18. Book sales and collection, with several donations, amounted to \$35. At a reorganization meeting, held July 20, Local Haverhill was reorganized. John H. Luttis, 83 Emerson street, Haverhill, is secretary. Charles H. (Continued on Page 3)

New York Activities

LOCAL NEW YORK

Harlem Campaign

The opening of the campaign in the 21st A. D., was accompanied by a good omen. A large, sympathetic crowd, filling the sidewalk from stoopline to gutter, cheering the speaker, Frank Crosswaith, cheering La Follette at every mention of his name, gave promise of a real awakening of the audience to the seriousness and significance of the situation.

And our Frank was at his best—he's always worth while listening to—but when he takes his coat off—even an old veteran cannot help but pay close attention. Comrades Butler and Ollendorff also spoke, the first in particular greatly interesting the auditors by his skillful interpretation of the rent question, of which he has made a thorough study and which is of even greater concern to the colored workers than to his white brother. 70 copies of Debs', "The Negro Worker" and of James O'Neal's, "The Next Emancipation"—all the books there were sold—and the crowd yelled for more. It certainly was an inspiring, encouraging opening of the battle for real freedom.

The meeting took place on Monday

last, corner Lenox avenue and 139th street.

A regular and special meeting of the 6th A. D. branch will be held Friday evening, July 25, at 8:30 p. m., at our headquarters, 257 East 4th street. The order of business, besides our general program of work in the coming campaign, includes a report of the two conventions held at Cleveland by Comrade Louis Waldman, one of the delegates.

1st and 2nd A. D. Excursion

The annual excursion of the 1st and 2nd A. D. will be held Saturday, August 16, on the Steamer Ontario, which will leave Battery Park, Pier A, and will sail to Bear Mountain, returning by moonlight. Well-known Jewish and English stars will entertain. Dancing will be the order of the day. Tickets are for sale at the Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway, and the East Side Socialist Centre, 204 East Broadway.

The branch meets every Friday evening at the East Side Socialist centre where classes in public speaking, election methods, captains, canvassers are conducted. The branch is holding a series of open-air meetings in the district.

Street Meetings

The following are the street meetings to be held next week:

MONDAY

6th A. D.—7th street and Avenue C. Speaker: Emerich Steinberger. 17th A. D.—116th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker: Henry Jager. 8th A. D.—7th street and Second avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian. 21st A. D.—139th street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: Frank Crosswaith and William Butler.

TUESDAY

4th A. D.—Pitt and Rivington streets. Speaker: Alex. Schwartz.

WEDNESDAY

8th A. D.—Second avenue and 2nd street. Speaker: Emerich Steinberger. 16th A. D.—First avenue and 79th street. Speakers: Richard Boyajian and Walter Karp.

THURSDAY

6th A. D.—Avenue B and 5th street. Speakers: Walter Karp and Pierre DeNio. 18th A. D.—106th street and Lexington avenue. Speakers: Richard Boyajian and John M. Beatty.

FRIDAY

18th A. D.—86th street and Third avenue. Speaker: Samuel E. Beardsley; Chairman: Walter Karp. 18th A. D.—116th street and Lexington avenue. Speaker: William Karlin. 8th A. D.—10th street and Second avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.

SATURDAY

17th A. D.—116th street and Fifth avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian. 1st A. D.—(afternoon)—Rutgers Square. Speaker: Henry Jager.

BRONX

Bronx County Report
The Executive Committee of Local Bronx met July 21. The response showed increasing interest in the campaign. Members were eager for work and spoke with enthusiasm.

Mrs. S. Volovick was elected delegate to the State convention in place of Comrade Paulitsch who is away at another convention in Canada. Comrades Grossman, Betz and Weckler were elected alternates. Comrade Grossman was directed to take charge of the petitions for the primary elections. All party members and enrolled voters are requested to sign same for their districts. A communication from Comrade Murphy announced his resignation because of illness and Comrade Kanasy was elected Executive Secretary. (Continued on Page 9)

On The International Front

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

GERMANY

Communists Lose Ground in Anhalt

Further evidence that the Communist party of Germany reached the high water mark of its voting strength on May 4 in the Reichstag elections is found in the results of the Diet election in the tiny Free State of Anhalt on June 22. With the ballots all in, except from a couple of small districts, the Communist vote was 16,226, against 22,000 on May 4, while the Social Democrats cast 64,159, practically the same as in the Reichstag elections. The Hitler-Ludendorff German Racialists also lost, their vote dropping from 9,600 to 7,112. Of the 36 seats in the new Diet, the Socialists have 13, against 17 in the old body; the Communists 4, against 2; the Racialists 2, against none, and the rest are divided among seven more or less important bourgeois parties.

Bavarian Communist Quits Party

Through the resignation of Deputy Enderle, from the Communist party, and his affiliation with the Social Democratic party, the number of Socialist members of the Bavarian Diet has been raised to 24, making them the strongest group in the Diet as well as the one controlling the second largest number of popular votes. The Bavarian People's party, with 46 deputies, is the strongest in the Diet, with the Racialists third, with 23 seats. The Communists have 9.

Leave Workers' Relief Body

Mathilde Wurm and Kurt Rosenfeld, prominent Social Democrats who were members of the German National Committee of the International Workers' Relief, the Communist organization which transferred most of its charitable work to Germany following the end of the famine in Russia, have left that body, explaining that happenings in Saxony during the miners' strike there had shown that it was impossible to cooperate effectively with the Communist groups. These resignations were announced on June 14, at about the same time as the passing of resolutions by the German Social Democratic National Convention stating that membership in the International Workers' Relief was incompatible with membership in the Socialist Party.

Dawes' Report Cheers

"Yet elections have not turned out quite as badly as one feared after this winter, spent under the pressure of French militarism and general misery. The report of Gen. Dawes, the hope of solving the reparation problem have at the very last moment given the middle parties a somewhat better platform, thus avoiding the worst. Acceptance of the report is the word of unity for all the parties which want reconstruction and reconciliation. The nationalistic wave influences our whole atmosphere for the worse. Able and deserving radicals, Republicans, Social Democrats, have been turned out of offices they held all these years. Parliament constantly disturbed by Communistic as well as by militaristic rows under the leadership of Gen. Ludendorff is sure to be prevented from quiet successful work. Many believe that new elections will come soon. It is most unfortunate that now, when at last in France men of international understanding and good will have succeeded in overthrowing Poincare's Government, the parties in Germany which build up the republic and democracy have been weakened and have lost much influence. We still firmly hope that the bigger and better half of the nation will carry off the victory."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

To Fight for Social Legislation

That the Socialist deputies in the Czechoslovak Parliament must keep up their fight for the speedy enactment of radical social legislation and must not be bluffed by the Agrarians into relaxing their efforts to relieve the working masses was the order issued by the National Committee of the Social Democratic Labor party of Czechoslovakia at a meeting held in Prague on June 11. Furthermore, the deputies are to continue to demand the modifying of the tariff, which unduly protects the farmers to the disadvantage of the city proletariat. The other coalition Government parties, notably the Agrarians, were accused of bad faith in delaying the promised social legislation and it was pointed out that the farmers could be aided by the reduction of the prices of industrial products needed by them better than through a general increase in the cost of living. In closing its statement to the public the National Committee called upon all organized workers to continue their preparations for restoring "to the most extreme measures" to solve the political problem if that should become necessary. This is taken to mean that the possibility of a general strike is being considered.

Germans for Anti-War Demonstration

At a joint meeting of representatives of the German-speaking Social Democratic party, trade unions and cooperatives held in Prague on June 18, it was resolved that the recommendation of the Socialist and Labor International and the International Federation of Trade Unions for the holding of great anti-war demonstrations this summer in connection with the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the World War should be followed and that the main demonstrations should be held on July 26 and 27. The Socialist Young People's organization will cooperate with the other German-speaking groups in the demonstrations. There was a discussion of the problem of settling working people on the land and it was resolved to create a national-wide land settlement organization, to embrace the party, the unions and the cooperatives. A committee was elected to prepare the way for such an organization. A telegram of sympathy with the Italian Unitarian Socialist Party over the murder of Deputy Matteotti by the Fascist was dispatched from the meeting.

Magyars Demand Socialist Unity

On June 19, fifty delegates from the sections of the Magyar-speaking Social Democracy in Czechoslovakia met in Nove Zamky (Neuhause) in a national congress. The party's three deputies in the Czechoslovak Chamber, Mayer, Foldessy and Borovsky, were present, as were representatives of the German-speaking Socialists, the Czech Socialists and the Social Democratic party of Hungary. Every one of the speakers, including the visitors, laid stress upon the necessity of all three Socialist Party organizations in the Republic working harmoniously together with the view of uniting into a single powerful proletarian political organization as soon as feasible. The congress heard Secretary Schulz report progress in spite of many organizational difficulties. It was pointed out that there were some 60,000 farm laborers in the Magyar-speaking part of the Republic and that it was necessary to organize them into unions as well as to try to win their political allegiance. New party officials were elected and it was decided unanimously to expel Deputy Mikles from the party because of his erratic actions and irresponsible political conduct. A telegram of sympathy over the murder of Deputy Matteotti was sent to the Italian Unitarian Socialist Party.

GREAT BRITAIN

Labor Gain in Malta

According to reports received in London, the recent elections for the Legislative Assembly of the Island

of Malta resulted in a great gain for the Labor party, while the pro-Italian and Conservative parties lost a number of seats. Consequently, the official Government declaration made to the new Parliament indicated that many concessions were to be made to the Labor idea of how to govern the some 225,000 inhabitants of the little Mediterranean isle.

MEXICO

Carrillo's Memory Honored

More than 5,000 Yucatan Socialists and their friends gathered in the little city of Motul recently to pay their tribute to the memory of their beloved leader, Felipe Carrillo, who was murdered there on January 3, last, by the revolting troops of Eighteenth Battalion of Mexican Infantry during the abortive uprising headed by De la Huerta in the interest of Mexican and foreign capitalists.

It was while passing through Motul pursued by the revolting Federal troops that Governor Carrillo, knowing that his faithful followers, although practically unarmed, were ready to lay down their lives in his defense, rejected their offers of aid and told them that they had better hide their few rifles so as to have them at their disposal in case they were forced to defend their homes. When José E. Ancona, a Motul Socialist leader and member of the Municipal Council, reminded the citizens of what Felipe Carrillo had done for the cause of Socialism and humanity and quoted his words, "I would rather sacrifice myself than have the traitors murder you," tears flowed from their eyes and many were heard to vow that never again would the reaction catch the Yucatan Socialists unprepared to defend themselves and their hard won economic and political freedom.

Among those who helped heap the tomb of Comrade Carrillo high with flowers were, reports Tierra, the Merido Socialist newspaper, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of Merida and four brothers of the murdered leader. There were several detachments of troops and numerous bands to testify to the official sentiment of the State and National Governments. Many of the speeches were made in the Maya tongue.

FRANCE

Socialists Win Local Contests
The great Socialist and Radical victory of May 11 in the general elections for the Chamber of Deputies is being followed by scattered Socialist gains in local contests, reports Le Populaire of July 2. In the second round of a supplementary election in the Commune of Saint-Vallier in Saone-et-Loire, the Socialists won enough seats to give them control of the municipal council. In Mulhouse, Upper Rhine, the Socialist candidate for the second Council was elected on the second ballot, while in Draguignan in the Var, Professor Ernest Maurrier, the Socialist candidate for the cantonal council, was elected without opposition. In Nanterre, the supplementary elections to the municipal council resulted in a Communist victory on the second ballot, as the Socialists, after finishing behind the Communists in the first trial, withdrew for the lists and allowed their voters to help defeat the Bloc National.

HUNGARY

Victory In Bye-Election
Despite the desperate efforts of the Clericals, aided by the Hungarian Government, to recapture the seat in the National Assembly from the second Raab (Győr) district made vacant by the death of Franz Miklits, a Social Democrat, it was won on the second ballot by the Socialist candidate, Geza Malasits, who received 4,546 votes to 4,424 for the Clerical, Professor Ferdinand Bernolak, a former Minister of Justice. In the first voting, the candidate of the Industrialists polled about 1,200 votes and upon withdrawing he urged his followers to support Bernolak. Many members of the Kossuth party, a genuine republican organization, worked and voted for Malasits. The victorious Socialist

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FIFTH AVENUE

AT 21st STREET

TEACHING THE GOSLINGS TO QUACK TOGETHER

WALL ST. URGES SUPPRESSION OF LA FOLLETTE

That the La Follette candidacy is worrying the old parties goes without saying. That the prospect of the organization of a huge political party of the workers and working farmers is viewed with genuine alarm by the plundering interests of America can be imagined.

That the emergence of a Labor party, composed of millions of men and women devoted to the interests of those who do the work of the world, taking a permanent place in the political life of the nation, is the unhappiest prospect imaginable for the predatory interests we need tell no one.

The campaign is on. And how will those predatory interests handle it? Why, in the usual way. By misrepresentation, by lying, and by suppression. And the campaign has begun!

The Wall Street Journal, official organ of the higher plutocracy, has indicated the technique to be employed. Because it is a paper with only a small "class" circulation—that is, little read by the public at large—it may be assumed that the editorial is in the nature of a "tip" to the press as to methods to be employed from now on.

