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DAWES IN SHADY BANK DEAL

HELEN MARIA LOANED \$1,250,000 TO G.O.P. BOSS FOR A FEW MINUTES TO DUPE GOV'T INSPECTOR

Crash of Notorious Senator Lorimer's Political Bank in Chicago Followed Soon After—Many Innocent Persons Suffered—Old Scandal Came Home to Roost in Vice-Presidential Aspirant's Front Yard When Court Ordered His Bank to Pay Damages.

By J. R. SMALLWOOD

IF YOU'VE GOT TEARS FOR CHARLES G. DAWES, BRIGADIER-GENERAL, FINANCIER AND TRUST MAGNATE, WOULD-BE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THIS REPUBLIC, PREPARE TO SHED THEM NOW. THE BRIGADIER-GENERAL IS IN TROUBLE. AND IT IS GOING TO TAKE MORE THAN A "HELL AN' MARIA" EJACULATION THIS TIME TO GET HIM OUT OF HIS TICKLISH SITUATION.

N. Y. CONVENTION CALL

Text of C. P. P. A. Summons to Albany Gathering, on August 16.

The following has been issued as a supplemental call for New York State Convention of C. P. P. A.:

July 30, 1924.
To all Lodge and Divisions of Train Service Organizations, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Shop Craft Organizations, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Ladies' Societies of the above organizations; Locals, District Councils, Joint Boards and City Central Bodies of Labor Unions; to all Progressive Organizations of Farmers and to all State Committees and Organized County Committees and Assembly District Organizations of Progressive Political Parties Affiliated with the Conference for Progressive Political Action; all other organizations in Groups in the State of New York affiliated with the C. P. P. A., and all "La Follette and Wheeler Progressive Clubs" in the State:

The National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action at its meeting held in Washington, D. C., on the nineteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, adopted a resolution reading as follows:

"RESOLVED that Gilbert E. Roe, Morris Hillquit and Thomas E. Ryan be constituted a committee of the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action to call a New York State Conference with such representation and under such rules of procedure as are provided in the Plan of Organization of the C. P. P. A."

RESOLVED that Mr. Gilbert E. Roe is constituted Chairman of the Committee."

In pursuance of the above resolution, the undersigned hereby call a State conference of all the organizations above named to convene on the sixteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, at nine o'clock in the morning, at Federation of Labor Hall, 85 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y., for the purpose of endorsing the nomination of Senator Robert M. La Follette for President of the United States and Senator Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-president, nominating a ticket of Presidential Electors for the State of New York, electing a State Campaign Committee to conduct the campaign for the Presidential ticket in this State and perfecting the organization of the Committee, all in accordance with the rules adopted by the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Every organization above mentioned is entitled to one delegate.

This call is supplementary to the (Continued on Page 8)

At any other time he would not have cared so much; but with an election campaign on, don't you know, and being Mr. Coolidge's running mate, and what with these muck-rakers and Socialists and other enemies of the Constitution digging up a fellow's past, it's deucedly uncomfortable sledding for any candidate.

How It Started

It all started over the General's kind-heartedness.

A personal friend and crony wanted to start a phoney bank, but had not the capital necessary to bluff the State officials; so the General let him have \$1,250,000 for a few hours while the State official was making his visit of investigation to the friend's bank.

That was all. If the friend was a crook, and if the scheme was really a great confidence game, and if the "bank" failed and stung scores of innocent people, surely no fair-minded man would think of looking suspiciously in the General's direction.

Well, if you think not, it shows how little you know the suspicious-minded American public.

Not alone did the public out in that outlandish part of America look suspiciously at the General, the Supreme Court of Illinois looked; and as a result the General's trust company, of which he was president and is now chairman of the board of directors, has been ordered to pay \$165,000—not a large sum, but it's the principle of the thing—for its share in the bunco game.

What Makes It Look Bad

Of course, the thing that makes it look bad is that the friend and crony whom the General obliged happened—it was a mere coincidence, but you know what the vulgar minded will think—happened to be the political boss in that part of the Republic, and could, if he wished, be of considerable assistance to Mr. Dawes in his political aspirations.

Only the low-minded among the citizenry will associate the two facts, of course, but it is inconvenient to have such facts blazoned forth just as a fellow has received the Vice-Presidential nomination at the hands of the Grand Old Party and is within cursing distance of Mr. Morgan's political department at Washington.

After having been Controller of the Currency in the Federal Government, a position to which he was appointed in reward for his services to the Republican party in Illinois, and in which he made the usual friends, political and financial, the General went back home to Chicago and started the Central Trust Company with his own money and the money of his friends. That was a long time ago—back in 1902.

Enter the Boss

Prominent among the General's close political friends was the Republican boss in Chicago, the notorious and ill-odored William Lorimer, who, after being elected United States Senator in a campaign that set new records in scandalous corruption, was kicked out of the Senate, 1912, by a vote of 55 to 28.

(Continued on Page 2)

FARMERS DRIVEN TO CITY

Extreme Poverty Sends Agricultural Workers Into City Labor Market.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—In a scathing speech to the annual convention of the Washington Federation of Labor, A. S. Goss, State grange master, declared that farmers are being driven to the cities, where they are competing with Labor, as a result of the Federal Reserve Board's policy. The speaker appealed to the unionists to cooperate with farmers in the many constructive measures that are of interest to them and to society in general.

"I am not exaggerating the farmers' plight," he said, "when I tell you that 2,000,000 farmers have left the soil in the past four years. It would be impossible to draw a blacker picture of this condition than the actual facts contain."

"The pinch of poverty and the machinations of the Federal Reserve Board in deflating the farmer three years ago have thrown these millions into your cities, where they bid against you on the labor market. Is the farmers' plight not a main problem confronting Labor?"

"Five thousand farmers have deserted their own land in this State in the past year, unable even to pay their taxes. That is why we are here warning you that the ruin of the nation's agriculturists threatens to undermine Labor, too."

"In 1921, Wall Street sent out the order to compel farmers to pay their notes when due, discontinuing the rediscount of their paper. Millions of farmers were forced to sacrifice live stock, machinery, whatever they had, to meet their notes. Others gave up. I myself was forced to sell cows which cost me \$160 each for \$35 in order to scrape together enough money to stave off the banker and the sheriff."

"They started with us. They ended with you, for once 2,000,000 farmers had been dumped on the labor market in the cities, then the time was ripe for the anti-union shop drive which started soon after."

Painters' Local 51 Will Hold Special Meeting

Painters Local 51 will hold a special meeting this Monday evening, August 4, at the union's headquarters, 365 Eighth avenue.

The order of business will be to elect a delegate to the District Council to fill a vacancy and other important matters.

WORLD LABOR IS FOR EXPERTS' PLAN

Dawes' Proposal Called the Best Possible—for Cancellation of Inter-Allied Debts.

AMSTERDAM.—Speaking in the name of the some 25,000,000 workers belonging to the trade unions and Socialist political groups affiliated with their organizations, the Executive bodies of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the Socialist and Labor International, at a joint meeting held here on July 14, approved the Dawes Reparation Plan as the best thing in sight in the line of settling the world-wide problem, but insisted that it was far from perfect and demanded that the final sum to be paid by Germany be fixed at once and that all inter-allied war debts be cancelled.

The conference was attended by President A. A. Purcell (Great Britain), C. Mertens (Belgium) and Th. Leipart (Germany); and Secretaries Yan Oudegeest, Johann Sassenbach and J. W. Brown, representing the International Federation of Trade Unions, and Secretary Frederick Adler, Mrs. Bell (Great Britain), Leon Blum (France), Emil Vanderveelde (Belgium), and L. de Brouckere (Belgium), Hermann Müller (Germany) and P. Vliegen (Holland), representing the Socialist and Labor International.

The text of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Conference reads as follows:

"The Conference refrains from again examining in their entirety the economic and political difficulties with which the world has been overwhelmed as a result of the great war. The resolutions passed at the meetings at Amsterdam (April, 1921,) at the Hague Congress (December, 1922) and at the Hamburg Congress (May, 1923) set forth in detail the views of the proletariat in this respect. The Conference is therefore satisfied to reaffirm the following claims, which are formulated in accordance with the Frankfurt resolutions:

"The final settlement of the sum still due from Germany at a figure equivalent, at present values, to the actual amount due for material reparations;

"The adoption of a plan of payment, which, by means of international credit operations, shall make it possible for Germany to free itself in the shortest time practicable from its burden of indebtedness, while at the same time placing at the disposal of the creditor States the funds necessary for their reparations;

"The conclusion of agreements among the various Governments, securing that all such payments shall be devoted exclusively to reparations in the strict sense of the word."

"In consequence, the United States and the Allied Powers must abandon any claim for payments from Germany towards military pensions and agree to the universal cancelling of the inter-Allied Governmental debts."

"The conference declares that, in several of the stipulations, the Plan of the Experts is in conformity with the first two of the above claims, but it gives no satisfaction whatsoever on the third point. It places on record that this solution of the reparations problem lays upon the German working class burdens which are proportionately much heavier than those imposed upon the capitalist class of that country, and that it places the State railway system under the control of foreign capitalist influences. It declares that for these reasons it is impossible to look upon this resolution as fully meeting the claims of the Trade Union and Socialist International."

"In spite of these defects and omissions, however, the failure of the present attempt, instead of offering any prospect of a better solution, would on the contrary only serve to aggravate the present European situation."

(Continued on Page 2)

For Governor



NORMAN THOMAS

For Lieutenant-Governor



CHARLES SOLOMON

For Attorney General



LOUIS WALDMAN

W. Va. Labor Party Makes Nominations

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The following nominations for the coming elections have been made by the West Virginia Farmer-Labor party for Congress: 6th district, John Gatherum; 2nd district, John Chase.

Addressing the Fayette county convention of the party, Charles J. Mason, former State chairman of the organization, said: "Our party is in existence today solely because the two dominant political parties have repeatedly ignored the people's request for remedial legislation, affecting the working men. We are forced to represent ourselves and put men in office who do not have to answer to Logan coal operators, but to the people alone."

THOMAS HEADS STRONG N. Y. TICKET

Endorsement of Progressive Who Accepts Old Party Nomination Is Barred.

A strong State ticket, headed by Norman Thomas as candidate for Governor, and emphatic support of the La Follette and Wheeler national ticket, were the main fruits of the two-day State Convention of the Socialist Party held Saturday and Sunday at Finnish Hall.

In addition, the Convention adopted a resolution on coalition and political cooperation that puts the Socialist Party squarely in line with the national movement for the La Follette ticket, but that specifically bars the nomination upon the Socialist ticket of any candidate upon the Republican or Democratic ticket, no matter how "progressive" he may consider himself.