The editorial appeared in the issue of July 10, and is now headed "How to Deal with La Follette." Never mind about the alleged "facts" in the editorial; that is another story. The big, thundering fact is that La Follette was given a "silence" treatment in 1912, and the tip goes out from Wall Street to do it again. And so, if our campaign gets an unusual amount of lying and suppression this year, remember that it came in the nature of orders during its very first week. Here are the goods:

"It is unfair to blame newspapers for the supposed shortcomings of their editors. A newspaper reflects the courage of its proprietor. It also reflects the timidity of its proprietor, who not unnaturally thinks in terms of circulation and advertising, because he knows that overhead expenses must be met. His subconscious idea is to write what he thinks the majority of his readers think. Occasionally he is a man of courage and principle, in which case he tells his editor to show the readers of the newspaper what they ought to think. He wastes what little strength he permits, when courage is lacking, by merely telling people what they ought not to think."

"La Follette is a good case in point. Competent newspaper writers knew exactly how to deal with him in 1912. Incompetent newspaper proprietors will advertise him into some sort of nuisance value in 1924. In 1912, before the convention met, Cyrus K. Curtis gave a dinner in Philadelphia to the magazine writers of the country, also including a number of newspaper editors among his guests. The late Woodrow Wilson made an excellent speech, suggestive rather than dogmatic, and in his best manner. La Follette spoke last, rising at 11:20 p. m. and resuming his seat at 1:15 a. m.

"He sought popularity in abusing the newspapers and praising the magazine writers at their expense. The shallow quack forgot that most of the magazine writers had graduated from the newspapers. La Follette's bombast and reckless vituperation quickly emptied the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford of all but the disgusted guests at the head table. The editor of this newspaper sat out the tirade because the Wall Street Journal had been mentioned by name."

"Two minutes after La Follette had sat down the room was filled again. Don Seitz of the New York World, the chairman, closed the proceedings with a three-minute speech of biting contempt. One Philadelphia newspaper reported the speech in full. The rest of the newspaper press ignored it, for no self-respecting newspaper man was willing to write about La Follette. Up to that time he had been a Republican possibility for the Presidential nomination. He was dropped absolutely. He passed into oblivion and his soiled name remained wholesomely out of the newspapers during most of Wilson's two administrations. He crawled back into the spotlight on the opposition to the Versailles Treaty and newspaper proprietors forgot the best lesson they had ever learned."

"La Follette represents no one but himself and the cloud of discontent he hopes to precipitate in November. He believes in nothing but his own voice and, on the rare occasions when truth seems good policy, he parrots what has been better said by better men."

"But watch the newspaper proprietors. They will give him more front page publicity in the next four months than they will afford to the Democratic candidate."

Among the many things the United States of America boasts so much about, there is one great public institution which stands foremost before the public eye. That institution is the public school, which can be found in most any city, town, or village. This institution, which is often called the cornerstone of life, is free to all. And since America is a democracy, this institution is to be managed in a most purely democratic manner. The fact of the matter is that the public schools are often referred to as the cradle of liberty and democracy. When a foreigner inquires about America's democracy, the public schools are pointed out to him. Here the worker's children and the banker's children have the same opportunity; here reigns pure democracy. (Of course nothing is ever alluded to the tens of thousands of children whom dire poverty deprives of even a public school education or that million which must work in their school years.)

Essentials of Democracy

Now let us inquire how much truth there is in the statement that our public schools are managed in a democratic manner. In the first place what do we mean by democracy? In order that any institution may be truly termed as democratic, it must be controlled socially, and must have self-government. Again such an institution must guarantee and tolerate free discussion on all matters, and in all cases the people must have the final authority. On all doubtful matters liberty must reign. And what is just as important to democracy, is that the people must have full knowledge and experience in these ingredients of democracy. They must be accustomed to free and open discussion; they must be capable of self-government, and they must know how to manage these affairs advantageously. This constitutes democracy, and if any one element is missing, democracy is an illusion.

In order to prove conclusively that our public schools are not managed democratically, I shall cite facts, not mere fantasies; I shall place before my readers an actual phase of the situation; I shall not deal with theories, but with an actual matter.

At the present time there is in action a nation wide movement to bring the United States Constitution before the people. This is be-

100 Percenters Stuff Heads of the Young With Canned Ideas on the Constitution—Independent Thinking Is Frowned Upon.

By BENJAMIN P. CHASS

ing done by offering large prizes to the students of the secondary schools of the country, for their oratorical presentation on some particular topic on the Constitution. In examining this matter, we shall learn whether or not our public schools are managed in a democratic manner.

Mobilizing the Goslings

Does the spirit of self-government inspire this movement? Some months ago a lawyer of Los Angeles conceived the idea of making the Constitution known to the people. He took the idea to the owner of the Los Angeles Times, and immediately the novel idea was adopted. The matter was then talked over with the superintendent of the city public schools, and with his approval a public campaign was launched in the newspapers. The Goslings of the high schools of Southern California were to be the orators to bring the Constitution to the people.

So at first sight we see that this affair was conceived by a private lawyer not in the employ of the public schools; it was sponsored by a privately owned newspaper. The superintendent of the schools who had charge of the affair, and who dictated to the teachers all that should be done, is not elected by the teachers, but is appointed by the Board of Education. The members of the Board, all in the majority, are private business men, which is true of most all Boards of Education. In other words business men control our education in America. The teachers had nothing whatever to say concerning the ways and means of this oratorical contest on the Constitution. The same is true of the students.

The students are commanded to prepare a thesis on the Constitution. A few topics are suggested, among them, one entitled—"Jefferson and the Constitution," notwithstanding the fact that at the time of the Constitutional Conven-

tion, Jefferson, the outstanding statesman of his time, was sent away on a diplomatic mission to France. Much more could be said as it relates to the framing of this document, but this is not the place.

A Narrow Interpretation

There are certain stipulations attached to the topic. The students are not free to discuss the Constitution as they see fit. Neither are they free to abstain from entering the contest; if they lack in oratory, they must prepare a written thesis, for it has been made a regular part of the English classes; therefore it is compulsory. Orations must be confined "to a discussion of the Constitution, and the men active in its making, interpretation and preservation." Narrow bounds are placed around the students; they must talk on one viewpoint only, for the requirements are "a careful and scholarly presentation of argument in favor of our scheme of government," and the "purpose is to promote a knowledge of and respect for the constitution." Hence should any student care to choose his topic from Charles A. Beard's noted book, "The Economic Interpretation of the Constitution," or choose works of other well known historians—accounts which may not overly eulogize our Constitution—it can be easily seen that the student would be barred from the contest. His topic would not perhaps tend to bring forth a "respect" for the Constitution. Such a student would not be eligible to contest for the prize because his presentation may not make for the "preservation" of our Constitution, or encourage the people "in favor of our scheme of government."

We have seen how this contest was started, without any self-government or social control. Now we see that no free discussion whatsoever exists. It is well that the students should have the opportunity to study and discuss their Consti-

tution, but high schools are here for education, not propaganda. To educate means to present every phase of a question, not a one-sided narrow viewpoint. It is the teacher's duty to present all sides, regardless of preconceived views. It is not the public school's function to insure that teachers will teach in order to "preserve" or "respect" anything. The public school's duty is to teach the facts, give all viewpoints on the subject; to present the truth as near as possible, and it must remain for the students to arrive at their own conclusions.

Enslaving Young Minds

Youth is courageous, truthful, fair. Youth should not be forced into a narrow coop. Students should not be strapped with an intolerable tether that commands them to do and speak thus, and thus only. Students must have freedom in their studies, be the subject what it may. They must not be penned into a narrow channel of opinion, forced to glorify and justify anything that the newspapers or business men of the Educational Board see fit. The other course is simply enslaving young minds, molding them into a one-sided narrow channel of opinion. It is the worst kind of slavery. It fosters one illusion after another.

This is not education, but the rudest sort of propaganda. Instead of encouraging the students to a wide and far-reaching study of the Constitution they are narrowly confined to certain dogmas. This is not democracy in education; it is a deadly menace to democracy. So long as this slavery and intolerance last, so long will our public schools be void of democracy.

The contest was "successful" in Southern California, so today we are having a nation-wide oratorical contest on the Constitution, and instead of a few newspapers in charge, we have forty-four of the leading journals in control, with a prize of \$5,000 to the national victor. And instead of having a few thousand Goslings in action in but a few high schools, we have today a half million Goslings in most of the secondary schools in the country.

This is how the public schools educate in America. Freedom? No. Tolerance? No. Education? No. Democracy? No. The public schools of the United States are void of all these precious qualities, that constitute education.

WALLHEAD HAILS PROGRESS OF INTERNAT'L

LONDON.—Real progress in cementing the Socialist and Labor forces of the world in the Labor and Socialist International was recorded at the meeting of the Executive held in Vienna in the latter part of May, according to Richard C. Wallhead, M. P., member of the Executive.

In a report to the Independent Labor party through the London New Leader, Wallhead writes,

"C. T. Cramp, chairman of the Administration Committee, opened the proceedings, and the delegates were greeted in the name of the Austrian Social Democratic party by Herr Seitz, Lord Mayor of the city, and following that, on Cramp's proposal, Emil Vanderveelde was elected to the chair."

"Secretary Friedrich Adler reported that, since the last meeting of the Executive at Luxembourg, the relations between the affiliated parties had been deeply strengthened and consolidated. At the present moment the International has gained in power and prestige in world politics as a result of the great successes of Socialist parties in various countries, particularly France, Italy, Finland and Denmark. I, as treasurer, presented the financial report for the past financial year and the budget for the coming year."

"In the afternoon the delegates, along with the delegates of the International Trades Union Congress, also meeting at Vienna, attended a reception at the Town Hall, and afterwards witnessed a great parade and demonstration of the Viennese workers. Than this I have never seen anything more inspiring. Considerably over 150,000 men and women, young and old, took part, and although the rain came down in torrents during the whole time the demonstration lasted it did not appear as though a single desertion took place."

"To commemorate the occasion of the meeting of the two Internationals an international banner is to be made, as beautiful as Austrian art can make it, and it will be jointly presented to the Austrian party, to be carried always at the head of their processions."

"The Russian delegates gave an exhaustive account of the conditions in that country. It was stated that the Soviet Government forms a strongly-organized power amidst a disorganized society. It was complained that the interest which the Russian Socialist workers take in the International is sometimes greater than that which the International takes in them. Clifford Allen and Cramp expressed the British opinion that the sufferings of the Russian Socialists could be diminished through an effort at an understanding rather than through continually repeated attacks."

"Adler reported on the Balkan situation as revealed at the recent conference at Bucharest, and said that the various parties were making strenuous efforts towards conciliation."

"Reports were given on the Italian situation, which showed that the Italian party is continuing a great fight with Fascism. Reaction of the worst possible character still continues in Hungary. Varadain reported upon the cruelties of Turkish Imperialism, and said that hopes had been raised amongst the Armenians that the change of Government in Britain and France will bring about the fulfillment of the Treaty through the League of Nations."

"Adler reported for the Administrative Committee on the proposed Treaties of Guarantee of the League of Nations (the Pact of Guarantees). In this connection the secretariat had sent a circular letter to the Executive members and had received written replies from Hjalmar Branting, Dr. Czech and P. J. Troelstra, all of whom recommended its repudiation. After discussion it was decided that further deliberation on the question should be postponed until the next meeting of the Executive, which is to be held in London in the first week in October."

"Anti-war demonstrations, it was decided, should begin on the date of the outbreak of the great war. The Executive is resolved to do all in its power through its affiliated bodies to bring before the masses of the people of all countries this year, by means of great demonstration, the remembrance of the World War and the need of organized resistance against any new war and against armaments."

"The great importance of maintaining the eight-hour working day in Germany was emphasized by Bauer (Austria). In this debate I put forward the British position and pledged our party to do all in its power to maintain the eight-hour day."

"Altogether it was a very interesting and important gathering, and will tend still further to strengthen the links binding the various working-class movements together."

Justice in Coolidge's State

Massachusetts is Calvin Coolidge's State. And it is the State of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Massachusetts is the State where Coolidge is credited with having suppressed a police strike. In Montana or the Dakotas or almost any other section of the country that would have meant his political death. But in Massachusetts it put him in line for the Presidency.

That makes it easier to understand why Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are still in the shadow of the electric chair, despite cumulative proofs of their innocence.

Massachusetts is "sold" on the protective tariff. It is the stronghold of the banking interests. It is permeated by a passionate hatred of "foreigners" and of new ideas. That is why Sacco and Vanzetti are still imprisoned, though witness after witness has confessed perjury.

Massachusetts is the scene of the Lawrence strikes with the orgies of police brutality. It is the scene of the Ettor-Giovannitti case. It is a State of cheap, exploited, unorganized Labor in the textile and shoe and textile industries. It is where the Pressmen's strike was crushed three years ago and the telephone strike last year.

Perhaps that explains why Judge Webster Thayer—a flower of New England aristocracy—has not yet granted a new trial when the whole world knows that the original trial was a grim farce.

Massachusetts courts have just set free prominent politicians who are notoriously thick with the worst criminal elements in the State. The alacrity with which their case was disposed of bespeaks a praiseworthy dispatch in the conduct of judicial business. But the courts move creepingly these many years while Sacco and Vanzetti wait for a new deal, a square deal.

A progressive wind is abroad. It has ruffled the complacency of politicians in the Middle West and the Northwest. It has scared the politicians everywhere but in Massachusetts. Massachusetts is a "safe" State, safe for the Coolidge brand of strike-breaking and political privilege. No breath of progress can touch it.

Against this background of hopeless conservatism, of political degradation and fetid reaction, the Sacco-Vanzetti case is more comprehensible. The war is at an end elsewhere, but it is still on in Massachusetts. Its hatreds are still being vented against two workmen who dared to think their thoughts in a time of hysteria.

But luckily the Sacco-Vanzetti case is wider than Massachusetts; yes, wider even than these United

States. The working class of the whole world watches and will accept nothing less than full justice!

Cal and Maria

By GEORGE I. STEINHARDT

Los Angeles Times.
If you elect this pair, your troubles will be over.
When your boss sweats you, call on Cal. You'll immediately cease sweating—you'll even get the chills.
If you're freezing in the winter, go to Maria—you'll find it hot there.
If you do not want these two good Republicans, then vote for two equally good Democrats.
By no means, says the Times, must you vote for a third party. Should the third party triumph, even partially, it will destroy the vitality of our Constitution. With our constitution gone, we are lost.
There was a time when our Constitution knew no dangers. That was when the Hon. Harry Daugherty dwelt in Washington, D. C. In those days Harry smote the reds every day; and every night, he and his loyal patriots gathered in a little green house on "K" street and drank to the health of the Constitution, particularly the Eighteenth Amendment. Those were glorious days for our flag—days never to be forgotten, except on election day.
Poor Harry would have been drinking yet, but he forgot to pay for his booze and when somebody let out a squawk, he had to pack his baggage and move from Washington, D. C. to Washington C. H.
The Constitution thus lost a spirited defender. If you want him or some of his gang back, don't vote for a third party, vote for Cal and Maria.

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.

ARE OUR MILLIONAIRES IN SLAVERY?

By ROBERT HUNTER

I WAS reading the other day the Insurance Record. Now and then such financial papers throw an interesting light upon the progress of democracy.

A gentleman, who signs himself "Halt" was discoursing upon the market. After giving his opinion of how to get rich by buying and selling certain stocks he drifts off into one terrific assault upon the working class. The following are some of the gems from his sage, judicial pen:

"Politicians are too often aiming to incur popularity with the masses, and this usually means the ignorant and pampered working classes, as compared with the substantial, hard-working business men of intelligence, who have made the country what it is."

"I do not like the laboring classes, and I have no sympathy whatever with the so-called 'poor laboring man.' I do not dislike him because he labors (for I am a laboring man myself), but I dislike him because he is so ignorant, so absolutely blind to his own interest, and so under the control of demagogues. They are merely a lot of unthinking bits of protoplasm, ruled and bossed by a lot of ignorant and unprincipled and usually dishonest leaders. It is due to the trades unions and the evil connected with the trade unions that prices of all commodities are up to a point where they are today, and that the cost of living is as high as it is today. The laboring classes study to do as little work during the working hours of the day as they possibly can, and unless you stand over them and keep them up to the work and watch them they will waste time in every possible way they can devise."

"The longer people temporize with this ignorant monster called the Trades Union, the more difficult it will be to disentangle ourselves from their shackles. I cannot understand why the masses of workingmen do not band together and throw off this yoke which is dragging them down to ruin. Every year the condition of the workingmen becomes worse, and his slavery to the demagogues more conspicuous."

These golden thoughts should be preserved by the workers. It would be well to read them in the evening by the fireside. More and more one hears such sentiments expressed by the hard-working toilers of Wall Street, of the Stock Exchange, of Delmonico's, and of the clubs.

In fact, the only thing that seems to mar the beauty of America, the liberty and freedom of this golden continent, is the miter yoke of slavery which our "pampered, unthinking bits of protoplasm" have cast on the rocks of our millionaires.

THEY

By Siegfried Sassoon

The Bishop tells us: "When the boys come back
They will not be the same; for they'll have fought
In a just cause; they lead the last attack
On Anti-Christ; their comrades' blood has bought
New right to breed an honorable race,
They have challenged Death and dared him face to face."

"We're none of us the same!" the boys reply,
"For George lost both his legs; and Bill's stone blind;
Poor Jim shot through the lungs and like to die;
And Bert's gone syphilitic; you'll not find
A chap who's served that hasn't found SOME change."
And the Bishop said: "The ways of God are strange!"

UNION DIRECTORY

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

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

MORRIS RIGMAN, 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. 5396
Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the office.
LOUIS BROWITZ, Chairman. LOUIS LEVY, Manager-Secretary.

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.

Office 321 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, 319 So. 4th St. Dickens 0882
Local meets every 2nd and 4th Monday eve. Ex. Board meets every Tues. at 7:30 P. M.
WILLIAM COHEN, Chairman. HARRY CHANCE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and REEFER MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 17, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 144 Second Avenue Telephone Orchard 0415-0416
Regular Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 7:30 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening, at the Office, at 7 P. M.
ABRAHAM GOLDIN, President. HELLER, Secretary.
ABRAHAM BELSON, Chairman of the Executive Board.

DRESSMAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK, LOCAL 22, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 16 West 21st St. Watkins 7950
The Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the Office. Branch meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.
MAX BLUSTEIN, Chairman. I. SCHOENHOLZ, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U.

Office, 331 E. 14th Street. Lexington 4840
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
SECTIONS MEETINGS
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Bronx—E. 187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Hastin—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
B'klyn—106 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—78 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 1471
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 8 P. M.
D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 59, I. L. G. W. U.

Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 31st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715

Telephone: Stuyvesant 8300-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

611-613 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7000-1-2-3-4
DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

799 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 5506.
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 BLUMENKICH, Manager. HYMAN NOVODVOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10, A. C. W. of A.

Office 355 Broadway Av. Bklyn. Bklyn 10180
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m.
J. Berowitz, L. Feltsman, Chairman. Rec. Sec'y. J. Portner, Sec. Agent. Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10, A. C. W. of A.

Office 355 Broadway Av. Bklyn. Bklyn 10180
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m.
J. Berowitz, L. Feltsman, Chairman. Rec. Sec'y. J. Portner, Sec. Agent. Fin. Sec'y.

Lapel Makers & Pairers'

Local 161, A. C. W. of A.

Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3800
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
IKE SCHNEIDER, Chairman; KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary; ANTHONY V. FROISE, Sec. Agent.

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. of A.

Executive Board Meets Every Thursday at the Amalgamated Temple 11-37 Arlon St. Bklyn. N. Y.
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman. H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. LEON BECK, Sec'y.

LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

To Aid Hoththeaded Cuban Youth

While deprecating the act of violence which was the cause of his arrest, Accion Socialista, a Havana Labor paper, is raising a fund for the aid of Emilio Marichal, the 19-year-old railroad worker who took a shot at Archibald Jacks, British manager of the United Railways of Havana, on June 9, and slightly wounded him in the cheek. It is pointed out that the youth, seeing the hardship caused to his own family and to those of his fellow strikers through the obstinacy of Manager Jacks, who refused to negotiate, even at the request of the Cuban Government officials, was seized with a brainstorm which led him to use his pistol. When the strike of the street car men and of their comrades on the regular Cuban railroads, involving about 19,000 men, was settled on June 25 in favor of the strikers, "General" Jacks returned to England, possibly for good. No tears were shed over his departure by Cuban Labor. The tie-up of the street car lines and the principal railroads of the island was practically complete for twenty-two days and there was a great display of solidarity by the other Cuban unions, which raised thousands of dollars for the strikers. Under the terms of settlement the companies will not discriminate against any of the strikers, will reinstate the discharged union leaders and will live up to the agreement of last April, the violation of which was the principal cause of the struggle. For its part the Brotherhood of Railroad Men agrees not to call a general strike in the future unless approved by a referendum of all the workers on the various roads.

International Miners' Conference

At a conference of the Executive Committee of the Miners' International, with which the United Mine Workers of America is affiliated, held in Vienna in connection with the congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions the first week of June, preparations were completed for the Miners' International Congress, that will open in Prague on August 4, and resolutions were adopted providing that the Executive Committee should take the matter of miners' working conditions under the Dawes reparation plan up with the Amsterdam International in order to prevent the German and international capitalists from using that plan as a lever to overthrow the miners' comparatively short working day and other benefits won by hard trade union fighting. The Committee urged all the leaders of the Miners' International to do their best in their own countries to influence their Governments against any attempt to lower the German miners' standard of living. The German representatives reported on the big general strike in the Ruhr, which prevented the bosses from putting through their scheme to end the short working day, at least for the time being. They thanked the German miners for their moral support from foreign lands, the British miners' union having spent \$4,500, the Czechoslovak \$6,000, as starters, and other countries being in line for aid when the struggle was settled by Government arbitration. The conference was attended by Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' International; Frank Hodges, former general secretary, now a member of the Labor Government of Great Britain, and his temporary substitute, A. Cook, the new secretary of the British Miners' Union; Richardson (England), Panissal and Quintin (France), Dejardin and Lombard (Belgium), Huseman (Germany), Jarolim and Brozik (Czechoslovakia), Adamek (Poland) and Payer (Hungary). A request from the Miners' Federation of Rumania for affiliation, was favorably reported.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.

Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 401 E. 161st St. Melrose 7490
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 9738
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
M. REISS, President.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.
E. WENNEIS, Fin. Sec'y.
H. KALNIKOFF, Bus. Agent.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L. 7 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7678
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month. 12 ST. MARK'S PL.
G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, Pres. Rec. Sec'y.
A. Schwartzwald, Chas. Razan, Vice-Pres. Treas.
LEO SAFIAN, Bus. Agent.

CAP MAKERS

of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A. Office, 210 E. 24th St. Orchard 9860-1-2
Council meets every 1st & 3d Wednesday
Jacob Roberts, R. Eisenstein, L. Basher, 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. SECTOR, ED. SARLAVSKY, President. Vice-Pres.
SOL HANDMAN, L. RAER, Rec. Sec'y. 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 66
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, Sec. Secs. WILLIAM CHERNIAR, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15. Executive Board meets every Monday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
S. LANGER, Chairman. H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

FUR CUTTERS UNION

LOCAL 1. Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
WILLIAM CHERNIAR, Chairman. L. GOLDBERG, Vice-Chairman. N. FISCHKOFF, Secretary.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

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

Aid for Young Cuban Laborite—International Miners' Conference—The Clothing Workers' International—Transport Workers' Strengthened—Building Trades Unity—Argentina and Moscow.

of trouble. The membership of the International is somewhat below the 375,801 reported for December 31, 1922, but exact figures are hard to get, due to the semi-affiliated status of several of the national groups. A proposal to admit the Russian Clothing Workers' Union to membership was defeated by a vote of 17 to 6, it being argued that no union belonging to the Red Trade Union International would be admitted to a body affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions unless it would drop its connection with the Communist organization or persuade the latter to abandon its war upon the Amsterdam body. The headquarters of the International was continued in Amsterdam and Vandervelde was elected Secretary of the Bureau, with Kupers as Vice-secretary. A resolution for the establishment of a system of control of immigration and emigration of clothing workers was put up to the Bureau for consideration. After Paris had been chosen as the place for the next Congress, Chairman Smilga closed the meeting to the singing of the Internationale. Transport Workers Strengthened.

Despite the fact that at the biennial congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation, which will open in Hamburg on August 7, Secretary Edo Fimmen's report will show that the membership of the affiliated organizations on January 1, last, was only 2,035,958, against 2,154,806 on January 1, 1923, the delegates will be cheered by the news that thus far in 1924 the International has been reinforced by the affiliation of the British Railway Clerks' Association, completing the affiliation of all the British railway organizations, the British Union of Seamen and Stokers and the Australian Organization of Stewards, while applications are pending from the Italian Railroaders' Union and the River Boatmen of Czechoslovakia. The number of affiliated organizations has grown to sixty-one, embracing every continent except Africa, which will not long remain unrepresented, as negotiations are under way with railroad unions in South Africa and Egypt. The principal reason for the loss of individual membership during 1923 was the wholesale reduction in the operating forces of the Austrian and German railroads under rehabilitation and reparation plans and the erasing of the Italian Seamen's Union from the rolls of the International because of its friendly relations with the Fascists. New affiliations by national groups numbered eight in 1922 and thirteen in 1923. The bulk of the membership on January 1, 1924, was divided as follows: railroad men, 1,106,770; sailors, 64,581; dock and other transport workers, 709,461. The beginning of the trade union organization of the workers in the air transport service is indicated by the membership of 180 fliers. The advance report notes with satisfaction that the end of the would-be rival transport international, the International Seamen's Federation, is close at hand since the incorporation of Havelock Wilson's seamen's organization into the British National

Federation of Transport Workers, which is affiliated with the International Transport Workers' Federation.

Building International for Unity

A report submitted by Secretary George Kappler to the congress of the Building Workers' International held in Stockholm the last week of June providing for a change in the constitution calculated to facilitate the eventual uniting of the Building Workers' International with the Woodworkers, Carpenters, Painters and Stoneworkers into a single great international of the building industry was unanimously approved by representatives of national organizations from thirteen European countries. Despite the admission to the International of building workers' organizations in Spain and Latvia during 1923, the total membership of the affiliated unions had fallen from 1,143,550 on January 1, 1923, to 946,073 on January 1, 1924. At the Stockholm congress it was voted to admit the building workers' union in the semi-independent Memel district and a new national group of building workers in Czechoslovakia, but to drop the pro-Moscow Czech organization, while allowing the German Czech building workers to stay in the International, subject to the O. K. of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Application for membership from a newly formed group of Norwegian building workers was turned down, because said organization had recently voted to affiliate with the Red Trade Union International. Norway is already represented in the Building Workers' International by a body of workers not affiliated with the Norwegian Central organization, which itself is unaffiliated with either Amsterdam or Moscow. Another attempt by representatives of the Russian Building Workers to obtain admission to the international failed when it was brought out in debate that there was no evidence indicating that there had been any real change of heart by the Russian leaders in the matter of warring upon the Amsterdam International, as per instructions from Moscow. Those voting for the admission of the Russians were England, Switzerland, Norway and the subsequently dropped Czech faction. The annual dues per member were increased from two Swiss centimes to four Swedish (or about one cent). Headquarters was continued in Hamburg and the Management Committee re-elected.