The resolution, which occasioned the longest debate and which was adopted by a slender majority of three votes, reads:

"In those Congressional districts where the national organization of the Conference for Progressive Political Action has made endorsements, the question of Socialist Party nominations shall be left to the State Executive Committee, which shall, in accordance with the State and National constitution of the party, the rules of the National Executive Committee as adopted July 22, 1924, and in conjunction with the local organization involved in those districts. In no event shall Congressional candidates on the Republican or Democratic ticket be endorsed by the Socialist Party."

Other provisions of the report of the committee, adopted unanimously, pledge the party to cooperation with the August 16th State Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, with the call to the membership to elect full delegations to that gathering; recommended the nomination of a full State ticket, and called upon the Socialists in every part of the State to unite with the Labor and other progressive elements in the nomination of joint local and legislative tickets, wherever possible, similar to the American Labor party ticket of New York.

The first important action of the Convention was the report by James Oneal on the Cleveland conventions, and a debate upon a motion to concur wholeheartedly in the endorsement of the La Follette and Wheeler ticket. Leonard C. Kaye and Alexander Braunstein opposed the motion, while Algernon Lee, A. I. Shipplacoff, and Morris Hillquit supported it.

While Hillquit was speaking, a hand organ on the street outside the hall began playing the "Marseillaise." For a moment the veteran Socialist attempted to continue, but with a smile he gave it up, while the delegates sang the old war song of Socialism with enthusiasm. Then Hillquit continued, reading Eugene V. Debs' letter to William Z. Foster as the most fitting argument in favor of the step taken by the party. Hillquit concluded in a burst of eloquence, telling the comrades that the step the party was taking was the greatest opportunity that Socialism had ever faced, and that to reject it would be to miss our historic mission. The vote was then taken, and with a roar the action of the party was approved.

The platform was read by Charles Solomon for the platform committee, and was adopted on motion of A. I. Shipplacoff, who declared it the best and most effective in many years. The committee consisted of Louis Waldman, Chairman; Solomon, James Oneal, Edward F. Cassidy, and William F. Feigenbaum.

The first action of the Convention was the sending of cordial greetings (Continued on Page 3)

DAWES MUST PAY DAMAGES FOR BANK CRASH

COURT ORDERS HELEN MARIA TO PAY

(Continued From Page 1.)

Boss Lorimer, too, had a taste for banking. Organizing the La Salle Street National Bank, with a capital of \$1,250,000, in 1910, he made his debut in Chicago—good old Chi.

The bank was in keeping with the character and career of its founder; it was a political bank, meant to cater to the needs of politicians and "good fellows."

Anyway, apparently it did not succeed, for in two years it lost \$500,000, and the charge was made in court that in fact it lost its entire capital. It was jammed with worthless paper, and altogether the bank was in a precarious position, what with Federal anti-bank-graft officials snooping around and all the other dangers that beset the path of an honest politician trying to make a living.

Enter the Pipe

Which is precisely where the General appears on the threshold of the scene—pipe and all, in all probability.

Friend Lorimer decided, in October, 1912, to checkmate the snooping officials by changing the bank into a State institution, the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank.

But here Colonel Lorimer met a slight obstacle—the State laws required that capital and surplus should be paid up in cash before a bank could hang out its shingle. And Professor Lorimer happened not to have the cash—he was short on cash. He had lots of paper. But, you see, the forests are less grudging than the gold mines.

And the State had a partiality for the latter.

But what has a fellow got friends for?

So Senator Lorimer stepped into the bank of his dear pal, the General. He explained the situation. He had "secured" his capital alright; ten of his other friends had each signed a note for \$125,000, thus making up the total of \$1,250,000.

"All" he needed now was some cash—not for long, you know; in

A. F. L. Refuses to Meet With European Labor

The International Federation of Trade Unions invited the unaffiliated American Federation of Labor to take part in the International Trade Union Congress in Vienna by sending a fraternal delegate. After the congress was over, the following reply was received:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor gave due consideration to your communication of recent date in which you ask for the appointment of a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to attend the International Congress in Vienna June 7.

"While appreciating the courtesy of your invitation, the Executive Council directed that you be advised that it is not possible for the American Federation of Labor to comply with your request.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,

fact, only for a few hours—while the State banking official was around counting the new bank's "capital."

The General Would

Would the General? The General would.

One has to stick by one's friends, hasn't one? and besides, wasn't it Confucius who said, "Wise is the politician who knoweth what side his bread is buttered on?"

The cashier of the General's bank, on October 21, 1912, made out a cashier's check for \$1,250,000 on the Central Trust Company, payable to Commodore Lorimer's bank, the La Salle Trust.

Now the State auditor, whose duty it was to count the capital of new banks, was invited in to do his stuff. Accompanied by Dr. Lorimer and the cashier of the Central Trust Company, he was escorted into the vaults of the Central Trust Bank. With a solemnity worthy of a vaster audience than was present, the Central cashier turned \$1,250,000 cash over to Governor Lorimer, who, without cracking a smile, turned it over to the public auditor to count, assuring him that—yes, really—this was the "capital" of his bank, the La Salle Trust.

The auditor departed; the piece had been acted through, and behold the La Salle Trust launched on the financial sea.

100 Per Cent Paper

Banker Lorimer was handed back his \$1,250,000 check and began doing

WORLD LABOR IS FOR EXPERTS' PLAN

(Continued From Page 1.)

pean crisis. Under these circumstances, the execution of the Experts' Plan appears to be the only solution immediately possible.

"The Governments concerned have, however, agreed to accept the Dawes Plan without reserve or restriction in respect to the economic evacuation of the Ruhr, including Düsseldorf, Ruhrort and Duisburg, as soon as the conditions laid down in the Plan shall have been fulfilled.

Furthermore, any attempt to prolong the military beyond the economic occupation would lead to the continuance of the present disturbances and insecurity, which are hindering the reestablishment of peace and the restoration of Europe, and to the imperilling of the execution of the Experts' Plan by preventing the growth of the confidence which the experts consider necessary to its success.

"Consequently, the conference demands the simultaneous cessation of both the military and the economic occupation of the above-named territories.

"The conference further demands that Germany shall be invited to the London Conference and negotiations on a basis of equality instead of being compelled, either to accept or reject the proposals without discussion, as has hitherto been the case.

"The conference declares it to be essential that all countries should forthwith ratify the Washington Eight-Hour-Day Convention and, as the Dawes Plan implicitly excludes any attack upon the eight-hour system in Germany, it demands an

business on the firm foundation of good, honest-to-goodness, 100 per cent pure, paper.

The going was beautiful—for two years.

On June 11, 1914, almost, you might say, the first casualty of the Great War, the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank exploded with a loud bang and left a long train of wreckage where had "flourished" the banking institution. Its assets were discovered by the Chicago Title and Trust Company, the receiver, in the investigation that followed, to be insufficient by more than \$2,000,000 to satisfy the claims of its depositors and other creditors, and in addition to that the stockholders of the bank, for the most part men and women of moderate wealth, lost their investments and were compelled to pay amounts equal to the par value of their stock.

The receiver thereupon brought suit against General Dawes and his bank, and the case dragged on for ten years from that moment.

But at last it is over, and the upshot of the whole business is that the General's bank has to pay \$165,000.

Dawes Must Pay

Judge Smith, a Circuit judge, one of the judges before whom the case was argued at different times, declared that he "had no doubt that the La Salle Street National Bank was insolvent on October 21 when the transfer of assets was made to the new State bank," and so he entered a decree against the Central Trust Company and General Dawes and his brother for \$1,487,854.16.

The latter appealed the case once again, and the three Judges of the Appellate Court, after going over it for three months, gave judgment against Dawes for \$1,250,000, the amount of the famous check.

Again the case was appealed, this time to the Supreme Court, in 1917, and then again back to the lower court, and back once more to the Supreme Court, the check making the merry round each time.

On October 23, 1923, the Supreme Court handed down its judgment of \$110,000 to be paid by the Dawes bank to the creditors of the La Salle bank. Since then the judgment has been increased to \$165,000, and rehearings on both sides have been denied.

No, Lorimer did not go to prison. What would you? Have an ex-senator placed in the company of common criminals and frauds in jail?

It was different with his partner, Charles B. Munday, who was vice-president of his bank. Munday was sentenced to spend every day from Saturday to Saturday, for one to five years, in jail. He served two years and then was paroled.

Brigadier-General Dawes is candidate for Vice-President of the nation.

FURNISHED ROOM

GIRL, to Share Apartment with two girls. Lexington Ave. and 34th Street. Detached single room. Use of kitchenette. \$25.—Call after 7 P. M., Caledonia 9208.

Growth of Radicalism In Java Is Reported

ROTTERDAM.—Perhaps with the idea of throwing a scare into the Dutch bourgeoisie and other capitalists interested in the Dutch East Indies and thus strengthening the hands of the Government in its insistence upon more money for the Dutch fleet in Far Eastern waters, the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant recently printed a story from Java reading, in part, as follows:

"The really popular movement in Java was organized last year by the Communist Party of the East Indies. It has won the greatest success among the masses. The Sarakat Islam (a nationalist movement) has lost most of its followers to the Communists. In the ranks of the Communist party there are, first of all, workmen led by workmen, thousands of railroad men and shop workers. The number of peasants lining up with the Communists is increasing daily and the propaganda in the villages is very intense."

agreement concerning the practical working of the report which shall safeguard the maintenance of the eight-hour day in Germany. It also demands that the International Labor Office shall continue its efforts in this direction, in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the Labor Group at the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva.

"In addition to this the conference also demands that the Dawes Plan shall be extended as soon as possible by the inclusion of such measures as will take account in every particular of the demands formulated in the Frankfurt Resolution."

The Secretaries of the two international organizations were instructed to take the necessary steps for the convening of another joint meeting for the special purpose of discussing the question of treaties of mutual assistance.

KILLING OF PEASANT DEPUTY IN BULGARIA CHARGED TO GOVT

SOFIA.—The murder of the Bulgarian peasant deputy, Petko Petkoff is the Bulgarian counterpart of the murder of Matteotti in Italy.

Petkoff, both in Parliament and in his paper, "People's Defence," had carried on a bold and bitter fight against the reigning White Terror.

The Government, in reply, charged him with conspiracy. Two months ago the Minister of the Interior read in the Chamber a declaration signed by peasants accusing Petkoff of conspiracy. Petkoff rose and produced the bloodstained shirt of a peasant who had been beaten to death for refusing to sign. It was a dramatic action, which has deeply stirred public opinion.

Then came the charge by the Minister, without a shred of evidence, that Petkoff was plotting the assassination of the Cabinet. Petkoff demanded the proofs, and applied to the courts to be placed on trial.

Three days later he was murdered. Political murders are not rare in this country. And—when the victims are of the opposition—the murderers are never caught.

But in the case of Petkoff, as in that of Matteotti, there followed such a surge of public feeling that the Government became alarmed. Moreover, Petkoff was a man of international standing, and a personal friend of M. Herriot. It was essential to do something. Therefore the murderer (if it be the actual murderer) has this time been arrested. He is an agent of the secret police!

LABOR ASSUMES GOV'T IN MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE.—With the assumption of office of a Labor party ministry headed by Mr. Prendergast as Premier and Treasurer, the State of Victoria, the most populous of the Australian States, becomes the fifth of the six Labor Governments in the Commonwealth. Tasmania, Queensland, Western and South Australia all have Labor Governments, and only New South Wales is out in the cold.

The former Government, headed by Sir Alexander Peacock, was overthrown recently on a "no confidence" vote, and Prendergast, leader of the Labor party, accepted the call to form a ministry. The party elected the ministers by lot, the following constituting the new Government:

Mr. Slater, Solicitor-General; Mr. Hogan, Railways and Agriculture; Mr. Bailly, Land and Water Supply; Mr. Tunnencliffe, Chief Secretary; Mr. Lemmon, Education and Labor; Mr. Jones, Public Works, Health and Immigration; Mr. Macnamara, Mines and Forests. Messrs. Cain and Webster, Assemblymen, and A'Beckett and Disney, Members of the Council, are appointed honorary ministers.

The Labor party, which is an avowed Socialist body, is the largest party in the commonwealth Parliament, but is kept out of Government by a coalition of the minority parties.

THOMAS CALLS THIRD PARTY BIG ISSUE

Socialist Candidate for Governor Arraigns Smith, Hylan, and the Klan.

By NORMAN THOMAS

I accept the Socialist gubernatorial nomination for two principal reasons: One, it will give me an opportunity to stump New York for La Follette and Wheeler, whose nomination is the most hopeful event in American politics in our generation. Two, it will give me a chance to work for a third party—which may soon become a first party in opposition to the Siamese twin parties of big business—representing the interests of the producers both farmers and workers.

These two causes are one. What we need in America is not the occasional choice of good men, but a party with a long-range program, discipline and ideas to strengthen it for the hard campaign to bring economic emancipation to the American people. On the formation of such a party the political salvation—perhaps even the preservation—of the American Labor movement depends. To such a party the Socialist Party dedicates itself and of such a party it desires to become an integral part.

Some of our sincere fellow workers in the present progressive movement are not yet convinced of this fundamental necessity. They await the results of this campaign. A large vote for La Follette and for the less reactionary of the State candidates of the old parties will not convince them. A big Socialist vote will carry conviction to them and to the great mass of the American people. It is by such practical demonstration that we seek not to coerce but to convince our fellow workers.

It follows that we Socialists shall campaign on the basis of principles rather than personalities. We oppose, for example, Mayor Hylan's political ambitions because he has not shown intellectual or administrative grasp of the true meaning of progressivism. We shall oppose Governor Smith if he is re-nominated because in spite of many admirable deeds, he denied all claims to progressive leadership by his open pledge of support to one of Wall Street's two candidates. More than that: We are tired of trusting Providence to give us that occasional political miracle, a good man with a moderately progressive program out of Tammany Hall. It is time that the workers should trust in their own political organization as they now trust in their own economic organization.

I need not say that a Labor party must include workers by hand and brain in city and in country. The deep interests of farmers and industrial workers are one. Both groups are victims of the anarchy and waste of production for profit rather than for use. Under our insane system the farmers get about one-third of what the consumers spend for food. The remedy is not the terrible one of a further shortage of food in a hungry world but scientific distribution and the elimination of superfluous middlemen. We shall emphasize this identity of the interests of the workers, who are the great mass of the people, as against the exploitation of absentee ownership and production for profit.

It is this condition of underlying economic unity that is back of our opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and all other—and less conspicuous—attempts to organize racial and religious prejudice. We seek not to denounce but to educate. The tragic effects of the Klan are as evident upon its adherents as upon the objects of its enmity. Religion ought to strengthen brotherhood, not weaken it. All of us of every race and creed and color have a common interest in a better world for ourselves and our children. Our organized prejudices are the chains of our own slavery. And the appeal to racial or religious bigotry is the most cunning and dangerous device of the exploiter.

For the present it is not necessary to elaborate further our immediate program. It is expressed in the Cleveland platform of the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the New York State platform of the Socialist Party. In common with other Socialist candidates I shall develop these issues as the campaign progresses.

May it be long ere Government become in the New World, as in the Old, an armed police and fire department, to protect property as it grows more worthless by being selfishly clutched in fewer hands. . . . Our experience is thrown away unless it teach us that every form of conventionalized injustice is in league with every other, the world over.—James Russell Lowell.

ties. Its avowed aim is to win New South Wales and the Commonwealth as a whole at the next elections, and contribute an all-red Australia to the British Empire.

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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.

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Socialist Principles Vigorously Reaffirmed, Ku Klux Klan and Militarism are Denounced by New York Convention

Protection for Organized Labor, Aid for Farmers, Housing Reform, Revised Taxation, Preservation and Common Ownership of Municipal Resources Demanded in Platform.

Following is the platform on which the New York Socialists will wage their campaign this year:

The Socialist Party of the State of New York reiterates its allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and to its platform and principles. With the bankruptcy of the dominant parties more manifest than ever before, and millions of citizens seeking new alignments, the Socialist Party calls upon the workers of hands and brain to divest of power those who live by the exploitation of the masses.

We rejoice in the awakening of the industrial and agricultural producers and we hail as a concrete evidence of such awakening the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the nomination of Senator Robert M. La Follette for President, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-president. Confident that this movement must lead to the early organization of a powerful Labor party, the foundation of which is already laid, the Socialist Party pledges its fullest support.

The Republican and Democratic parties have served the interests of the capitalists as against the interests of the producers.

We applaud the courage with which the organizations of Labor have struggled to uphold the standard of living and to defend working class interests. Strong as are the forces of reaction today, we look forward with confidence to the growth of the great and powerful political movement of the producing masses.

Private ownership of the socially necessary means of life, means honor and wealth for the few and poverty for the many. These means of life must become public property, the profit motive must be done away with, democracy must be extended from political to industrial life. The society of masters and servants shall be replaced by a commonwealth of joint owners and workers for the common good.

This is the goal of the Socialist movement.

As steps towards the goal we put forward the following working program:

COST OF LIVING

We demand that the State, in conjunction with municipalities and cooperative societies, shall deal in food, fuel, ice and other necessities, buying from producers and selling to consumers at cost, stimulating production and lowering the cost of living.

We further pledge all Socialists elected to Congress to work for the repeal of the Esch-Cummins law and for a rural credit system to aid farmers to produce abundantly and market their produce without paying toll to bankers and middlemen.

HOUSING

For years inhabitants of this State, especially in the large cities, have suffered from a housing famine, extortionate rents, overcrowding and the consequent danger to health. The State and municipalities, under Republican and Democratic rule, have done little or nothing to remedy this evil. We demand building of sanitary dwellings to be made available to the people at cost.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Under successive administrations, the State has been looted of its natural wealth and its future development put at the mercy of capitalist exploiters.

We demand the conservation of forests, mineral deposits and sources of water-power, the reclamation of such as has been voted away, and public ownership and operation for the benefit of the people.

TAXATION

We demand the repeal of all direct and indirect taxes on articles of consumption; a rapidly progressive inheritance tax, an excess profits tax, higher surtaxes on large incomes, and a tax on land values which are due, not to productive Labor, but to speculation and the growth of population.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Labor unions are vitally necessary to protect workers and train them for industrial self-government. They must be maintained and strengthened and their efforts supplemented by progressive Labor legislation. We

Ku Kluxers Vigorously Arraigned, Goose-Step Day Denounced, Matteotti Murder Condemned, Victory of General Calles Hailed in Stirring Resolutions Adopted at Gathering.

The following resolutions were adopted by the New York State Convention of the Socialist Party here Saturday and Sunday:

THE KU KLUX KLAN

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of New York reaffirms the action of the National convention in condemning the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. We are opposed to all organizations based on racial, religious and color intolerance.

The history of all such movements is strewn with the wreckage of Labor organizations. Catholic, Protestant, Negro, Jewish and all other workers have no interest in common, the improvement of their conditions and their final redemption from servitude to the masters of industry.

The masters of American industry, finance and transportation permit no racial, color or religious prejudices to divide them in their exploitation of American workers. Catholic, Protestant and Jewish exploiters of Labor maintain a solidarity of common interests.

Therefore, it is stupid and reactionary for working people to divide on racial, religious and color lines, for such divisions can only serve their worst enemies. To the workers of all faiths, nationalities and creeds we appeal: Unite your forces in the struggle for industrial freedom! Away with the bigotry of race, color, creed and nationality! Labor has one ideal and one aim, the liberation of humanity from industrial despotism, political reaction and social degradation.

"GOOSE-STEP DAY"

The Socialist Party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, calls attention to the grave danger of the development of a pernicious and dangerous militarism embodied in the plans for a so called "mobilization day." We declare that this mobilization is part of the program of militarism that is gradually eating away the opposition of the people to war-mongering. That the moving picture screen, the radio, and all other agencies of creating public opinion, are being used to create a psychology favorable to a program of compulsory military service and a new war, presumably to be the "last war." We denounce this militarism with all our might, no matter under what name it masquerades. We protest against poisoning the minds of school children with the virus of militarism and glorification of mass homicide and the heroes of such wholesale slaughter. We call upon the workers everywhere to unite on Anti-War-Day to mobilize forces of peace so that this poison may be counteracted and the militarists and those who speak for them may be completely discredited.

THE MURDER OF MATTEOTTI

The New York State Convention of the Socialist Party unites with the Labor and Socialist movements of all countries, the world over, in protest against the cowardly murder of the Socialist Deputy Matteotti by the Fascist Government of Italy. We realize that the murder of Matteotti is but the logical result of Fascist rule by violence and terror.

We condemn the silence of inaction of our Government in this case particularly so as it professes to withhold the recognition of the Russian Government for alleged denial of Democracy.

THE ELECTION OF CALLES

The State Convention of the Socialist Party of New York State rejoices in the success of the workers of Mexico in cooperating with the Obregon Government in suppressing the De La Huerta rebellion. This defeat of the counter revolutionists and affirmation of the power of the Mexican workers is an inspiration for the Labor movement in the Western hemisphere.

We also rejoice that the Socialist Labor movement of Mexico has followed up its victory over reaction by electing its candidate, Elias Plutarco Calles, President of the Mexican Republic. This glorious achievement of the Mexican working class should inspire the workers of the United States to consolidate the political and economic forces of American Labor in a Labor party. No better guarantee could be given for peace between the two republics than the control of their respective Governments by the workers on both sides of the Rio Grande.

Other resolutions were adopted, calling for the recognition of Soviet Russia, welcoming the success of the Socialist and Labor parties in Great Britain, France, Denmark and Australia and South Africa, calling for the solidarity of farm and industrial workers.

The convention sent cordial and affectionate greetings to Eugene V. Debs, Harry Kritzer and Otto Branstetter, all of whom are compelled to withdraw from active party work because of illness.