Argentina Stays Away from Moscow

At the recent national convention of the "Union Indical Argentina," the more radical of the two leading national trade union organizations of the Argentine Republic, a vote on the question of re-affiliating with the Red Trade Union International resulted in 16,312 in favor of remaining independent and only 440 for affiliation. The membership of the Argentine Syndicalist Union is estimated at some 60,000.

Party Notes

MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued From Page 6)

Morrill, 23 North Broadway, treasurer, and Joseph A. Dion, 2 Grove street, Haverhill, is organizer. It is expected the newly organized Haverhill Local will make itself felt in the coming campaign.

Braintree.—The Braintree-Weymouth Local held a large field day on Saturday, July 19, with a splendid program of sports, games, etc. C. W. Thompson of Philadelphia was the speaker of the day. Returns are not yet all in, but the comrades of this little Local expect to realize a good sum for local and district campaign and organization work.

Worcester.—Comrade C. W.

NEW JERSEY

State Convention

The State Convention of the Socialist Party will be held in the Socialist Educational Club, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J., Sunday, at 10 o'clock (day-light saving time).

The objects of the convention are to hear the report of our delegates to the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the National Convention of the party and to take whatever necessary steps that may have to be taken, from the outcome of these conventions.

It is the wish of the State Committee that there be as many as possible attending the State Convention. The object of this is to have as many of the members of the Socialist Party of this State as possible to hear the report of the delegates. All members of the Party will have a voice in the convention but only the elected delegates will have the right to vote on any question that comes before the convention.

For the purpose of identification it is best to bring your membership card with you. Branch secretaries are requested to notify their members of this request of the State Committee, so as to insure a large attendance.

Delegates from Union and Camden counties, take Pennsylvania railroad to the Manhattan Transfer station, transfer to Hudson Tubes trains and get off at the Summit station, take a Central avenue bus to the meeting hall. Delegates from Essex county, take Hudson Tubes train to the Summit station, then take a Central avenue bus to the meeting hall. Delegates from Passaic county, take Erie railroad to Jersey City, then Hudson Tubes train to Hoboken, then a Summit car to Sherman place and Central avenue. Or take a Passaic trolley to the Transfer station in West Hoboken, then a Summit car to aforesaid corner. Bergen county delegates take Erie train as above, or West Shore train to Weehawken, then a Union Hill car to Hackensack Plank road, Union Hill, then take a Summit car to above mentioned corner.

12th Ward Branch Active. Two weeks ago, the 12th Ward branch of the Socialist Party held a rousing good meeting at headquarters, 256 Central avenue. The meeting was well attended

and rekindled the fire into new ambitious and enthusiastic comrades. It being the regular meeting to elect officers of the branch for the ensuing year, the election took place and all offices filled, which certainly showed that the comrades intend to carry on an energetic campaign for Socialism.

Discussions took place on the Cleveland convention, and the coming convention to be held at the Jersey City Headquarters, 256 Central avenue on the 27th of July. The delegates from the 12th Ward pledged to make it a rousing and never-to-be-forgotten convention.

This clearly shows that the branch intends to do good work, and it is the duty of those who did not attend the last meeting to do so at the next one, which takes place on Monday, July 21, at 256 Central avenue.

Outdoor Meetings in Hudson County, Saturday, July 26

Hoboken.—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker: Frank Cross-wait.

West New York.—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker: To be announced.

Bayonne.—Broadway and 23rd street. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood. Union Hill.—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker: Henry Jager.

West Hoboken.—Summit avenue and Courtland street. Speaker: To be announced.

Jersey City.—Jackson and Orient avenues. Speaker: Blanche Watson.

Jersey City.—Danforth avenue and Old Bergen Road. Speaker: William Kane Tallman.

Jersey City.—Central avenue and Charles street. Speaker: Frederick Kraft.

Mahoney and Cramer Support La Follette

MINNEAPOLIS.—William Mahoney and R. D. Cramer, Labor editors of the Twin Cities, announce their support of La Follette for President in their papers this week. Both Mahoney and Cramer were instrumental in organizing the "National Farmer-Labor Party," which was captured by the Communists. They both repudiate the nomination of Foster and Gitlow by the Communists. They declare the organization of a Labor party, and not merely a La Follette insurgency movement, should be the ultimate aim of the third party movement.

The Challenge of Socialism

X. The Lunch Counter of Socialism

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

"Socialism," once wrote Theodore Roosevelt, temporarily essaying the unfamiliar role of thinker, "would replace the family and home life by a glorified state free lunch counter and state founding asylum, deliberately enthroning self-indulgence as the ideal, with, on its darker side, the absolute abandonment of all morality as between man and woman." That was his intelligent analysis, stated in his usual positive manner, of a subject on which he was more than usually ignorant. ("The Foes of Our Own Household," page 168.)

Possibly Roosevelt got his weird notion of what Socialism is from the late David MacLean Parry, founder and first president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who wrote a wild and bizarre romance called "The Scarlet Empire" (about 1902) in which he described in great detail just how Socialism was going to work out.

Parry's Nightmare

It seems, from the report of this expert, that when Socialism comes, everyone will be dressed exactly alike, that everyone's labor and very life will be laid out by a board of strategy; that even in the eating halls (no, this isn't a joke; poor old Parry meant it in deadly seriousness) the men and women would be lined up, the scarlet clad men on one side, and the scarlet clad women on the other; meanwhile, a leader would beat time with a baton, and the poor dubs would have to chew in time first on one side of the mouth, then on the other. That was Socialism!

There are many insane misconceptions of Socialism but only the tremendously positive Roosevelt and the idiotic Parry had the hardihood to show their ignorance by committing such insane ideas to paper.

Yet these ideas, ridiculous as they seem to intelligent people, are quite generally believed as being something like what Socialism would be like.

Socialists, having pointed out the evils of present day society—namely, Capitalism—point out as the remedy the collective ownership and democratic management of all the socially necessary tools of production, distribution and exchange.

Enemies of Socialism realize that this means a great extension of the functions of the State, the Government, the collectivity—whatever form the collective will evolve for the transaction of public business. So they say that government work must of necessity lead to these dreadful things.

Those who uphold the present order insist that the dominating forces in the present order are good, and must be good; that is, private ownership and operation; and private enterprise.

To Promote Happiness

Socialists have organized the world-wide Socialist movement for the one object of promoting human happiness by the elimination of exploitation. Socialists say that the working people, by their toil, create wealth; that most of the wealth that Labor creates goes to persons other than the workers, who create it. Socialists call the value that the workers create and don't get surplus value, and it is the object of the Socialist movement, among other things, to get this surplus value back to the workers who create it.

Now, it is impossible to give each man and each woman just that which he creates. In great industries, for example, each worker performs a single operation upon countless numbers of articles. It would be ridiculous to give one worker ten thousand button holes a day; another, part of a brick wall; while still another might get nothing, while his work, though useful, is not yet productive.

Socialists have shown how the making of things upon which life depends is already a vast social function. Each one's toil is added to the toil of others in the making, not of things, but of the livelihood of all men and women.

So the Socialists contend that since things are made in common and used in common (for example, a railroad, or a highly developed coal mine) they should be owned in common for the use of everyone in common.

To Liberate Mankind

That is, when the Socialists demand for the workers all they produce, the Socialists demand that individuals be liberated from slavery to the industrial system by means of this socialization.

Socialists demand that all people become workers and that the non-producing class should be abolished. Now, today, making a living is the principal concern of men. Getting a job, and keeping it; getting better wages and improved conditions; laying up for the future—these things make up about the bulk of the life of the workingman of today. And making money, getting a pile and spending it makes up the bulk of the life of the others.

Socialists say that the principal aim of life should be human happiness, and that in the pursuit of this happiness the making of a living is essential; that without the living, there could be no life, and there-

fore no happiness, but that under present conditions, with its crazy and inverted values, making a living (and keeping from dying) takes up about all the time of most working people, leaving little time and energy and desire for anything else.

Socialists demand that mankind be liberated from that slavery to the industrial machine, and they point out the fact that it is impossible even to dream of such liberation while the principal business of mankind is trying to make money.

The average man and woman desires to be clean and well dressed; the time of most people is not taken up exclusively in dressing and bathing. That is done, and done effectively. Then the business of the day begins.

Socialists say that under the present system, the principal task of men and women is to keep alive—instead of living.

Unless such a system, the emphasis would be upon getting as much done as possible, and then beginning to enjoy those things that most workers have no time for now—reading, music, comradeship, physical exercise, travel, study—love.

Today's Emphasis

Today, the emphasis is upon—struggle for work, struggle for profits, struggle for show and ostentation, because show and ostentation indicate how successful you have been (or your husband) in beating out other people in getting money.

Socialists believe that with the removal of the profit motive, with the removal of individual initiative, for the first time the human soul will have occasion to flower; humanity will be liberated.

Socialists believe that the way to end human exploitation and the turning over of surplus value to the loafing class is to have collective ownership of the socially necessary means of production, distribution and exchange.

Supporters of Capitalism believe that the present system is all right, and that all it needs is a little patching, to end man's inhumanity to man. And nothing else.

Does the Socialist claim mean that there will be a glorified free lunch counter, and glorified self-indulgence?

Theodore Roosevelt thought so; but there isn't anything in Socialism thought to bear him out. Socialism alone will end the mad and insane scramble for the good things of the world; and only under Socialism will the best in man be able to come out.

Party Notes

THE BRONX

(Continued From Page 6.)

He was instructed to forward a letter to Comrade Murphy expressing the sorrow felt by the members.

The report of the campaign committee was splendid. The party is ready for action, platform procured, open air meetings arranged and literature on hand. Comrade Jager lectures every Wednesday at Tremont and Washington avenues. Comrade Claessens begins a tour through the Bronx on July 28. Other speakers will be engaged.

The Entertainment Committee reported the good work done by its members, and requested that party members be notified that tickets to the Starlight Park Concert and Theatrical Performance (which is conducted by the Naturalization Aid League, and in which the party takes an active part), can be had at 1167 Boston road. A good time is in store for all. The affair will take place on Saturday, August 9.

The following delegates were elected to represent Local Bronx at the Conference of all Locals of New York, to be held July 23 at the Peoples House, 7 East 15th street, at 7 p. m., Comrades S. Hoffman, S. Grossman, L. Schwartz, O. Pick, H. Gross and A. Kanasy.

Notice to all members! Comrade G. Freedman, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, urges comrades to cooperate and we will go over the top.

Branch 7 has been holding and

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will continue to hold open air meetings with Comrade Henry Jager as the speaker, at Tremont and Washington avenues every Wednesday evening in August and September. The Branch is opening new Socialist territory by a series of four lectures to be delivered by August Claessens, candidate for Congress in the 8th Assembly District, beginning August 5 and each Tuesday in August thereafter at the corner of Fordham road and Creston avenue.

Yipsel Notes

The Third Annual Field Day was held at Pelham Bay Park last Sunday. Circle Five, Manhattan, captured the Field Day gaining the highest number of points. The winners of the different events were: 100-yard dash, Davis, Circle Four; standing broad jump, Stoller, Circle Four, Brooklyn; 440-yard dash, Kaarna, Circle Five; 220-yard dash, Davis, Circle Four, Brooklyn; running broad jump, Hellas, Circle Five; 880-yard dash, Kaarna, Circle Five; 400-yard relay, Circle Four, Brooklyn, team in the relay were Davis, Schmettering, Stoller and Rosner; high jump, Hellas, Circle Five; potato race for girls, Frieda Abrams, 50-yard dash for girls, Edith Warshaw, Circle One, Bronx. This Field Day was one of the best the League of Greater New York held. It is hoped that the next Field Day will be held in the Rice Stadium in Pelham Bay Park.

Circle One, Bronx, had the honor of capturing the games for girls. Comrades Frieda Abrams and Edith Warshaw were presented with medals for winning the potato race and 50-yard dash respectively. The girls are running the Circle to perfection. A regular meeting of the Circle will be held this Friday evening. Comrade Morris L. Gussow will lecture. He will perform experiments in conjunction with the lecture. For this Saturday evening at their headquarters at 1167, Boston road they will hold a party. Several surprises are being arranged. Members of all the Circles in the League are invited.

Circle One, Manhattan, has arranged for a Strawberry Festival and Dance for Saturday evening, August 2, at their club rooms, 204 East Broadway. The admission charge will be thirty-five cents. Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Shaw Melody Boys. The proceeds will go to FREE YOUTH and THE EAST SIDE CENTER. Circle One, Manhattan, meets every Tuesday evening. Their meetings are very interesting. Visitors are welcome.

Circle Seven, Manhattan, meets

at 132 Broome street every Saturday evening. They are arranging for their 11th Annual Dance to be held at the Lenox Assembly Rooms. A silver loving cup will be presented to the Circle best represented. The Circle is conducting open air meetings in conjunction with the Socialist Party of their district. An interesting program has been arranged for this Saturday evening.

Circle Six, Brooklyn: Bierman as Educational Director of the Circle, says this Circle holds more educational meetings during the month than any other Circle in the League. We are inclined to agree with him. A discussion on Psychoanalysis will be held for the next three meetings. They meet Sunday evenings at 167 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn. The Circle organized a Glee Club.

Circle Four, Brooklyn, missed winning the Field Day by one point. It can be safely said that every fellow in the Circle was entered in a field event. They made a splendid showing. Circle Four meets at 218 Van Sicklen avenue, Brooklyn, every Friday evening. They have a fine crowd of young people in the Circle. Visitors are welcome at their meetings.

Circle Harlem, will meet at 62 East 106th street this Friday evening. An interesting program has been arranged. Comrade George Fields is the Director of the Circle. Comrade Fields contends that this Circle will head all the other circles of the League in a short while to come.

Circle One, Brooklyn, meets at 219 Sackman street every Friday evening. A fine educational program has been arranged for this meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Yipsels took action on a suggestion made by Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Meserole to form Glee Clubs within the Circles of Greater New York. The idea is to have the Yipsels sing songs especially prepared for the coming campaign. These songs were written by Mrs. Meserole. The idea is to have the Yipsels sing these songs at party meetings, street meetings, etc. A committee elected for this purpose consists of Comrades Harry Tuvin, Anita Merkin and Louis Dickstein. Copies of the songs can be secured by writing to this office in care of the Glee Club Committee. The Yipsels idea is to sing the campaign across. Each individual circle is expected to immediately get in touch with the Committee and work out plans for Glee Clubs in their respective circles.

Circle One, Brooklyn, meets at 319 Grand street, every Friday evening. For this week's meeting Comrade Dorothy Levy will lead a discussion on the emigration problem and Comrade Morris Dalmatofsky will give a recitation.

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Office & Headquarters 170 E. 80 St. N.Y.
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JEWELRY WORKERS
UNION, LOCAL 1, I. J. W. U.
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Room 715, Berkmans 4334
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday in the office at 4 P. M. Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday, Room 206, 62 Park Row, New York City.
S. E. BEARLEY, LEON WILLIAMS, President. Sec'y-Treas.

CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION
of Greater New York
Office and Meeting Room:
175 E. Broadway, Phone Orchard 4616
Regular Meeting Every Monday at 8 p. m.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday 8 p. m.
J. EFFRAY, D. HOFFMAN, President. Secretary.

SUIT CASE, BAG AND PORTFOLIO MAKERS' UNION
62 University Place, New York.
The Membership Committee and the Executive Board meet every second and fourth Monday of the month at the office. Regular meeting every first Thursday of the month at 151 Clinton St., N. Y.
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2839 West 23rd Street.
Telephone Coney Island 4285-J.
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Headquarters 366 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longacre 5629
Day Room Open Daily, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
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Of Queens County, New York
Office and Headquarters at 230 JACOBSON AV., LONG ISLAND CITY
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Local 234, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
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NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS
Union Local No. 220
Office and Meeting Room:
106 Seventh Avenue, Phone Chelsea 5549
Regular Meeting Every Monday, Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 p. m.
GEO. H. HOVELL, JAR. P. CONLON, President. Bus. Agent.
J. J. CHUGAN, D. J. NAGLE, Rec. Secretary. Fin. Secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION
LOCAL 292
Office and Headquarters: 218 E. 59th St., Tel. Regent 2625
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening.
John Barry, Clarence Barnes, President. Rec. Secretary.
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United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 495 East 166th St.
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST ST. Telephone Madsen 3674.
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EVERY WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.
2033 Fifth Ave. Phone Harlem 4376

ANTIC HAY

"SWEENEY TODD" and "BOMBASTES FURIOSO" at the Frazee

The fashion of reviving antique antics is another expression of the dramatic restlessness of these days. Until recently, the renewed presentation of an old thriller aimed at the recreation of the old thrills; now "Fashion" has come shrewdly on the heels of "The Beggar's Opera," and—hoping to mow hay while the sun of popular favor shines—"The Fatal Wedding" (fatal to its revivers) and "Sweeney Todd" bid us laugh where our forefathers cheered or hissed. There is a definite appeal to laughter in the spectacle of the blunders or the lack of sophistication of others; it is on this comfortable sense of superiority that these revivals rely. We may call the old lady quaint, or "flavored delightfully by the brushing fingers of time"; what we mean is that we do such things a deal better now, and it is pleasurable for a while to smile condescendingly on our predecessors.

The success of such revivals depends upon two factors: the willingness of the audience to enter into the spirit of the old play, to cheer and to hiss as though they were the original spectators of eighty years ago; and behind this the sense of superiority rising from an appreciation of the growth of the drama, and an understanding of the progress of dramatic technique. "The Fatal Wedding" failed because too many of the audience took it seriously; to them it was just a crude, poorly done melodrama of today; they found themselves tense at certain moments, and bewildered at others. "Fashion" won its great success by turning first to a small audience, interested in dramatic experiment; it moved by gradual stages to a larger public. "Sweeney Todd," coming after, has to a certain extent an educated audience to draw on, but in braving immediate presentation on Broadway, it takes a great risk.

The play itself ought to be able to appeal successfully, for its skill is far inferior to the comparative subtleties of "Fashion"; it is indeed so elementary that the most innocent theatregoer will feel able to laugh at its obvious development; withal, there is much that our comic papers still draw upon as humorous. "Bombastes Furioso," that follows the melodrama, is less likely to hold attention; it is a far better piece of work than the other, but it deals in verbal plays and draws its humor from a satire on grand opera as it no longer is. While a contemporary of "The Beggar's Opera," it has lost more in the passing years; its revival would grace a college dramatic art society rather than win favor on Broadway. J.T.S.



EVA LE GALLIENNE

will return early in August in "The Swan." Molnar's delightful satire will come to the Empire for a four weeks stay.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS BROADWAY

The Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday, will have a new feature picture, "The Fire Patrol," the official pictures of the international light heavyweight championship bout between Georges Carpentier and Gene Tunney, also the Paul Benlich vs. Augie Ratner bout, and in addition a program of Keith vaudeville. Madge Bellamy, Johnny Harron and Zasu Pitts play the leading roles in "The Fire Patrol." The Keith acts consist of "Fifty Miles from Broadway," Harry Breen, Lovenberg Sisters and Neary, Phil and Ed Ross, Fern and Marie, the Royal Gascoynes, the Howard Girls and Harry Gee Haw.

FRANKLIN

Monday to Wednesday—Jimmy Lucas and Company, "Apartments to Let," other B. F. Keith acts. "The Chechacos," with a special star cast.

Thursday to Sunday—Eddie Carr & Company, Freda and Anthony, others. Colleen Moore in "The Perfect Flapper."

REGENT

Monday to Wednesday—Kramer and Boyle, other B. F. Keith acts. "The Chechacos," with a special star cast.

Thursday to Sunday—Big bill of B. F. Keith vaudeville. Colleen Moore in "The Perfect Flapper."

PALACE

Pauline Lord (vaudeville debut), Friedland and Company, Yvette and her New York Syncopators, Mosconi Brothers and Family, Willie Solar, McLaughlin and Evans, Clark Morrell and Company, The Three Longs, others.

RIVERSIDE

Ben Bernie and Orchestra, Harry Fox and Company, Sinclair and Gaspar, Jay C. Flippen, Margit Hegedus, Wright and Dietrich, Kanazawa Japs, Frank La Dent.

Scot Blakely, baritone, has been added to the broadcasting artists, a regular feature of the programs sent out over the air from the Capitol Theatre, on Saturday evenings.

D R A M A

Ernst Toller—Thinker!

Letter to a Friend, Shows Spirit of the Revolutionist. Leaves Bavarian Prison After Five Years

ERNST TOLLER, the Socialist dramatist, has been released from the Fortress of Niederschloß, on the Upper Bavarian Danube, where he spent five years for his connection with Kurt Eisner's Soviet regime. While in prison, Toller completed several new plays, and a volume of lyrics, which will soon be published. His "Machine Stormers" will be given here the forthcoming season. The past season, "Hinkemann" was produced by the Yiddish Art Theatre; and the Theatre Guild put on the "Man and the Masses."

The following letter was written to a friend and shows the deep sincerity of the leader of the Bavarian revolution.

"What I do, is not done from need alone, not from the pain of the commonplace ugliness of the daily happenings, not from revolt against political and economical conditions alone—all those are grounds—but not the only ones! Out of the living fullness of my inner wealth I am fighting. I am no religious ecstatic, who sees but himself and God, no mortals; I am no opportunist, who sees only outer arrangements. I pity those crippled souls, who ultimately suffer from the smallness of self. I pity those forsaken, those pleasure-seekers, whose desires to be always on the go, demand alternately futuristic cabarets or revolution. Not only do I pity but despise those writing-table revolutionists who in 1918 cried out against war—and today revel in a bloodthirsty romanticism of new revolution! They are the real vermin of the revolution, who should be fought with all weapons of mind and soul, because they have

no conscience and are able to create endless evil. I want to penetrate the living, regardless of its form; I will replant it with love; but I will also overthrow the torpidity in behalf of the spirit. I want no one to be asked to risk his life, unless he, who asks, knows of himself, that he too is willing to stake his life—and not only that he knows—he must! I demand of those who keep step with us, not to be satisfied to stake their life, unless they know that they are willing to sacrifice it as a whole; mentally, physically and spiritually. I do not want anyone to come to us, because he has adopted our enlightened spirit. To achieve this enlightenment, as I understand it, one must have struggled through the fullness of need and suffering—must believe himself to have been uprooted—must have played with life and danced with death! Must have suffered from intellect and conquered it by spirit! Must have wrestled with human life! I do not demand mechanistic form, one must have lived through each and every phase, otherwise one is not ripe nor pure; O God! The presumption of these priests who measure off purity with a measure—they are as low to me as the most unintelligent man in the street. I do not dream of a sect of group creators—creative power in an individual possession, the purest expression of creative power can manifest itself only in the work of the individual but the feeling of cooperation brings happiness and strength to every productive individual. In the ultimate things of the soul we must perceive our loneliness, that is our aloneness with God, joyfully and not tragically."

Theatre Audiences

An Old London Actor Discusses the Psychology of the Theatregoer

AUDIENCES vary greatly in their attitude toward a play as well as in personnel. This is so in London as well as in New York or Karlsruhe. How these audiences differ is given by Playgoer in an article in the London Morning Post. Writes the Playgoer:

He was an old hand at the game, having begun with Henry Irving, and was taking his chance in these uncertain days in repertory companies devoted to the masterpieces of Shakespeare, Shaw and of the Abbey Theatre, and also in occasional "fill in" in the halls.

We were discussing theatre audiences, and he wondered if the public had any conception of the extraordinary way in which those audiences varied. "What are they like tonight?" How often my old friend had heard that feverish remark from a youngster new to the game and indeed from many a nervous player who was by no means new to the game. I asked him if he could generalize on the subject.

"Yes," he replied, "the worst is a Monday audience. It invariably consists of hardened playgoers, men and women who have been on so many battlefields that they have lost all respect for human blood and human reputations. Their motto, written on their taut figures and pursed lips, is 'Amuse us if you dare.' They are critical, and, unlike the professional critics, they know not that mercy which comes with having to give criticism expression and tone down its virulence for the consumption of the newspaper reader."

"The best audience," he went on, "is the Friday night crowd, in the suburbs and the provinces at any rate. By Friday night people have heard about a play, there has been time for the praise or the abuse of it to reach their ears. If the report is bad, they stay away; if it is good, then they come to enjoy themselves and to applaud the actors. Often on a Friday night I feel that life is almost worth living, though I know what is going to happen on the Saturday."

"The Saturday?" I queried.

"The Saturday audience," he replied, "is appalling, worse even than the

Monday, though, of course, the public don't believe it. Here, you think, is the best crowd in the world—the jolly holiday makers, full of excitement and charity, and ready to cheer anybody or anything. Don't you believe it. The Saturday night audience is composed of people who have been working hard all the week and are tired. Moreover, if it is an evening performance, many of them have been out in the open air all the afternoon, and that makes them more tired than ever. Then, again, people have money in their pockets and there is much consumption of bitter beer; and though I would be the last person in the world to disparage that admirable beverage, it does not exactly stimulate the imagination and keep alive the attention of the pit and the gallery. There are two kinds of playgoers dangerous to the actor; there is the man who drinks beer between the acts, and there is the man who cracks nuts during them. Funny, isn't it, how you always associate theatrical audiences up and down history with the stuff they eat—the oranges of the groundlings down to the chocolates of the flappers.

"But," he added sadly, "I am generalizing, and it isn't safe to generalize about anything connected with the theatre. Next week at South London I may find Monday a good night, Saturday magnificent, and Friday impossible. You can never be sure of them, never!"

It seems hard for us playgoers to believe such things. Yet the old actor ought to know. The audience is told by everybody, including the dramatist, that it is omniscient, impartial and constant. And the audience believes it. The majestic framework of the theatre is built up on the assumption that the audience is in the position of an upright judge, above caprice and the mutability which are being exhibited before it. There is play below and up above there is the constancy of the northern star. But the actors know better. They are dealing not with an imperturbable god, but with a treacherous, though magnificent, animal. The theatre is a mass of illusions, and perhaps the greatest illusion of all is the implied and flattering confidence in the steadiness of judgment of the audience.

written by Mrs. Trimble Bradley and himself.

The first will be "Izzy," a comedy based on a series of short stories by George Randolph Chester and Lillian Chester, originally published in The Saturday Evening Post and later in book form, under the title of, "On the Lot and Off."

At the Cinemas

ASTOR—"The Sea Hawk."

BROADWAY—"The Fire Patrol," with Madge Bellamy and Johnny Harron.

CAMEO—Harold Lloyd in "Girl Shy."

CAPITOL—Thomas Hardy's, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," with Blanche Sweet, Conrad Nagle and Taylor Holmes.

COHAN—"The Ten Commandments."

CRITERION—Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."

LIBERTY—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Thief of Bagdad."

RIALTO—William Farnum, "The Man Who Fights Alone," from the story "The Miracle of Hate," by William Blackie and James Shelly Hamilton.