Socialist Standard Bearers in N. Y.

The following is the Socialist New York State ticket:

NORMAN THOMAS, Candidate for Governor.—Minister and editor. Native of Marion, Ohio. Graduate of Princeton (1905) and of Union Theological Seminary (1908); at head of his class. Editor of *The World Tomorrow*, and one of the editors of the *Nation* before becoming editor of the *New York Call* and the *New York Leader*. Now Director of the League for Industrial Democracy. Author of "The Conscientious Objector in America."

CHARLES SOLOMON, Lieutenant-Governor.—Native of New York City. Active on the Socialist platform for over 12 years. Secretary to Congressman Meyer London and to Socialist Aldermen. On staff of *New York Call*. Elected Socialist Assemblyman from Brooklyn four times, and ousted twice. One of the party's ablest speakers and debaters.

FRANK R. CROSSWATHE, Secretary of State.—General Organizer, Elevator Operators' Union of the A. F. of L. Native of Virgin Islands. Resident of New York for many years. One of the best Negro speakers in the country.

THERESA B. WILEY of Schenectady, Comptroller.—Housewife and former school teacher. Member State Executive Committee, Socialist Party, and candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, 1922.

FRANK EHRENFRIED of Buffalo, State Treasurer.—Member Musicians' Union.—Long time Socialist, active in Buffalo for many years. He is an excellent speaker.

LOUIS WALDMAN of New York, Attorney General.—Lawyer and former engineer. Twice ousted from the Assembly by the notorious Sweet. One of the ablest of the Socialist speakers of the day. Successful defender of the Plasterers' Union from the attack of Samuel Untermyer. Author of books on municipal transportation and the food supply.

VLADIMIR G. KARAPETOFF, State Engineer and Surveyor.—Professor of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University and consulting engineer of the General Electric. Author of text books on engineering in Russian, German and English. Was professor in three colleges in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), Russia, at 21, as well as being Consulting Engineer for the Russian Government from 21 to 26. He is universally considered one of the greatest engineers in the world and of equal rank with the late lamented Charles P. Steinmetz.

demand the absolute legal right of wage workers to organize, to bargain collectively, to strike and to picket, prohibition of injunctions in Labor disputes and legal protection of union funds from damage suits.

We pledge the Socialist Party, its press and its membership to continue their efforts in support of organized Labor.

We demand legislation assuring to working farmers the right to organize for collective bargaining in the sale of their produce. We demand the legal establishment of forty-four hours as the maximum work week, the abolition of child labor, protection of motherhood, and State insurance against unemployment, accident, sickness and old age.

EDUCATION

We demand liberal provision for free and equal public education from kindergarten to university; increase of the number of teachers and of school accommodations; establishment of a general system of school lunches to combat malnutrition among school children; establishment of school health centres, and free use of school buildings as community centres; elective and paid boards of education and participation of teachers in school administration.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

We demand the repeal of all laws which tend to repress freedom of opinion and belief. We demand the repeal of all laws providing for compulsory military service, or for military training in schools, and repeal of the Criminal Anarchy law, which has proved to be, in practice, a law for the suppression of free speech and free press, and for the subsidizing of spies and provocateurs.

POLITICAL MEASURES

We demand the amendment of the State Constitution and of laws governing municipalities in such manner as to provide for the referendum and recall; proportional representation, for municipal home rule, for the introduction of the principle of occupational as well as territorial representation in legislative bodies and

administrative boards, and to take away from the courts the powers to declare laws unconstitutional.

KU KLUX KLAN

We denounce all attempts at dividing the people along racial and religious lines; as the most conspicuous offender in this respect, though not the only one, we point to the Ku Klux Klan and condemn it especially, because of its pernicious campaign of intolerance and terrorism against large sections of the people, and as a hand-maiden of reaction, the servant of exploiting influences and as a grave menace to the integrity of democratic institutions and orderly progress.

CONCLUSION

The Socialist Party enters the campaign of 1924 confident of the success of the great aims for which it has always fought. When elected to office, Socialists will work for all measures in the interest of the industrial and agricultural workers and will oppose all measures inimical to their interests. The campaign of 1924 offers an unparalleled opportunity to crystallize the sentiment of the producers. The Socialist Party, therefore, calls upon the workers of hand and brain to rally to its standard in this historic battle with the forces of reaction and exploitation and to align themselves with their brothers and sisters in all lands to the end that the day may be hastened when the peoples of the world shall be free from capitalist misrule, and when there shall be established everywhere peace, social justice and industrial democracy.

SOCIALISTS TO OPPOSE CONGRESSMAN CELLER

The Socialists of the 10th Congressional district, Brooklyn, were instructed to nominate a strong candidate and to carry on an aggressive campaign for him by the State Committee, meeting in the People's House Monday. That was the first action taken under the provisions of the report of the Committee on Coalition of the State Convention Sunday.

The 10th district includes the 6th and the 23rd A. D., two of the strongest Socialist sections in the State, and the Congressional vote there has frequently gone well over 10,000. The sitting Tammany member hopes for Labor support, and the question was raised whether such endorsement would embarrass the Socialist candidate. The vote to instruct the comrades to nominate a candidate against Emanuel Celler was unanimous and received the hearty thanks of the Socialists of the district.

A sub-committee consisting of Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee and Julius Gerber was elected to canvass the entire Congressional situation and report at a meeting of the State Executive Committee to be held in Albany August 15.

Other plans taken up by the State Executive Committee included a comprehensive campaign for funds for the State ticket, and the elec-

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THOMAS HEADS N. Y. TICKET

(Continued from Page 1)

to Eugene V. Debs, Harry Kritzer, and Otto Branstetter, all of whom are ill. Algernon Lee, who presided, made a "keynote" speech, outlining the steps that had been taken leading up to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action and the nomination of the La Follette ticket, hailing the movement as a great forward step for Socialism and Labor in politics.

On Sunday, the main business was the nomination of the State ticket, the adoption of resolutions, the debate on the report of the Committee on Coalition, and a closing speech by August Claessens.

Under the chairmanship of Louis Waldman, the delegates debated the report of the Committee on Coalition. A. I. Shiplacoff, Simon Berlin, Jacob Panken, Alexander Braunstein, S. John Block, W. M. Feigenbaum, and others; urged that the report be amended to make it impossible for any Democrat or Republican to be endorsed for Congress, no matter what the circumstances.

Those opposing were Charles Solomon, Marie B. MacDonald, Algernon Lee, and others. A compromise was effected by adding the provision to the report that no Republican or Democratic candidate be endorsed. Even with that proviso, the majority for the motion was three.

William M. Feigenbaum reported for the Resolutions Committee, but there were no differences of opinion on any of the resolutions, and they went through without division. (The resolutions appear in another column).

The final debates were on reports on propaganda, amendments to the State constitution, and ways and means.

Saturday night there was a banquet to the visiting delegates in the dining room of the Finnish Hall that was a feast of joy and merrymaking, with the honors done by the Finnish comrades and the presiding by Herman Kobbé, who revealed unsuspected gifts as an orator and philosopher. All delegates agreed that the Convention was one of the most successful ever held, with important questions settled in a wholesome, comradely spirit.

After an extended campaign of mud slinging against the administration of the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 66 of the I. L. G. W. U., the left ticket in the elections held this week suffered heavy losses.

The entire administration was re-elected by heavy majorities, among them: Z. L. Freedman, President; Max Essendorf, Manager; Nathan Riesel, Secretary-Treasurer, and Leon Hattab, Business Agent. The Trade Union Educational League did not put up any candidates against the administration but used every effort and method to have it voted down. Three of the seven left members of the former executive board were defeated, giving them only four lefts out of thirteen on the new executive board of the union, where they formerly had seven.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. of A.

Membership Dec. 31, 1922—53,139

Total Assets over Liabilities Dec. 31, 1922 \$1,847,420.96

Total Sick, Accident and Death Claims paid \$10,109,292.63

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Initiation Fees—\$3 to \$7, according to age.

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(ORGANIZED OCTOBER 19, 1884)

N. J. SOCIALISTS IN CONVENTION

Plans Are Made for Cooperation with the C. P. P. A.

Cordial and substantial support to the La Follette and Wheeler ticket was voted by the Socialist Party of New Jersey at its State convention last Sunday in Jersey City. With but a single dissenting vote, the convention voted after an exhaustive discussion to endorse the actions of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action and of the Cleveland Socialist Party convention.

Leo M. Harkins and George H. Goebel, delegates to the C. P. P. A. convention, and Harkins, Goebel, Charlotte Bohlin, George Bauer, James B. Furber, Herman Neisser, I. Alpert were among those who reported upon the party convention. Valentine Bausch spoke against accepting the report and endorsing the action taken at Cleveland.

Following the decisive vote, the convention elected six delegates to the New Jersey Conference for Progressive Political Action, the six being Goebel, Furber, Mrs. Bohlin, Robert Leemans, Bauer and William Kane Talman.

The main discussion, following the endorsement of the national ticket was upon action in the Senatorial nomination. It was urged that the party should name its own candidate, that the party should endorse George L. Record who is expected to receive the C. P. P. A. endorsement and that the party refrain from nominating any candidate.

After an exhaustive discussion, it was voted that the convention submit a name to the New Jersey C. P. P. A. with the request that the person suggested be considered by the Conference when a candidate is selected, but that the party endorse and support the C. P. P. A. candidate.

The names suggested were Goebel, Mrs. Bohlin, Furber and Frederick Kraft. The first three declining, Kraft's name will be considered among others by the State conference.

The list of electors previously named by the party was submitted to the State conference with the request that at least four of the 14 on the State ticket be from the list.

Fred A. Schwartling resigned as State secretary, and was given a unanimous rising vote of thanks for his loyal work in the past. Robert Leemans was elected in his place.

Leo M. Harkins, member of the National Executive Committee, presided over the convention, which was attended by about 75 delegates, and many visitors.

Compressed Air Workers Elect Officers

The Compressed Air Workers' Union, Local 63 of the Hod Carriers' International, have the following officers to serve them for the coming year: James Moran, President; 1st Vice-president, Daniel Hunt; 2nd Vice-president, M. Flemming; John McPartland, Secretary-Treasurer; Peter Fineran, Recording Secretary; Joseph Moran, Business Agent and for the Executive Board, William Tuck, Patrick Gill, John Meran, Robert Walker, and Peter Moran.

TAMIMENT

RAND SCHOOL LECTURE COURSES — OPEN NOW

August 1st to 8th—Clement Wood. Subject: "The Expanding Universe" (Science).

August 1st to 8th—Herman Epstein. Subject: "Appreciation of Music."

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Lectures by Clement Wood, Herman Epstein, Harry W. Dana, Willy Pogany, Margaret Daniels, Scott Nearing, Heywood Brown, 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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LABOR MOVES TOWARD A PARTY OF ITS OWN

La Follette and Wheeler Candidacy is Instrument for Rallying of Workers for United, Independent Political Action.