RIVOLI—Arthur Stringer's "Man of the World," with Gloria Swanson.

STRAND—Corinne Griffith in "Single Wives."



PAULINE LORD

in a new playlet by Hiliard Booth, "For Five Thousand Dollars," at the Palace next week.



TAYLOR HOLMES

in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," from the novel of Thomas Hardy. Coming to the Capitol, Sunday.

The Conscience of Shakespeare

IN his review of "Daemonologie," a new book on Witchcraft, edited by G. B. Harrison (John Lane), Edmund Gosse brings out an interesting phrase regarding the witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

It has been conjectured, he writes, in the London Sunday Times, that the Weird Sisters were introduced into "Macbeth," to which their incantations give its sinister tone, as a compliment to the newly-arrived King James, whose interest in witchcraft was so notorious. There is something majestic, something paradoxically noble, about Shakespeare's norms.

And here comes the great question in the midst of it: What did Shakespeare really think of the commotion which agitated the minds of those around him? He must have known all about the great case of the three witches of Warboys, who were arraigned, convicted, and executed at the Huntingdon Assizes in 1593, for bewitching the five daughters of Mr. Robert Throckmorton. This trial thrilled the whole of English society; "the like," it was said, "hath not been heard of in this age." The Throckmorton children had epileptic fits, and they were nursed by a faithful old servant, who was devoted to them and was prepared to lose her "best blood to do them service." The children were spiteful and naughty; wishing to get rid of their nurse, they said that she put toads and cats and devils into them. There was no real evidence, but the Throckmorton family, supported by a neighbor, Lady Cromwell, went into violent hysterics. Lady Cromwell died mysteriously. The Bishop of Lincoln was called in and was convinced that the Devil was at work.

Suddenly the old nurse who had stoutly denied all the charges, collapsed and confessed her guilt in every senseless particular. "She was vapored to that degree that they thought the Devil was in her." He was not; he was in the inconceivable gentry and clergy and lawyers who drove her into lunacy. The full report of this peculiarly monstrous case was scattered broadcast over England. One would like to know what Shakespeare thought of it; what King James VI. thought is a matter of indifference to anyone who reads the "Daemonologie."



EXPRESS YOURSELF WILLIE!!
RICHARD STERLING
CRYSTAL HEARN

NOTES

The Independent Theatre, Inc., will feature Walter Huston in "The Easy Mark," their premier production of this season. Walter Huston will be remembered for the splendid work in "Mr. Pitt" last season.

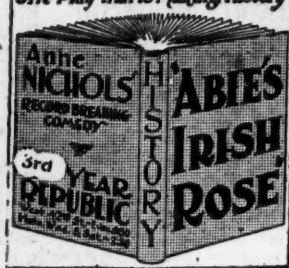
"Maise Buck," by Roland Oliver, will be produced early next season by the same management.

Herbert Mundin and Nelson Keys introduced a new skit in "Charlot Revue of 1924," Monday night at the Selwyn Theatre. The skit is called "Telling Benny."

Haasard Short has leased the Ritz Theatre to produce there early in August his own revue. It will be called "Haasard Short's Ritz Revue," and he plans to make annual production of it. Mr. Short will have complete charge of all production details, directing the revue as well as the theatre.

THEATRES

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Richard Strauss' "Alpine Symphony" at Stadium

Russian Night, Wagner-Strauss Program—Other Features Listed by Philharmonic Orchestra

SYMPHONY" at Stadium 24 Point....

Contemporary orchestral works are well represented on the programs of the Stadium concerts for next week. Among the works listed for performance under the direction of Fritz Reiner, the guest conductor, are Wagner's "Serenade" for small orchestra, Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy," the "First Orchestral Suite" of Bela Bartok and "Alpine Symphony" of Richard Strauss.

Programs for the week follow:
Sunday—"Oberon," overture, Weber; "Symphony No. 5," Beethoven; "Serenade for Small Orchestra," Weiner; "Les Preludes," Liszt.

Monday—Overture, "Carnival," Dvorak; "Symphony No. 6," Beethoven; "Tchaikowsky; Tone Poem, "Don Juan," Strauss; "Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens.

Tuesday—"Carneval Romaine," Berlioz; "Symphony No. 7," Beethoven; "Symphonic Poem, "The Moldau," Smetana; "Tannhauser," Overture, Wagner.

Wednesday—"Spanish Caprice," Rimsky-Korsakoff; Suite from "Petroushka," Stravinsky; "Polovetzian Dances from "Prince Igor," Borodin; Overture, "1812," Tchaikowsky.

Thursday—Prelude, "Lohengrin," Wagner; "Symphony No. 8," Beethoven; Ballet Music from "The Queen of Sheba," Goldmark; Overture, Nocturne, Scherzo and Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn.

Friday—Wagner-Strauss program; Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; Prelude and Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner; "Alpine Symphony," Richard Strauss.

Saturday—Overture, "The Beautiful Galatea," Suppe; "Unfinished" Symphony, Schubert; "Ball Scene" (for strings only), Hellmesberger; Two Hungarian Dances, Brahms; Waltz from "Der Rosenkavalier," Richard Strauss; Overture to "The Bat," Johann Strauss.

Boys' Bands Contest Friday Night at Central Park

The ninth week of the Goldman Band contests, on the Mall, Central Park, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, will bring forth several special and interesting features. On Monday, the program will be devoted to the works of German composers. On Wednesday, the program will consist of Ballet Music of various kinds. On Friday, August 1, there will be a contest of boys' bands, in which nine bands will compete. Several prizes have been offered, well-known musicians will act as judges. On this occasion the massed boys' bands will render one composition in conjunction with the Goldman Band.

Music Lovers

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

at the C. C. N. Y. Stadium

Music out of doors is rendered more enjoyable by the fact that the listeners are free to indulge in their personal foibles, each adapting his surroundings to himself, so that his mood is most receptive. The field seats at the Stadium are the most formal, though they are but camp chairs, and here and there a listener will have his knees tucked up to his chin on one of them. This is not always a safe balance, however; there is more scope for self-expression on the stone seats of the amphitheatre, where one can pay less and have the true thrill of the ancient Greeks. The friend to my right went one better than the Greeks, for he puffed contentedly at his net unfringed Dunhill as he read Van Loon's latest, much more happy than in his own library—for he wouldn't have to change the records!

Nature afforded a good color harmony, for a full moon from a deep blue sky was the background, with far-off Harlem lights aglow. Nearer, summer dresses were gay against the concrete, though held from it by a thin protecting rest. The unimaginative rented straw seats and backrests; but we spied one yellow-waisted lass resting on the good green of "The American Mercury," and another, with what we can best call a wistful pink, leaning against "The Blue Book." This one, incidentally, was heightening her enjoyment of the music, and perhaps her friend's, by sitting one step above him and tweaking his ear in time with Tchaikowsky. Not far away sprawled an industrious long-haired man who with his ten fingers (and his imagination) played all the orchestral instruments at once. There was the usual unwilling husband, whose wife wanted a little fresh air; this one had a soda bottle resting on his corpulence, sipping to the tune of Tannhauser. Between the fifty and twenty-five cent seats were two rows of steps, unoccupied save by scattered couples, furtively trying to adopt the amorous mood induced by the music to the publicity of their surroundings, wondering why they had wasted so full a moon in so exposed a place. Surely the Central Park concert is more secluded; you'll find them there tomorrow—if the moon and the mood held out. J. T. S.

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Woman in the Future

"The social conditions under which we live are even more important than the conditions of family life. But when the social conditions of development will be the same for both sexes, when there will be no restriction for either and when the general state of society will be a healthful one, women will rise to a height of perfection that we can hardly conceive today, because until now no such conditions have existed in human evolution."

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A Corporate Utopia

A Review by James Oneal

THE PEOPLE'S CORPORATION.
By King C. Gillette. New York:
Boni & Liveright.

It is inevitable in this perplexed period following the Great War that men should turn to programs for reconstructing the old order. Mr. Gillette, a successful business man, presents an earnest criticism of our industrial system and much of it is sound. His indictment has a simplicity and force that carry conviction on many counts. He knows the wasteful, inefficient, and often baleful economics of our twentieth century system of business. Added to this knowledge is a humanitarian desire to substitute an order of equity in social and economic relations. He recognizes a general centralizing tendency inherent in modern business. If it brings more efficiency it can never produce an ideal efficiency. Inherent in it are unearned incomes due to workless ownership. Inefficient production, displaced and idle labor, misplaced effort, much advertising that is useless, unnecessary functionaries, non-productive industries, also constitute a heavy waste charge against our industrial system. Moreover, industrial depressions bring a periodical collapse of the industrial machine. Producing for an unknown market—unknown because personal gain and not human needs is the incentive—want follows abundance. Conflict in industry contributes to conflicts between nations. When we are at peace with the nations we have war in industry. When we are at war with nations we have peace in industry, but peace only to destroy other nations.

Serious men and women will agree that there is force in all this and they will naturally turn to the proposal offered by Mr. Gillette. He finds a solution in the extension of the corporation principle until the corporation becomes the legal possessor of all the sources and powers of production and distribution with every adult a member of the corporation. Departmental organization is provided for according to industries, the latter to be absorbed by the corporation through its "associative units." Acquisition of ownership will follow the continuous purchase of private corporation securities until the people have obtained a majority of the voting power. The speculative securities will be transformed into deposit accounts with the People's Corporation. A Corporate Congress will serve as the government and under it will be departments of education, food, agriculture, engineering, mining, art, fisheries, transportation, architecture, forestry, irrigation, power generation, manufacturing, science, etc. All business transactions will be with the People's Corporation. Human needs and their satisfaction will be automatically registered and fulfilled by almost mechanical precision. For example:

"Total Labor credits entered on the individual account in the Corporation bank, represent total cost of production, including public works. To balance its books, the Corporation will adjust its prices for service and products so that the total will exactly balance the total Labor credits on the books."

The transfer of power and assets of the private corporations to the People's Corporation will occasion no struggle, no antagonism. The scheme "could be put into effect al-

most without the knowledge of the business man until he wakes up to find himself functioning in an infinitely safer world." It is possible that every desirable industry, including agriculture, "may be brought under the control of the people within a single generation." Then a ten years' trial by any nation will "convince every civilized government in the world" because of the special advantages obtained by that nation in being prepared for peace and war. Certainly the prospects are alluring.

As a criticism of the industrial order the book is effective. We have our doubts regarding the plan. It appears to be in conflict with a fundamental premise offered in the first chapter. Mr. Gillette writes that "the evils of the present social and industrial system are not inherent in man or nature, but are the result of man's relations to property, which prevent his harmonious adjustment to nature's laws and to other men. Man's 'relations to property' are a product of thousands of years of social and economic development. They are not planned. They develop. They are the resultant of a multiplicity of forces, including habits, traditions, instincts, herd interests, gregarious impulses, climatic, geographic, economic and social environment. They are as inevitable as are chemical reactions in the world of matter but they do not count in Mr. Gillette's plan. They are not even considered. In the highly complex situation produced by these factors a simple plan appears naive. To also avoid discussion and action in terms of interest and power is to miss the creative forces that modify, change and adapt society for more human purposes."

Moreover, property relations are not the result of malign or benevolent planning. They are a result of the interaction of the historical and human factors mentioned above. Mr. Gillette offers a solution of our industrial problems independent of and above those factors. Strikes, lockouts, struggles, legislation, and political action appear to the author as blind unbelief in a simple solution instead of as so many agencies of progress. The interaction of these factors may be a poor way to make progress, but it is well to make progress even in a poor way. Better, in fact, than to ignore the forces back of the evolution of humanity and thus spend a large fund of idealism in behalf of a futile utopia.

Nor is it certain that some vast plan as this would not provoke antagonism. However peaceful any program for the reconstruction of society may be it would meet with vigorous opposition. Traditional mental habits allied with those who feel that they have a stake in the present order, would inevitably bring opposition. Mr. Gillette certainly could not expect to avoid discussion. Since all men do not think alike it follows that there would be opposition, some ignorant, some intelligent, some vicious and some due to misunderstanding. Mr. Gillette tests our credulity. He claims too much. To assume that we can glide into paradise without friction is to demonstrate a complete misunderstanding of the forces that have brought us to where we are and that will carry us, let us hope, to something much better.

Notes on Books

The third volume of "The Wonders of the Past," a Putnam series dealing with the marvels of antiquity and illustrated with a large number of color plates, is to be published immediately. With a fourth volume the series will be complete. The editor, J. A. Hammerton, has included the artificial wonders which are to be found in every part of the world. He describes them and gives the history of each of these monuments.

"Selected Papers," by Sir Richard Francis Burton, is the title of a collection of posthumous essays by the famous translator of the "Arabian Nights," taken in most cases from books now unobtainable or from the journals of various learned societies in which they originally appeared. The volume is edited by N. M. Penser, author of "An Annotated Bibliography of Sir Richard Francis Burton," and is published by McBride.

In "Memories and Friends," by A. C. Benson, which Putnam publishes recently, there is among other glimpses at figures of the generation just passed a picture of Ruskin in his later period when he was suffering from keen disillusionment regarding his own theories and life in general. Benson, then a schoolboy at Eton, arranged for Ruskin to address the boys on the beauties of the Cathedral at Amiens. At the time Ruskin had "fallen deeply in love with a beautiful and accomplished girl much younger than himself who had refused to marry him because of the unorthodoxy of his religious views and even at last refused to see him. So upset was the great art critic that he refused to see anyone either before or after the address and even forgot to bring his manuscript. His reading voice," writes Benson, "seemed very impressive though not natural. It had something ghostly,

remote, magical about it and gave one a curious shiver almost. And even more impressive were the quick glances, half friendly, half mournful, of the pale eyes under the shaggy brows."