By WARREN ATKINSON

The following article has been sent as a report by the writer to Locals of the Socialist Party in Syracuse, Ithaca, Oneida, (Kenwood-Sheriff), Watertown and Rochester. It was a delegate to the Socialist Party convention at Cleveland and voted for the minority report on the relations of the Socialist Party to the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Comrades:

It is in order that I should make a report to you as your delegate to the recent national convention. It seems to me that a statement of facts first without comment is desirable. Accordingly I submit the following:

In order to understand the event in which interest centered at the 1924 convention of the Socialist Party it is necessary to have in mind certain actions of previous conventions. The national convention at Detroit in June, 1921, adopted the following motion: "That the incoming national executive committee be instructed to make a careful survey of all the Radical and Labor organizations in the country with a view to ascertaining their strength, disposition and readiness to cooperate with the Socialist movement upon a platform not inconsistent with that of the party, and on a plan which will preserve the integrity and autonomy of the Socialist party." While the work was in progress of canvassing the Labor and Radical forces of the country, the Socialist Party was invited to participate in a meeting held in Chicago in February, 1922, which resulted in the formation of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. Succeeding conventions of the Socialist Party sustained this previous action and the action of its delegates in the C. P. A.; but there was little to indicate progress and independent political action by the workers until February, 1924, when the C. P. A. held its third meeting and adopted a platform and a call for a national convention to be held in Cleveland on July 4th, "to organize and mobilize the progressive forces of American politics for united action in behalf of the wealth producers of the country." Twelve fifty-six delegates attended this convention just held in Cleveland. Your delegate attended all the meetings as a visitor.

Composition of the Conference

I assume that you have read the official documents, reports of committees, etc., in which the actions of the C. P. A. and of the Socialist Party convention were embodied and other newspaper reports; so that it is not necessary for me to tell all the details. It seems to me that the following facts should not be overlooked in your consideration: There are large sections of the farmers and of organized Labor which neglected to send delegates and are not represented in the C. P. A.; but those represented were real farmer and Labor and Radical groups. It was not a convention of the petty bourgeois, as stated by our enemies. This is an essential fact in distinguishing the endorsement of La Follette from the endorsement of Hearst and the Independence League or the endorsement of Roosevelt and the Progressive party in the last decade. We were dealing with a genuine organization of Labor in the political field.

The C. P. A. has not formally in a declaration stated its decision to form an independent political party of Labor and the farmers. Comrade Hillquit stated in conference in reply to a question that in his opinion a

majority of the delegates would vote for such a declaration if the matter were forced by a motion made by our delegation from the floor, but he believed such action would be fatal. It would destroy our chance of real cooperation from the other extreme of the conference. In his letter of acceptance Mr. La Follette expressed himself in the following words: "After long experience in public life and painstaking consideration of the present state of public affairs, I am convinced that the time has come for a militant political movement, independent of the two old party organizations, and responsive to the needs and sentiments of the common people." Further on he said: "Permanent political parties have been born in this country after and not before national campaigns, and they have come from the people, and not from the proclamations of individual leaders." On the other hand it has been pointed out by someone that a short time after election is not the psychological moment for a defeated candidate to form a new political party. Mr. Nelson, Congressman from Wisconsin, stated in no uncertain language that this is not the opportune time to form a new party in his opinion; and Mr. Nelson has been chosen by Mr. La Follette to manage his campaign.

The C. P. A. endorsed the nomination of Mr. La Follette by the La Follette for President League upon an independent ticket. Mr. La Follette accepted this endorsement in a letter and submitted a program and declaration of principles upon which he would make his campaign. The Socialist Party endorsed this action of the conference.

Socialist Party Action

The Socialist Party convention by the same action authorized the incoming national committee to endorse the candidate for Vice-president of the United States to be chosen by a committee of the C. P. A. in conference with Mr. La Follette and the representatives of the La Follette for President League.

The C. P. A. adopted a platform of its own much more advanced and Socialistic in tone than the letter of Mr. La Follette. It

was taken from the immediate demands of old Socialist platforms in the main. Consequently there is no probability that an old party politician would accept endorsement upon this platform.

Mr. La Follette is a life-long Republican, now past seventy years of age. He has never recognized the fundamental fact of capitalist society, namely the private ownership of the industrial equipment and the consequent division of society into two distinct and antagonistic economic classes. He says in his letter: "The supreme issue, involving all others, is the encroachment of the powerful few upon the rights of the many." However, nothing in this letter indicates any conception of the utility of resisting the political influence of the rich while leaving them in possession and control of the industrial equipment and financial system of our country.

Note that La Follette is not bound in any sense by the platform of the C. P. A. or that of the Socialist Party. He says in his letter of acceptance: "I am a candidate upon the basis of my public record, as a member of the House of Representatives, as Governor of Wisconsin and as a member of the U. S. Senate." "I shall stand upon that record exactly as it is written, and shall give my support to such progressive principles and policies as are in harmony with it."

"As a declaration of the program I intend to carry into effect, if elected to the Presidency by the votes of the people, I have adopted, in substance, the platform submitted in a recent primary and endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the people of Wisconsin."

An Important Change

The endorsement of La Follette marks an important change in the tactics used by the Socialist Party. It does not involve an abandonment of aim or a sacrifice of fundamental principle. I pointed this out to the convention and read the following extract from the constitution and from the form of application which every member of the party has been required to sign: "I am opposed to all political organizations that support and perpetuate the present

capitalist profit system and I am opposed to any form of trading or fusing with any such organizations to prolong that system." We have discarded the long established rule of Socialist tactics against trading or fusing. We have compromised the principle of independent class-conscious political action. It may be best to do so; but your delegate was not entirely convinced. He is not of the mental type that makes oratorical displays of all the arguments on one side of a question and ignores all the arguments on the other.

Your delegate voted for the minority report, not because he was any more in favor of it or in favor of breaking off connection with the C. P. A., but because a vote for the minority was a demonstration against the abject yielding of everything by the majority. When you do not know what to do, it is best to do nothing. I returned to the old and long defended position of the Socialist movement. My purpose was to gain time to give the people at home opportunity to discuss the matter. The application form is an agreement with the party member. It did not seem to me that the agreement should be abrogated without consulting the party members in such an important step. I believe that the action of the majority weakens rather than strengthens the hand of the Socialist Party delegation in the C. P. A. and in the committee which is to select the Vice-Presidential candidate, and that in failing to assert ourselves we have lost an advantage by default. The adoption of the minority report would also have been a blunder.

A Labor Party

Comrades, the important matter is not the nomination of La Follette. He is a mere incident. The important thing is the formation of an independent party of farm and city workers in cooperation with the Socialist Party. It seems to me that this has been accomplished, or that the trade and farm organizations, represented have gone so far that they will not retrace their steps. For the sake of keeping their trade union constituents in good humor, they have avoided formal declara-

Opportunities for Socialism are Increased One Hundred-fold Through Present Movement, Signer of Minority Report Declares.

tion but they have not been able to avoid the fact. They are forming State organizations; they will have to adopt a party name to go on the ballot. If we have gained the substance of what we want, we can yield the form to suit their trade union friends. If we have compromised our principle of tactics not to trade or fuse, they have abandoned pure-and-simple trade unionism for independent political action of the workers. Who gets the most by the deal? We are trading, yes; but not with any political party of the great capitalists or of the middle class business men. We are trading with a genuine political organization of the workers.

I do not see how anyone who weighs the relative importance of the considerations presented above can fail to enter the coming campaign with enthusiasm. If we are confident of the principles of Socialism, we can await with equal confidence the time when experience will teach the workers in politics the principles of Socialism and class-conscious political action. We can hasten that day by working with them sincerely and wholeheartedly for the aims they already have in view, rather than by sulking in our tents. Cooperation with the C. P. A. has resulted already in much good. Further cooperation with them in this campaign will afford an unparalleled opportunity to convince them in the light of their forthcoming political experience of the soundness of our principles and of the practicability of our whole program, and of the practicability of nothing else.

In conclusion I wish to point out that, if an alliance is formed, as we hope, with an independent party of Labor, this great accomplishment will be due in a conspicuous degree to the skill and persistence in negotiations of our trusted Comrade, Morris Hillquit.

SENTIMENT

Sentiment it may be. But the man or woman who scoffs at sentiment is a fool. We on this paper respect facts, and have a holy hatred of all movements and causes not built upon truth. But sentiment is often greater than facts, because it is an idealized expression of fact—a mind picture of truth as it is seen by the soul, unhampered by the grosser dirt of the world and the flesh.

The Irish people, denied comfort in the present, seek solace in the past of their country; the Irish mind unable because of the serfdom or bondage of the Irish race to give body and material existence to its noblest thoughts, creates an emblem to typify that spiritual conception for which the Irish race labored in vain. If that spiritual conception of religion, of freedom of nationality exists, or exists nowhere save in the Irish mind, it is nevertheless as much a great historical reality as if it were embodied in a statute book or had a material existence vouched for by all the pages of history.

It is not the will of the majority which ultimately prevails; that which ultimately prevails is the ideal of the noblest of each generation. Happy indeed that race and generation in which the noblest and the will of the majority unite.—James Connolly in The Workers' Republic, March 18, 1916.

Agitators, from Christ downward, have been the salt of the earth. It is only such as they who save society from dry rot and putrefaction.

"Dear Comrade Foster"

Elmhurst, Ill.
July 29, 1924.

Mr. Wm. Z. Foster,
1115 W. Washington Boulevard,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade Foster:

Your favor of the 15th inst. was duly received and has been carefully read and considered. Answering, I have to say that I am unable



Eugene V. Debs

to understand why you should regard the statement of my attitude toward the recent conventions at Cleveland as an "astounding document" or why you should conclude that "it will come as a shock to thousands of workers." I know, of course, that you have a very poor opinion of the Socialist Party—quite as poor as my opinion of the Communist party—and I can readily understand why it would have suited you far better had the Socialist



Wm. Z. Foster

Party ended its career at Cleveland and disappeared from the scene, or remained discredited to cut as sorry and discrediting a figure as the Communist party will in the campaign this year.

That my endorsement of La Follette under the circumstances seemed "astounding" and "shocking" to you appears not a little strange to me in the light of the fact that the St. Paul convention, dominated absolutely by the Communists, intended, according to some of its chief spokesmen, including Mahoney and Ruthenberg, to do that very thing, that is to say, endorse the nomination of La Follette for the Presidency (the nomination of Duncan McDonald being made "conditional" with that end in view), and it would no doubt have done so had not La Follette, knowing the record of the Communists and understanding their game, publicly denounced them and positively refused their endorsement.

Mahoney has since declared, according to a press dispatch, that he had been "double-crossed" by the Communists and that the net result of their duplicity and treachery would be a split in the ranks, if not the disruption of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota.