In the same book Benson gives interesting glimpses of such figures as Oscar Browning, Thomas Hare, Mrs. Oliphant, Henry James and many others.

The Country of the Graves

By JOHN O'KEEFE

I wandered in a midnight made
Of the black hearts of kings,
More black than ever shadow made
By the lost angel's wings
But tiny specs of green fire played,
Strange, darting, dancing things.
We are the souls of babies,
Slain for a monarch's lust,
And we must dwell 'twixt heaven
and hell
Till all bad kings are dust!

The green things glinting in the
gloom
Danced with me to a land
Where ne'er was sound of mill nor
loom,
And ne'er was head nor hand;
Where every cottage was a tomb
And wolves had full command.
We are the souls of babies,
Killed where the cannon rolls,
And we must fly 'twixt pit and
sky
Till changed for princes' souls!

League upon league a hundred fold,
By pastures and by paves—
By hearths forever black and cold—
By ruined shrines and knaves,
I trailed those souls above the mould,

The Hour of Judgment

By VIOLA C. WHITE

You think that, clad in lightning, he
Will run on earth disastrously,
That, seeing him shake on the air,
You will have warning to prepare?
No! He is listening and low.
Like a ragman he must go
A dark way full of murmurings
Till he hear the final things:
The crying of the hungry child,
The worker, "I no more believe,"
The dream that shouts unreconciled,
Though cell or torment it receive,
Of what a new dawn shall achieve.
Then he nods his ponderous head,
And the old order is dead.

Babbitt Glorified

THE GENIUS OF AMERICAN
BUSINESS. By Julius H. Barnes.
Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday,
Page & Co.

This little book by the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is of inestimable value to those who seek an explanation of the low quality of American life. Mr. Barnes is certain that the régime associated with American business and the philosophy that sustains it form the ideal of his class. American capitalism is an admirable thing. He reaches his conclusion for the same reasons that Mr. Babbitt reached his.

The formula is simple. Knowledge is an excellent thing and we have it. How do we know? Mr. Barnes answers that we consume "one-half of the newsprint of the world, signifying the general spread of information and knowledge." No doubt if we double the number of tons of wood pulp used in the next decade our general knowledge will be doubled. We have one-half of the railway mileage of the world. We are pre-eminent in the production or consumption of coal, iron, steel, copper, petroleum, cotton, timber, shoes and so on. What more do "we" want? Does it not follow that literature can be obtained and measured by the pound, education by the bushel, music by the yard, and life in general be interpreted in terms of bulk?

We can hear Babbitt speaking at the Zenith Real Estate Board and boasting of "punchful prosperity." "We have a right," said the Zenith sage, "indeed we have a duty toward our fair city, to announce broadcast the facts about our high schools, characterized by their complete plants and the finest school-ventilating systems in this country, bar none . . . When I add that we have an unparalleled number of miles of paved streets, bathrooms, vacuum cleaners, and all the other signs of civilization; that our library and art museum are well supported and housed in convenient and roomy buildings . . ."

Mr. Barnes is a glorified Babbitt. Here are boasts of the fact that the American business type of civilization runs to fat, to bulk, and that its creators venerate it. Quantity, not quality, counts. If the trough is filled with swill, what else matters? Add to it a Pollyanna philosophy of what the author calls "fair play" and we have the pig's Utopia of the American bourgeoisie. Surely in all the annals of literature we never had such a coarse and vulgar thing as this placed before us to admire. As Sinclair Lewis has returned we hope he will find time to novelize this glorified Babbitt.

J. O.

In the Cameroun Colony

Existence is a series of little pictures which, pieced together, make the larger portrait, Life. The following vignette is from "African Clearings" by Jean Kenyon MacKenzie, published by Houghton, Mifflin Company. "In the village of Mbata we meet our twenty men with their forty spears; they are singing and dancing; all their spears are level. A woman cries out from the center of this group. They are all terribly happy, but not the woman. They tell me how she ran away with a Bulu, and that her Bene husband, going after her to the Bulu bush, was there imprisoned, but has been this very day rescued by the powerful Bene. And the powerful Bene rushes away down the road, joyous after an ancient fashion." Miss MacKenzie went to the Cameroun Colony in 1904 as a member of the West Africa Presbyterian Mission. There she stayed for fourteen years. In this book she has dealt faithfully with things seen and heard during her long sojourn in the forest. And all the mould was graves!

We are the souls of babies,
Soft cushions for a crown!
Nor may we rest on God's broad
breast
Till all the thrones be down!

Lo! where the million mounds up-
stood,
The earth's heart shook in pain.
All who had died for some king's
good
Fought in their graves again!
And the green wraiths of babyhood
Wailed to their fathers slain:

We are the souls of babies!
Who float the mad land o'er,
And we must wait outside God's
gate
Till there are kings no more!

America Discovered

American Library Series

JOURNAL OF COLUMBUS TO
AMERICA. By Christopher Co-
lumbus, with an Introduction by
Van Wyck Brooks. New York:
A. & C. Boni, \$3.50.

A Review by RYAN WALKER

Columbus put America on the map, and now his Journal has done the same thing for a new firm of publishers. Reviewers, editorial and feature writers have given much space to this narrative of discovery. Many hailing it as something new, while in fact any public library could furnish a copy, as it has been available for many long years.

This so-called Journal is in reality an abstract of the original Journal (made by the Admiral's friend, Las Casas), and is bare and spare, but from it has sprung histories, biographies, plays and poems without number.

Columbus on this trip hears of, and sees strange things. He saw three mermaids near his ship "standing high out of the water," trees with branches of different sorts upon the same trunk. He hears of islands inhabited solely by women, another in which women have no hair, a third where people are born with tails.

Van Wyck Brooks says of this Journal: "It has the charm of all primitive narratives and it narrates one of the great adventures of history. These are advantages that few books possess, and those that do possess them can afford to be artless."

It is indeed interesting to follow this Journal day by day for in it are recorded the first reporting of the discovery of a New World.

Land was first seen by Rodrigo de Triana on October 11, 1492, although the Admiral at 10 o'clock on the evening of the tenth saw a light, but so small a body that he could not affirm it to be land: He called one of his companions and bade him look, which he did and saw it. Later on the Admiral again perceived it once or twice, the light appearing like that of a candle, moving up and down.

The reward for the discovery was adjudged by the King and Queen of Spain to be due to Columbus, as it was he who first saw the light. The annuity of 10,000 maravedis was, therefore, paid to him through the rest of his life.

Included in this Journal are a number of letters to and from Columbus which are of great value to the student of history.

It is worth mentioning that this Journal is the first of a series that will include books that were popular in their day, and also of good books that were neglected in the past. The publishers believe that these books should be rescued from oblivion. In the list besides this Journal of Columbus, the following have been issued: "Damnation of Theron Ware," by Harold Frederic; "Israel Potter," and "Redburn," by Herman Melville, the author of "Moby Dick." Raymond Weaver, Melville's biographer, has written introductions for both of these volumes. "Can Such Things Be?" and "In the Midst of Life," by Ambrose Bierce, round out the first half dozen volumes of a list that is distinctly attractive.

A NEW METHOD OF HISTORY

Frank Arthur Mumby, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, edited recently "George III and the American Revolution" (Houghton, Mifflin Company), in which he illustrates the character and times of George III and tells the story of the American Revolution, allowing the characters of the drama to restate their stories in their own words. Many of the letters passed between George III, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Pitt, Walpole and Burke are published here for the first time. This method lends to history a vivid human interest which only those who had lived and moved among the scenes depicted could impart. Letters written with no view to publication, as Stuart Read said in quoting from the correspondence of the Duke of Marlborough, "are like the unsuspected doors which, when opened, throw new light upon the pages of history."

"The Life and Times of Cleopatra" is an enlarged edition, revised with reference to the most recent discoveries of Egyptologists, and from the pen of Arthur Weigall, one of the most prolific writers on the ever fascinating subject of Egypt, is announced by the Putnams for early publication. Mr. Weigall has constructed what the publishers believe to be as clear a picture of the "Serpent of Old Nile" and her day as the world is likely to have.

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Saturday, July 26, 1924

WHEELER FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

BURTON K. WHEELER is the candidate of the third party for Vice-President. During the war, to make the Wilson Administration safe from democracy, Wheeler was hounded by the Montana black hundreds. His offense was an impious one in the region ruled by the dukes of the copper trust. As a lawyer, he defended trade unionists and I. W. W.'s against the measureless reaction of Montana's "best citizens."

As in many other States, the "war for democracy" was taken over by Labor exploiters, their retainers and sycophants. It was underwritten and capitalized as an investment by the copper barons. The latter gathered in enormous profits and the soaring costs of living brought distress to the working class. Strikes followed, and capitalist reaction answered by violence and deportations. Frank Little, of the I. W. W., was lynched by "respectable" citizens. The criminals could not be reached because they controlled the State through the leading parties and their politicians.

It required unusual courage for a member of the legal profession to face the dictatorship of the copper barons. Wheeler did. He was threatened with being deported from the State, but he stood his ground. In 1918 the "moral forces of the world," President Wilson, refused to reappoint Wheeler as District Attorney. He had refused to permit his office to be perverted to the service of the copper grand dukes and he had to go.

For his part in exposing the grafters in the Department of Justice, G. O. P. stool-pigeons attempted to "frame" him in Montana. An investigation by a Senate committee of the charges against Wheeler resulted in exonerating him, and it is certain that if the trial proceeds in his State and ample opportunity is given him his enemies will be shown to be agents of the copper dictatorship and that the charges have no real basis in fact.

The selection of Wheeler stamps the third party ticket with a Labor character, something which the organizations of workers that have created the movement have desired. Wheeler is one of the cleanest men that could come from the enemy's camp; he is a type which the forces of capitalism cannot intimidate or buy.

London and Berlin both report the discovery of a death ray that may be employed in war for destroying arms, equipment and human life. The German invention is credited with the power to "spread a curtain of death like the gas clouds of the recent war" in addition to destroying airplanes. Governments are said to be considering the use of these discoveries. If we leave it to the capitalist statesmen we will have peace if it is necessary to kill off the human race to get it.

USURPING THE BALLOT IN THE STATES

A SITUATION has developed in many States which the New York Call and The New Leader have frequently called attention to without result. It was certain that the struggle in the primaries for a number of years would eventually culminate in the organization of a new party. The tendency of State legislation for a number of years has been to close the old party primaries against the danger of capture by the rebels.

In the meantime, the two capitalist parties have practically legislated themselves into a special position in the States by reactionary election laws. They have made it easy for them to get a place on the ballot and very difficult for any new party. In some States it is almost impossible for a new party to get a position on the ballot. This legislation is a two-party conspiracy to usurp the power of running their candidates for office and excluding all others.

In the face of this legislation the political insurgents in the States have ignored it. They tried to "democratize" the primaries and confined their efforts to this alone.

Now the new party movement must face the penalty of previous neglect. One of its big problems in many states is to get its candidates on the ballot. No other modern country has witnessed this usurpation of the election laws by private political organizations. The situation would be the same if a certain business were to obtain legislation making it easy for it to carry on while placing great obstacles in the way of other firms.

We have called attention to this over and

over again, and now the neglect is bringing its penalties. One of the first jobs that will face the Socialists, trade unionists and others who are sent to the State Legislatures this year will be to rip out of the statutes the laws that give the capitalist parties special positions of advantage over other political groups and parties. Every law requiring excessive filing fees and an unusually large number of signatures to petitions and other reactionary requirements should be repealed. There must be entire liberty for all groups to place their views before the electorate. If they are weak in numbers and finance, it is all the more necessary why they should not be crowded off the ballot by other parties.

GOOSE-STEP DAY

WE are asked by a Massachusetts reader the real reason for the Mobilization Day demonstration which has been assigned for September 12. Of course, the militarist and imperialist forces may be expected to stage some such demonstration every year or two. It is a part of their trade to goose-step each nation and keep the masses "prepared" to slaughter each other when trade, investments, and capitalist conquest of other peoples require it.

Whether there is any particular significance in having selected September 12 we do not know, but there is the fact that the International Federation of Trade Unions has asked the organized workers of all countries to demonstrate for peace and disarmament on September 21. Whether our imperialists have decided on Goose-Step Day nine days before the date for the international demonstration against war as an attack on the latter is a matter for conjecture. It is possible that September 12 has been selected as a day for such an attack.

It will be recalled that the statesmen and militarists assured us all that if the Entente was victorious in the late war the victory would guarantee peace and make possible the reduction of armaments. They now give the lie to their own assurances in all the Entente countries. War is as threatening today as when the World War broke out. Modern capitalism is essentially aggressive and militarist and it requires arms to extend the rule of ruling classes overseas.

The toilers of the nation have nothing to gain and everything to lose by supporting these militarist demonstrations. They gained nothing and lost much in the late war. The ruling classes of the Entente gained much and lost nothing. This will be true of the "next war," and working-men and women should exert all their influence against another blood-bath of humanity.

THE SOCIALIST REVIVAL

FOR a number of years the Socialists of Minnesota, and especially in Minneapolis, have occupied a rather embarrassing position. There are seven or eight Socialist members on the city council, and the party itself has been an important section of the independent political movement. Circumstances have forced the Socialists to be a part of a growing Farmer-Labor party

WITHIN the course of three years we have seen the Conference for Progressive Political Action develop from a conference of individuals having no mandate from their organizations to a permanent organization composed of delegates chosen by economic and political organizations of the workers. It has a constitution and is supporting a Presidential ticket in opposition to the capitalist parties. It has adopted a party platform. It is raising a campaign fund of its own. It is selecting a party name in many states.