You may be right in your criticism of my position and I may be wrong, as I have often been before. Having no Vatican in Moscow to guide me, I must follow the light I have, and this I have done in the present instance, as I always have in the past, and I have never yet feared, nor do I now, the consequences of my acts.

The members of the Socialist Party, as far as I know, are entirely satisfied with the position I have taken and the statement I have issued relative to the Cleveland conventions, and I see no reason why I should explain or give an account of myself to the Communists, or why I should have any concern whatsoever about their opinion of my actions. With all due courtesy to you personally, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

EUGENE V. DEBS.

An Epitaph for Little Children

By MARGARET WIDEMER

These, fast asleep in such a little room,
The tawdry grave wreaths, crackling over them,
Might have been men who would have moved the world,
Might have been women, mothers of a race
More great than we can know.

And here is the end:
Yet we need not grieve,
Not more than they, asleep. We need not grieve
Even for those of them who have not died,

For they, made warped and blind by circumstance,
Shall live their round from stupid day to day,
Too dull to know a need; and they shall bear
Dull, blinded folk to rule this world of ours
We shall have died from. Do not mourn for these:
Mourn for that sorry world, that still shall be,
Made by our careless hands that make today
These little children so to live and die.

Glengarry's Review

Written for The New Leader

COOLIDGE
A FEW years ago
SPRANG INTO PROMINENCE
As a STRIKE-BREAKER—
NOT A HIGHLY enviable
MODE of introduction,
BUT
IT WON THE PLAUDITS
Of those to whom
PRIVILEGE TO GOUGE
Is as INDISPENSABLE
To THEIR prosperity
As WATER is to a FISH.

If you DON'T believe it,
ASK any policeman
IN NEW YORK CITY—
THEY love him SO MUCH
THEY're goin' to VOTE
FOR LA FOLLETTE.

COOLIDGE
A FEW months ago
SPRANG INTO PROMINENCE
When he TENDERLY vetoed
THE SOLDIERS' bonus,
BUT
That was BECAUSE
THEY were THE soldiers
Who "MADE THE WORLD
SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY,"
And, you KNOW,
He IS A TRUE
"DIED IN THE EGG
REPUBLICAN
(And PROUD of it).

If you DON'T believe it,
ASK 100,000
DAMAGED soldiers—
THEY love him SO MUCH
THEY're goin' to VOTE
FOR LA FOLLETTE.

COOLIDGE
A FEW weeks ago
SPRANG INTO PROMINENCE
When he PLAUSIBLY vetoed
An ACT of Congress
INTENDED TO RAISE THE PAY
Of THE POST OFFICE employe
To SUCH a figure
That (HAD IT PASSED)
THEY'D be eatin' STEAK
INSTEAD OF LIVER,
BUT

That was BECAUSE
HE believes ALFALFA
IS PROPER FODDER
FOR A FEDERAL HIRELING.

If you DON'T believe it,
ASK a million
HAGGARD, TRAMPING,
RUSHING, CAPABLE men—
THEY love him SO MUCH
THEY're goin' to VOTE
FOR LA FOLLETTE.

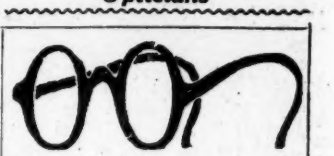
If it is true that nearly one-half of the families of the United States own the real estate they occupy, it is also true that seven-eighths of the families own but one-eighth of the nation's wealth; . . . it is also true that 125 families own as much wealth as all the other families put together. Lyman Abbott, LL. D. (Written nearly thirty years ago.)

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FRANCE IS MAKING ARSENAL OF EUROPE

Europe may at any moment find itself in the grip of another great war.

Frantic preparations for war are being made all over the Continent. There is going on now—a more extensive output of war material than at any time since the "Peace."

In the following remarkable interview, Mr. E. D. Morel, M. P., fearlessly makes amazing disclosures of wholesale production of arms and ammunition, chiefly in Czechoslovakia and the Austrian State factories, which are presumed to be under the control of the Conference of Ambassadors. The real danger-point lies in the fact that the powerful armament firms and financial interests in France are behind the traffic.

Mr. Morel demands that the peoples of Europe should know what is going on behind the scenes, and calls for the convocation of an international conference on the armament problem and the political and economic issues which have created it. "Today the peoples of Europe are moving amongst piled-up explosives to which some clumsy or sinister fool, some vile combination of sordid interests, or some section of the European community, exasperated by the hypocrisy of its alien judges and rendered frantic by injustice, may at any moment apply the match."

This solemn warning was uttered by Mr. E. D. Morel, M. P., in the course of an interview, in which he declared that preparations for war and the traffic in arms in Europe had reached a stage of de-

French Finance is Directing Greatest Output of Armaments on the Continent Since the Armistice Treaty Was Signed—Where the Powder Lies.

An Interview With E. D. MOREL, Member of Parliament.

velopment such that it was essential the public should be placed in possession of the main facts.

"If the Continent of Europe," he declared, "is to be saved from another war, into which we should inevitably be dragged, the people in this country and elsewhere must cease to live in a world of illusions. They must rouse themselves to what is going on, must insist upon the whole truth being revealed, and must demand the convocation, before it is too late, of an international conference on the armament problem and the political and economic issues which have created it."

"It is essential that in this conference all States should participate as equals and not be divided, as is the case at present, into two camps—one which dictates and the other which is dictated to."

"The Allied note to Germany," I said, "suggests that the danger is exclusively to be looked for in that direction?"

The Real Danger

"That," replied Mr. Morel, "is precisely where the public is led astray."

"I do not know what the exact po-

sition in Germany is. I should imagine it probable that a certain amount of drilling and organizing is going on. Can you wonder at it after the events of the past 18 months? But I rather doubt whether Germany is in a position to acquire, at this moment, large fresh supplies of war material."

"The real danger, however, lies elsewhere."

"Where, in your opinion, is the chief danger to be sought?" I asked.

"In the powerful industrial and professional interests in France which are turning Europe into a vast arsenal," was the prompt reply.

"Let me say at once," added Mr. Morel, with emphasis, "that I believe the new French Government, the Socialist-Radical majority in the new French Government, and the mass of the French people to be sincerely pacific. M. Herriot has already given a signal proof of it in repatriating the exiled Rhinelanders."

"But the interests to which I allude are formidable, and they will do their utmost to defeat a pacific turn being given to French external po-

lity. They are vitally concerned in the opposite direction, and it was they which 'ran' the Poincaré Government and the 'Bloc National.' Pacific influences in France can only gain by becoming acquainted with the facts."

"There is going on at present," Mr. Morel continued, "a more extensive output of war material than at any time since the 'Peace.' The chief centres of production are two—the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia and the Austrian State factories. French influence and French money are directing both."

"The Skoda works have been completely reorganized under French auspices, and are manufacturing and exporting huge quantities of war material. They own their own coal mines."

War Material

"Who says Skoda says Creusot-Schneider, for the powerful French firm owns some 75 per cent of the shares and is making enormous profits."

"In the spring of this year the French-owned shares were worth round about £2,000,000. The manag-

ing-director and the chief technical experts are French, and there are influential Frenchmen on the board."

"France now controls practically the whole war mechanism of Czechoslovakia."

"And what of the Austrian output, and how is it that Austria is exporting arms at all?" I queried.

"Is this not prohibited by the Treaty of Saint-Germain?"

"I will take your two questions in their order," replied Mr. Morel, turning over a number of voluminous reports. "The following data, although incomplete, will give you some idea of what is taking place."

In Austria!

"War material is now being produced in enormous quantities at the Austrian State factories at Vienna Arsenal, Wollersdorf, Steyr, Hertenberg, Enzesfeld and Blumau; also at the Austrian Daimler factories at Wiener Neustadt. Privately owned firms on Austrian soil are also hard at work."

"During the past 15 months, Yugoslavia has been supplied by these factories with 1,000,000 Mauser rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, and, additionally, with 133 wagon loads of infantry ammunition—36 of them having been dispatched in April last and delivered at Lyublyana, two wagon loads of machine-guns, 12 wagon loads of motor-lorries, 24 wagon loads of field kitchens, 10,000 rounds of 'quick-match,' large quantities of field guns, 'Frommer' revolvers, acetylene reflectors, etc."

"Rumania has placed very large orders for shells, Mauser rifles, and ammunition, search-lights, and mortars (mine-throwers), which are now in process of execution. The items already delivered include 11 wagon-loads of shells."

"Poland is also a large purchaser, and among the items already delivered to her by these factories are 35,000,000 'pieces' of 'S' ammunition (calibre 7.9 mm.) and 34 wagon loads of infantry ammunition, 14 of which were dispatched last February. And so on."

"But," I asked, "how has poverty-stricken Austria found the means to equip and organize such a large armament business?"

"The means have been found for her," replied Mr. Morel, "by French Capital investments, directly and indirectly supplied—and the French tax-payers' money incidentally."

"Monstrous"

"You must remember that all these purchases are being effected with the product of French loans. Up to the end of last year, Yugoslavia had expended 1,740 million (French) francs in purchasing field-guns, rifles, etc., and a further 300 million (French) francs in aeroplanes, motor-lorries, etc. Negotiations are proceeding for further purchases."

"Rumania bought last year field and heavy guns to the value of 70 million (French) francs, and aeroplanes, etc., to the value of 20 million (French) francs."

"But," I persisted, "I still do not understand how it is that Austria is allowed to engage in this traffic. I see you have been putting a number of questions to the House about it."

"Your astonishment is natural," commented Mr. Morel, and after a pause he added: "It is a singular fact that my questions have been systematically suppressed by most of the big dailies, as if by a word of command. Of course, Austria is not a free agent in this matter at all. She is not an independent nation in regard to armaments. Under the Treaty she cannot manufacture for export a single gun, rifle or cartridge. Her armament industry is under the strict control of an Allied military mission, which now calls itself, it would seem, the Organ of Liquidation, which is itself controlled by the famous Conference of Ambassadors. We are, of course, represented on both these bodies."

"The orders to the Austrian State factories could not even have been placed, let alone executed, without the knowledge of the Conference of Ambassadors."

"Illicit Traffic"

"Then the conclusion is that this enormous Austrian output must be known to the Allies, who are deliberately conniving at it?"

"To some of the Allies, unquestionably," Mr. Morel struck the table with his clenched hand. "The thing is monstrous. Here is all this fuss made about Germany—it may be justifiably, I don't know. And under our very noses French finance is making Europe into a powder magazine, and a Treaty is being openly violated, not only with the knowledge, but, obviously, at the instigation of certain of the Great Powers, who are holding up their hands in horror as to what is supposed to be going on in unoccupied Germany."

"Of course, I am sure our Government has nothing to do with it, but what are our representatives doing on the 'Organ of Liquidation' and on the Conference of Ambassadors, anyway?"

"The fact that this 'illicit' traffic is going on has been admitted by the Government, and an inquiry is promised. But it ought not to exist for 24 hours. The fact that it has been going on since the spring of last year is known to every Chancellery in Europe, and is the direct outcome

BILLIE AND BRIDGET

A Tale of High Life and Diamonds as Big As Your Fist.

By ADAM COALDIGGER

Billie is a coal miner, Bridget is the wife he took unto himself for better or for worse—heavy on the worse. Her job consists in stoking the fires in Billie's boiler and raising a flock of kids to take their places after they have gone to the bone-yard. In other words, Billie and Bridget cook, eat, sleep, love, spank and dig to perpetuate the production of the black stuff which makes "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."

While engaged in this laudable undertaking, the two have a devil of a time to make both ends meet; the ends in question being income and out-go.

According to some authorities, Billie does not earn enough. Other authorities claim that Bridget is spending too much. But at last the old controversy is about to be settled.

Some time ago the National Coal Operators' Association employed a committee headed by Miss Mary E. Edwards, a domestic science expert, to find out what becomes of the vast fortune which Billie pulls down every two weeks. After sniffing in the pots, pans, cupboards and wash tubs of Bridget and her sister, Miss Edwards comes out and says it's all Bridget's fault. Billie earns a plenty but Bridget blows in the money in a most shameful, sinful and unscientific manner.

And to show Bridget the error of her ways, and lead her on the straight and narrow path to fame, fortune and prosperity, she worked out a budget, showing in dollars and cents, shirts and pants, how to keep a miner's family of five on \$312 per year. Of this amount \$312 may be squandered on clothing while the remaining six hundred iron men can be wasted on food and other such luxuries.

The food item being a minor matter, the Budget Lay devoted most of her time and ability demonstrating to Bridget how easy it is to clothe five people on \$312 per annum, as the following specifications will show.

For the wife the summer wardrobe is to consist of one hat, one-half cotton skirt, three cotton waists, two thin cotton dresses, two union suits, muslin petticoat, one pair of low shoes and one pair of cotton stockings.

One-half hat, one-half wool serge suit, one-half wool dress, one-third wool coat, one saten petticoat, one union suit, one pair high shoes and one pair wool gloves should, say the budget makers, suffice for the rigors of winter in the mountain retreats of miners.

All-the-year-round clothing consists of two cotton house dresses, one kitchen apron, two corsets, three corset covers, two brassieres, one-half kimono and eight pairs cotton stockings.

The budget says that miners' womenfolk must make their own and their children's clothing, do the

How To Save Money
Spend less than you earn.
How To Make Money
Earn more than you spend.
How To Get Wealthy
Take it from the other two.
—Illinois Miner.

The best reward for having wrought well already is to have more to do, and he that has been faithful over a few things must find his account in being made ruler over many things. Do thou thy duty like a man to thy fellowman and thy God, and count thy life a worthless thing.
—Kingalee.

mending, etc. Shoes are to be half-soled at least once and heeled three times.

For the benefit of my male readers, I want to explain that where a half garment is specified it does not mean that Bridget is to be dressed only on the north side. What the Budget Lady tries to say is that the garment in question is to be worn for two years.

It also may seem to the uninitiated that "one suit of winter underwear for the wife" is hardly enough. But if Billie is the kind of man he promised to be when he courted Bridget he will gladly wash that garment out after she has retired to her boudoir.

Having disposed of Bridget's trousseau we come now to the wardrobe of Billie:

The miner himself is allowed a straw hat and three union suits for summer wear. The suit must be worn at least three years and his "dress" shoes two years.

The winter suit must be equal to three years' wear and tear, the hat two years and the overcoat four years. A sweater, to be worn two years, two union suits and a pair of cotton street gloves complete the winter wardrobe.

The miner's all-year-round allowance is one cap, one pair of work trousers, one suit overalls, one dress and five work shirts, two night shirts, eight pairs wool and four pairs cotton socks, one pair work shoes and one-half pair dress shoes, one-half pair rubbers, six pairs cotton work gloves, six collars and two ties.

The clothing budgets for two boys, aged 12 and 2 years, and a girl, aged 6 years, consist of shoes, under-clothing, hats and caps to be purchased ready-made. Dresses, blouses and trousers are to be made by the mother.

The budgets submitted to the Coal Commission do not give the amount that may be paid for each item of clothing, all being bulked in an expenditure of \$312.

There are numerous items in the above clothing budget which should be cut out. Why, for instance, should Billy blow in the money on a whole dress shirt? Tell me Bill, speak up like a man, what did you do with the raft of silk shirts you bought during the war? Did you use them for wadding or did you swap them for white mule? Come out with the truth, old scout. The whole world knows about those silk shirts and the world is breaking her heart to know what became of them.

Then, there is that half-pair of rubbers. What difference does it make to a fellow which one of his feet is slushing the ice water? Why should a man discriminate against one of his own hoofs? All a half-pair of rubbers is good for is to show off and make other people feel mean and cheap and "ornery" for being too poor to afford a half-pair of rubbers.

Such flagrant flaunting of wealth creates class hatred and leads to Bolshevism, anarchism and revolution. Strutting about in a half-pair of rubbers is undemocratic, un-American and contrary to the first Amendment of the Declaration of Independence, which says that every American citizen has a sacred and inalienable right to go barefooted if he hasn't got any shoes. The half-pair rubber habit is downright snobbery. Its one-half of one per cent Americanism. Down with it!

Then there is that twelve-months overall mentioned so conspicuously in that budget. Excuse my swear-

ing but what in 'ell does that budget female think overalls are made of, rhinoceros hides or mastodon snoots?

The suit of overalls that lives one month in a coal mine hasn't been worn yet. And after that's gone I suppose Billie will sit in his room waiting for cars for eleven months with nothing except some callouses between him and the cold, cruel world. Talk about a living wage! Talk about the American standard of living! Why one suit of overalls per annum is but a bare existence!

"Ordinarily," says the statement of the bituminous operators, "the miner keeps a cow or goat, a hog or two, and chickens and pigeons. Almost every mine family in rural districts has some sort of live stock. Wild game and fish in many of the

wilder sections of the mine fields are another important addition to the family dietary."

Sure thing. If a fellow mines coal during the day, farms at night, chaperones a goat, cow and sow in his idle time; raises chickens on the side, goes fishing on Sunday and does a little hunting when he has nothing else to do, there is absolutely no reason why he should not make a comfortable living! In fact, it seems that many of the dear brothers are doing that very thing already for the report adds that "miners and their families are well-fed, well clothed and contented."

I don't wish anybody any bad luck but if somebody could force that Budget Lady to take Bridget's job and make her stretch \$312 over five people multiplied by 365 days, it would surely tickle me all over.

Facts for Campaigners

The Profits of Farming—Who Collects Them—Prices in State-Owned Butcher Shops—A Footnote on How Labor Governs.

Farmers' Earnings

U. S. Government figures show that farmers receive about one dollar out of three dollars consumers pay for farm products.

In 1922 farmers received about 7½ billion dollars for their main crops, and consumers paid approximately 22½ billion dollars for those crops in raw or processed form. Difference—\$15,000,000,000. Who got it? Freight charges by the railroads ate up \$1,450,000,000 of it. Wages paid to the workers employed in the factories processing the farm products amounted to another \$2,622,000,000. This leaves a spread of nearly \$11,000,000,000 between the amount received by the producers and the amount paid by the consumers.

The wheat grower gets about 1.5 cents for the wheat in a pound loaf of bread for which the consumer pays 8 cents to 11 cents a loaf.

The cotton grower gets from 15.2 cents to a maximum of 20.4 cents out of the \$1.00 paid by the housewife for percale, gingham, sheeting, etc.

The hog raiser gets 7.5 cents a pound for the ham for which the housewife pays 28 cents to 35 cents.

The total present long-term mortgage indebtedness against the farmers is \$8,000,000,000. The short-term debt is \$5,000,000,000, making a total indebtedness of \$13,000,000,000. On this the annual interest and carrying charges is now \$1,000,000,000—paid to banks and financial trusts owned or controlled by the House of Morgan, of which John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate for President, is the legal representative.

These are some of the facts which explain why millions of farmers will register their support of La Follette this election.

State Owned Butcher Shops

Here are the prices charged in the 72 retail butcher shops being operated by the Labor Government of the great State of Queensland, Australia: Beef (1 lb.)—rib, 7c, sirloin 12c; Steak—rump 16c, shoulder 6c, stewing 6c, brisket (without bone) 8c; mutton (leg) 14c, chops (loin) 13c, leg 14c, neck 12c. These prices, which are for 1923, are away below these charged in private

butcher shops both in Queensland and the other Australian States.

During 1923, the quantity of beef sold in the State shops was 123,154,882 pounds; the quantity of mutton sold was 14,525,000 pounds, making a total of 143,679,882 pounds. The total cash sales amounted to \$15,000,000; the total number of customers served, 22,154,999. The total net profit on the shops was \$350,000, and the profit per pound on the meat sold was one-half of one cent, or a profit of approximately 4.39% on the turnover. The net accumulated profit on the whole of the State butcher shops is now over \$438,000. The State enterprise, started on capital advanced by the Treasury, has not only reduced the cost of meat, and made a profit, but has paid back into the Treasury the borrowed capital. In addition, the Labor Government is steadily adding to the number of the retail shops year by year. In 1916, when they took office, they started three shops, and in five years they had 42 shops.

By securing their supplies direct from the stock raiser, and eliminating distributors', wholesalers' and other profits, the Labor Government has been enabled to make great savings and economies, which have been brilliantly reflected in the retail prices of the meat. And the producers of the meat have also been great gainers on the project—which is why the Labor Government has been reelected three times with big majorities.

Labor In Government

The Labor Government of the big State of Queensland, Australia, decided on February 12, 1920, to further increase the State allowances made to widows, deserted wives and wives with sick husbands unable to work for their children under fourteen years of age. The amounts now payable are as follows:

Southern District—\$2.28 per week for each child over 2 years to 12 years, and \$2.40 from 12 to 14. Also, \$2.40 per week for each child under 2 years.

Central and Northern Districts—\$2.40 for each child over 2 years; \$2.40 per week for each child under 2 years.

—J. R. Smallwood.

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of the visits of Marshal Foch and General Le Rond to Prague, Warsaw, and Belgrade, following which the States of the Little Entente placed enormous orders with the Austrian factories, orders which, at the end of last year, were so great that they could not be coped with without an extension of the Austrian establishments."

"A last word, Mr. Morel. Have you reason to believe that armament orders are being placed in this country by the Little Entente?"

"I am afraid so. I have information of a considerable order having been placed last autumn, on behalf of Yugoslavia, with a British firm which manufactures the new French automatic machine-rifles."