Now, a third party was organized by the Populists in the nineties, by Hearst's Independence League in 1908, and by the Bull Moosers in 1912. But these political movements did not have back of them the initiative and driving force of a big section of the organized workers. It is the latter who have created the independent political movement. The Socialist Party and the Farmer-Labor parties have also participated in the organization of the conferences.

The difference is significant. Other third parties have been organized on the basis of geographical districts and by citizen voters in general. The basis has been the township, the ward, the county, the Congressional district, and the State. Farmer organizations did send delegates to Populist conventions, but few were sent by trade unions. The Populist party was, however, mainly organized by geographical districts and by voters in general.

The marked feature of the Conference for Progressive Political Action is that economic and political organizations of the workers form the great bulk of its supporters and constitute the basis of the organization. The British Labor party had its origin in similar groups. For example, delegates to the conference and to the national convention to be held next year are not chosen by groups of citizens from districts. They are chosen by trade unions, cooperatives, the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor party, and farmers' organizations. This leaves the new party in the control of the organizations that have created it.

Independent and outside of these organizations has developed an insurgent movement of voters in general. They are dissatisfied with the capitalist parties. They have gathered about the movement created by political and economic organizations of the workers. Many of them are uncertain allies and many will not give permanent support to a political movement that must, because of its composition, become more and more a Labor party.

But to offset the desertions are the conquests that will certainly be made by this Labor party in embryo. A big section of the organized workers has participated in organizing the new party, but many trade unions are yet to be won. By intelligent appeals the remainder of the organized

before the Socialist Party nationally took the position it recently took.

Now the situation has been clarified for our Minnesota comrades. From Minneapolis comes the news of a revival of the party organization. A committee has been elected to organize the ward branches which we had a few years ago. These will be tied together in a central city committee, and active work will be planned to extend Socialist educational work throughout the State.

Moreover, the Minneapolis Socialists are now making a drive for subscriptions for The New Leader and a comrade has been assigned as agent for our paper. Subscriptions have already come in, and for the first time our party page this week carries a news story of the activity and revival of the party organization in Minneapolis. It will be encouraging also for our readers to know that two members who have been active in the movement for many years are likely to be elected to Congress from Minnesota districts.

By its loyal cooperation with the organized workers a generation of Socialist educational work is bearing fruit. The black night of reaction, when hope seemed to be illusion, is succeeded by a promise of fulfillment that is inspiring. To your tasks, comrades, and be worthy of the opportunity to serve!

THE BRAZIL REVOLT

IT is not easy at this distance to get a correct perspective of the attempt at revolution in Brazil, but certain facts indicate that it has a reactionary aim. The State of Sao Paulo is the region of wealthy and powerful coffee planters, and it is also the scene of the revolutionary movement. Press dispatches indicate that a militarist clique in alliance with the planters seeks to overthrow the Government and share a dictatorship between the two.

The Republic was established in 1889 by the overthrow of the Emperor, Dom Pedro. In that movement the slave-owning coffee planters took a leading part because of Dom Pedro's decree emancipating the slaves. But the Government that succeeded the Emperor's was by no means modern, with democratic tendencies. This was to come in after years after a long struggle with the oligarchy of the coffee kings.

The sons of the old slave owners have never forgotten the days when their fathers were the ruling class and a number of revolts in recent years have been attempted to bring back the old regime. The present alliance of militarists with the coffee kings appears to be another attempt. The civilian population and the workers of the cities cannot be enlisted with the militarists and coffee barons, and the reaction has little hopes of success.

Brazil has a growing trade union and Socialist movement, one State having had a Socialist Governor for ten years. A considerable immigration of workers from Italy, Germany and Austria for many years has also strengthened the Socialist and trade union movement, so that the working class as a whole is not likely to permit a few military adventurers to rule with the sword in the interest of a powerful capitalist class.

The New Political Movement

By JAMES ONEAL

workers will be won. There are whole State federations, like those in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, that are already with the new party. The new movement starts as the Labor Party of Great Britain started, with a big section of organized workers with it and others to be gained.

The trade unions are the permanent and most valuable acquisitions. In fact, without them there can be no Labor party. We may gather all the miscellaneous citizens possible in a new party and organize them on the basis of geographical areas and we will have no Labor party. Only by resting the party upon organizations of the workers can it become a party of the toilers. Whether the big unions affiliated with the movement know it or not, they have taken the one course that is essential to guarantee that the party will remain in their keeping and will be true to their developing ideals of what a Labor party should be.

If we Socialists really believe in the economic forces at the basis of all social and political change, we need have no fears of a political movement rooted in economic and political organizations of the workers, no matter how immature it may be in its beginning. If we have no faith in the organized working class and its ability to pioneer its way to its own redemption through independent political action, then the Socialist Party itself has no future. The economic interests of the powerful groups affiliated with the movement will be asserted by these organizations. To expect otherwise would be to assume that economic interests do not play the part in social movements which we have ascribed to them.

At the present stage of the movement, what political results are to be expected? Trade unionists, Socialists, Farmer-Labor men, some farmers and Progressives will be elected to office in the States and to Congress. By the logic of the situation most of these elected officials will have to constitute themselves as a separate group in the law-making bodies. They will owe their election to a political movement organized in opposition to the capitalist parties. The opposition that prevails in the campaign will naturally be carried into the Legislatures and into Congress.

During the campaign this solidarity in opposition will be increased because of the assaults that will be made by the enemy upon all groups supporting the new movement. It is certain that the capitalist press and the orators of the capitalist parties will revive all the epithets which the mercenary interests have always hurled at a new movement. We will be called "pro-German," "Reds," "Wobblies," and other names both good and bad. The enemy itself will create a common sympathy for all

groups associated together in this campaign.

This may be forecasted also because of our knowledge of the economics back of social and political movements. The mercenary interests of capitalism will feel that their position in society is being challenged by the movement. They are sensitive of any movement of the masses in opposition to the two parties which they own. No trick which wit, wealth, power and class interests are capable of will be omitted in the present political struggle. That all the political and economic groups in this movement will come out of the struggle with a larger sense of solidarity is certain.

It is with this feeling of solidarity that the delegates of the affiliated organizations will gather in the January convention. Enough victories will also be won to fully justify the permanent organization of the party. The basis of the party remaining in powerful organizations of the workers, we are fully justified in having faith that the best interests of the workers will induce them to take actions that will give the party more and more a Labor character.

To be sure, there will be mistakes, but can we Socialists, looking over our own history, contend that we have not made mistakes? On the other hand, we have learned from our mistakes. Can we not trust the workers, embarked for the first time on independent party action, to also learn from any mistakes they may make?

Moreover, our experience will be valuable to them in helping to avoid the more grievous mistakes. Program and policy will be clarified as experience and knowledge come to the whole movement. Not in a year or two years, but in a decade, and possibly two decades. Clarity may emerge even sooner than we could anticipate, because the economic problems of our time are more glaring than the problems that faced the British workers when they broke with the Conservative and Liberal parties.

We Socialists can contribute to the stability, permanence and clarity of the party by not being too impatient with its development. Our mission is to be the soul and inspiration of the movement, and by our service to obtain the confidence of the workers and win respect for every suggestion that we may offer to make it a powerful political party of the toiling masses.

In any event, the integrity and autonomy of every organization affiliated with the party is guaranteed. The trade union will not cease to be a trade union. The cooperative will remain a cooperative. The Socialist Party will remain the Socialist Party. Each will carry on its own educational and other activities as before. With these prospects before us we are facing a new era in the evolution of the American working class. May we fully rise to our opportunity and be worthy of all its obligations and responsibilities.

BREAKING THE CAPITALIST PARTIES

UNMISTAKABLE evidence of the breaking up of the two capitalist parties prevails. Since 1892 the tendency in Congressional elections has been for large sections of voters to rush to one party and then out of it into the other. Increasing dissatisfaction has been evident. An increasing proportion of voters have also refrained from voting, the number in recent years being over 50 per cent. Perhaps no more powerful indictment could be brought against the old parties than the fact that half the voters of the nation refuse to support them.

Disappointment following the war, the plundering of the masses, the war of the Labor exploiters against the trade unions, the terrorism of opinions, the dirty grafting unearthed in Washington, the numerous injunctions against strikers, and the skinning of the Western farmers have all contributed to political disillusionment.

In spite of the rumblings of revolt, the G. O. P. brokers renominated a dull and colorless product of New England capitalism and followed it by presenting a platform that offers not even a sop to the discontented masses. The Democrats nominated a legal retainer of the corporate interests that rule the nation, one who also comes from West Virginia, a State where a capitalist dictatorship has ruled for years. They also adopted a platform that harked back to the days when Grover Cleveland served the railroad gamblers under the guise of President of the United States.

These capitalist parties, their spokesmen and editors, have the hardest task they ever faced to convince intelligent men and women that they do not belong to the same owners. They are also shot through with that refuge of the stupid religious and racial hatreds. It is tearing at their vitals in many States. It is the delirium phase of a general discontent with things as they are.

The independent party movement of the working masses came at the opportune moment. To be sure, it is made of divergent views, but what movement has been otherwise in the period of its birth? It remains for the workers to contribute of their experience and knowledge to make it in the coming years a powerful party of Labor, so that it will be an instrument of social and economic redemption and protect the economic organizations of the workers in the daily struggle for better things.

The president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works made a discovery in Mexico City. He found that bags of gold and silver are carried through the streets without guards; and he contrasts this with the armored vans and bandits in New York City. Our imperialists, we are sure, will forget this contrast should they attempt to invade Mexico for the purpose of "restoring order."

After all, the only issue in politics that faces the workers is whether we will have our injunctions labeled Democratic or Republican or whether we want injunctions at all.

THE Chatter-Box

LAMENT

You went away and said
No word of when or where.
My lute is now without a string,
My fingers play on air.

You went away and said
No word of where or when
And tears make such a sorry tint
For any poet's pen.

But had you gone and said
One word of when or where,
These days of biding your return
Would not be cruel to bear.

My lute would then have strings
Of memories and dreams,
And I could dip my plume of song
In moon and sunlit streams.

But ah! you went away
And said not when or where.
My pen can make no script in tears;
My fingers play on air.

We wrote the above in response to 100 requests that have come in from our readers, every one of them insisting that we transcribe the great popular ballad entitled "My Sweetie Went Away, And She Didn't Say Where," into classic poetry. Our offering is presented with due deference to the sensitive feelings of the author of the remarkable song already noted. Translation into any foreign language, including the Scandinavian, is strictly forbidden without our permission.

NEWS ITEM

The daughter of Davis, says the World, Hopes to help Dad and Democracy; But just as sure as my hair is curled, She'll really help Pa and Plutocracy.

—A MEMBER OF LOCAL N. Y.

Now that the campaign is forming into something less nebulous than "Alabama, twenty-four votes for Underwood," we are being regaled with the personal characteristics of the respective candidates. The movies have been running a series of close-ups on Davis. It is excruciatingly tragic to know that the American movie audiences are swallowing the bunkum without any ketchup. The first one runs something like this:

Mr. and Mrs. Davis at their palatial home in L. I., walking side by side as if it was their first love-at-first-sight ramble through the gloaming. Then, Mrs. Davis, the accomplished wife of a possible next President, and herself a possible First Lady of the Land. She smiles and blinks, picks a flower from a hedge, smells it with exquisite grace, and a note is made that her favorite pastime is raising flowers. A sigh instinctively heaves up from the gapers in their serried seats.

Then a picture is shown of the candidate, who is so kind that he always plays with children. The picture of his gardener's niece is shown tossing a ball to him, and he, with the agility of fifty-five in his paunch, bends down with the grace of a derrick to catch it. Needless to say, he misses the ball three times before it is thrown high enough for him to catch the ball without bending. Now that you are sure he loves children, you are then shown how kind he is to animals. Aside from feeding the kitty at poker, he has a beautiful Pekinese pup that hopes to become the First Hound of the Land at the White House. Then the portly, dignified gentleman is shown swinging a mean golf stick at a wee little bit of gutta-percha, showing conclusively that he is as fit as any other golf-player to occupy the high estate of President. We could tell more; but why become too personal? See the picture for yourself.

SONG

I have slept with beauty
On a wooded hill;
I have kissed the moonbeam
When the night was still.

I have loved the primrose
In a valley cool;
I have seen narcissus
By a forest pool.

Never shall the dull world
Make a slave of me,
For I have danced in white foam
On a crested sea.

JOHN BRIDGE.

DISAPPOINTMENT

I sat in still, expectant joy beside a restless sea.
I waited for my ship o' dreams to come to me.
As I sat musing, idle, mists came . . . the blue sea changed to gray . . .
My ship, 'twas said, sailed in . . . I never knew—in mist it sailed away.

STANLEY GARRISON.

We are going to conclude this column with a surprising bit of news. For the last few weeks we have noted that Frank, our Elevator man, has been walking about with the James Barrie "Twelve-Pound Look" in his eyes. We always knew that, like all workers, including those who work for Socialist and Labor institutions, he wasn't getting the full value of his labor, and that he was expecting another \$5,000 increase, as had been promised him by the Board of Management. Alas! it has proven that no such prosaic motif fired the symphony of his day dreams. Today he walks proudly about with a fourteen-pound look in his classic orbs. Be it our proud privilege to announce that on Thursday last a Frank Junior came into this life, weight 14 lbs., with a voice that can qualify him as the announcer at any political convention between here and Capetown. Congratulations from everybody, Frank.

S. A. DE WITT.