"In connection with the loan recently furnished to Yugoslavia in the city, I observe that in his reply to attacks in the Belgrade Chamber, the Minister of Finance declared that the loan had to be contracted, as otherwise he would not be able to cover his obligations for the military needs of the country. I understand negotiations are going on now for a much larger loan with city banks, on behalf of Yugoslavia."

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

NATIONAL NEWS

The National Office announces that the National campaign manager and the director of the drive for a great campaign fund will soon be on the job. The identity of the two will shortly be revealed, and the party's 1924 campaign will be under way.

MINNESOTA

Emil Herman writes: "Have just returned from my second successful organization meeting in this city. The first was held last night in Labor Lyceum, where I reported to twenty Jewish comrades. They are well pleased with our action in the C. P. A. and in our own National Convention, and expressed their enthusiasm by purchasing \$8 worth of literature and contributing \$6 to our campaign fund. The meeting tonight was equally—if not more so—a success in enthusiasm and determination to build up the party. Twenty-two people (comrades all) purchased \$8 worth of literature and contributed \$26. It was decided to amalgamate the two existing English-speaking locals into one central Local and establish headquarters down town, and employ a secretary-organizer. . . . They mean business, and a strong local organization is assured here in the near future.

"Our old friend Ed. Maurer of St. Paul is favorably impressed with our action in Cleveland . . . and came across with \$8 dues. . . . The Y. P. S. L., too, have been infected with the new enthusiasm and are anxious to get to work. . . ."

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee takes all the sweet cakes in the bakery. Last Sunday 65,000 people turned out to the Socialist picnic, up to 3 o'clock, and more were streaming in. This crowd surpassed all others that ever assembled on the State Fair grounds—was more than twice as large as the Socialist picnic crowd of one year ago. The new era for the great Emancipation movement thus opens in Wisconsin with unparalleled enthusiasm and dauntless determination.

NEBRASKA

From Omaha comes good cheer. Comrade Edwards, Local Secretary, reports comradely good feeling for co-operation with the La Follette forces, at the same time giving assurance that this cooperation is in no way to interfere with our own organization.

ILLINOIS

Think of it! Here, in hot Chicago, last evening, July 23, a blistering, boiling night, 300 people attended an indoor (!) meeting, in a small hall, with Kirkpatrick and Mills as speakers. The people clapped their hands with enthusiasm, came through frequently with "That's right!" came across with a big collection, and pledged \$100 for an amplifier enabling Cook County campaigners to reach outdoor audiences of 10,000 people on the streets at night and at the factories at noon-time. Over 100 men and women held up their hands and "hollered,"

"Count on us for cooperation in cash and service for Bob La Follette and building an American Labor Party!"

WEST VIRGINIA

The following resolutions were adopted by local Morgantown:

Resolved that Local Morgantown Socialist Party hereby extends heartfelt sympathy to Comrade Eugene Victor Debs in this time of his ill health, being fully aware of the fact that his physical breakdown was caused by bitter persecution, and be it further

Resolved inasmuch as Comrade Debs has carried the standard of living revolt to the shadow of living death at Atlanta, Georgia, and at all times has been absolutely fearless in expressing Socialist doctrine, and be it further

Resolved, as Comrade Debs has given his life, his happiness and all of his time and ability to extend the ideals of Socialism that we members of Local Morgantown, West Virginia, in regular meeting assembled do solemnly promise to emulate his example and renew our allegiance to the principles of Socialism, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our beloved 'Gene' and a copy sent to The New Leader and the West Virginia Federationist.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.—Those comrades and their friends who courageously braved the intense heat of Thursday, July 24, and remained in town to attend the Get-Together meeting of Boston Central Branch, called for the purpose of hearing the reports of Delegates Geo. E. Roemer, Jr., and Albert Weisbord to the Cleveland conventions, voted it a most enjoyable and interesting affair—the chicken supper prepared by Comrades Mary Donovan and Fanny Levenberg of Central Branch, contributing not a little to this verdict. After the good things to eat had disappeared, and the reports had been heard, a little collection was taken up to help the Branch in paying its quota to the District and National Office for campaign and organization work. \$92 was raised in a few moments among the little group of thirty-five; more will be forthcoming from those who were unable to attend that evening.

On Saturday evening, July 26, C. Wm. Thompson of New Jersey spoke at an open-air meeting at Columbus Square, to an audience of between 150 and 200 people, explaining the Socialist program, and the La Follette campaign. Socialist pamphlets were sold, and a collection taken up, one man contributing "towards the good work, even though he disagreed with the principles of Socialism."

Newburyport.—District Organizer Albert Weisbord addressed a good-sized audience at Brown Square, the evening of Friday, July 25, explaining the planks of the Labor party platform, comparing them with those of the Republican and Democratic parties. Organizer Weisbord reorganized the Socialist Party Local at Newburyport, and the comrades who joined, full of courage, are determined that the local shall grow in size and Socialist propaganda value.

Amesbury.—Local Amesbury had a picnic for Organizer Weisbord, Saturday afternoon, July 26. This little local, reorganized only within the past few weeks, is carrying on Socialist propaganda worthy a local twice its size. A thousand leaflets "Silence" have just been ordered, and plans are under way to hire headquarters in the center of the town, better to enable them to carry on their work of organization and education.

Comrade Thomas Nicholson, member from Lawrence, Mass., is planning to speak at a series of open-air meetings in Newburyport, Amesbury, Haverhill, Gardner, Fitchburg, Leominster, and perhaps at Lowell, Mass. and Dover, N. H. The exact dates of these meetings will be announced later.

Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis held two meetings this week, in Attleboro' and North Attleboro'. Three members at large were secured in North Attleboro, and two members joined the branch again in Attleboro', and several New Leader subscriptions were secured in addition.

RHODE ISLAND

Comrade Lewis has been at work in Providence a little over two weeks. Open-air meetings have been held at Hoyle square, Olneyville square, City Hall square, and Gay and Willard streets. The comrades started on a drive for an organization fund, and in one week \$75 was taken in. Comrades Pavlov, Sherman, and Hedquist were especially successful in turning in money.

A full State ticket has been nominated, also the candidates for United States Senator and Congressmen, and work begun on getting the necessary signatures.

The list of sympathizers obtained routed, and the work of canvassing from the Debs meeting has been taken personally for The New Leader subscriptions, membership and donations has begun.

Plans are on foot to call a State conference of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and indications at present are that this conference will not merely endorse La Follette and Wheeler, but will nominate a full Congressional and Senatorial ticket, and possibly a State ticket. This significant fact shows that the effect of the active educational work for independent political action by Labor carried on by the Socialists in former years has not been lost, even though the party membership today is small.

NEW JERSEY

Outdoor Meetings in Hudson County, Saturday, August 2d, 1924

HOBOKEN.—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker, George Bauer.

WEST NEW YORK.—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker, Frederick Kraft.

UNION HILL.—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker, C. William Thompson.

BAYONNE.—Broadway and 23d street. Speaker, Henry Jager.

WEST HOBOKEN.—Summit avenue and Courtland street. Speaker, Annie E. Gray.

JERSEY CITY.—Jackson and Orient avenues. Speaker, J. R. Smallwood.

JERSEY CITY.—Danforth avenue

and Old Bergen road. Speaker, to be announced.

JERSEY CITY.—Central avenue and Charles street. Speaker, Blanche Watson.

Comrade Valentine Bausch, Executive Secretary of Local Hudson County Committee will meet in the future on the first Monday in the month instead of the first Saturday. The next meeting of the County Committee will therefore be held on Monday, August 4, at 8 p. m., at Local Headquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City.

Robert Leemans is the new state secretary, elected at last Sunday's State convention. The full report of the convention appears in another part of this issue of The New Leader.

CONNECTICUT

Local New Haven will meet Tuesday, August 5, at Machinists' Hall, 99 Temple street.

A La Follette booster club is being formed in New Haven. Many Yale students are joining masses of workmen in boosting the Labor party ticket.

Frank R. Crosswain, Socialist candidate for Secretary of State of New York, will speak on the New Haven Green, Saturday night, August 2.

A State convention of the Connecticut Conference for Progressive Political Action will shortly be held, at which a full slate of presidential electors will be selected. The Socialist Party will cooperate in that conference.

Jasper McLevy, formerly president of the central Labor body of Bridgeport, and candidate for Governor on the Socialist ticket in the present campaign, has made a tour of the State and announces that Labor is overwhelmingly for the La Follette candidacy. Ira Ornburn, secretary of the State Federation of Labor and a Davis supporter recently addressed the Bridgeport local body urging the election of John W. Davis of Wall Street and the Coronado case.

He found the Bridgeport Union men unanimously opposed to him and he was heckled without mercy. At least twenty speeches were made from the floor in answer to his speech and attacking it fiercely. Even the conservative leaders of Bridgeport Labor who have never had any sympathies with radicalism in any form came out openly for La Follette and told Ornburn there would be a resolution approving La Follette adopted by the next State Federation of Labor Convention in September. One of them is reported to have said: "I have been waiting fifteen years for La Follette to give me a chance to vote for him and now is my chance."

Within a week a La Follette committee led by Labor leaders will be functioning in Bridgeport and similar organizations are looked for in every city in the State. John Egan, vice-president of the State federation, will probably be at the head of the Bridgeport committee, and he will have the support of every officer of the Bridgeport Central Labor Union.

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

On The International Front

SWEDEN

Yipsel Movement Growing Steadily

Writing from Stockholm to Education-Recreation, the organ of the Belgian Socialist educational movement, Richard Lindstrom of the Union of Young Social Democrats of Sweden reports steady progress in the work of lining up the Socialist youth of that country in the organized Yipsel movement. The membership is now more than 17,000, divided among 300 local groups, an increase of more than 100 per cent since January 1, 1922. The present organization was founded in 1917 to take the place of the former young people's Socialist society which had been captured by the extreme Left and later affiliated with the Communist Young People's International. The work has been put through very successfully and once more the Swedish working class youths are being organized and educated with the view of taking the places of the older militants of the Socialist Party on the firing line as the years roll on. Education for public administration and trade union activity is especially important in Sweden, where the Social Democrats play such a big role, politically and economically. The Yipsels expect to do good work in the campaign for the general elections due within a few months.

MEXICO

Calles to Arm Yucatan Workers

Addressing some 22,000 citizens gathered from all parts of Yucatan in Merida for what Tierra, the Merida Socialist paper, calls the greatest demonstration in the history of the republic, General Plutarco Elias Calles, President-elect of Mexico, flatly declared that in the future no reactionary coup d'etat would be put over in the Peninsula because he intended to see to it that the Socialist

workers had arms with which to defend their Government against any attempts to imitate the abortive De la Huerta revolt of last January. In the course of his address General Calles said:

"Three years ago I had the pleasure of saluting the people of Yucatan from this very balcony. On that occasion I had at my right that real man, that fighter, that immortal, called Felipe Carrillo Puerto, and to-day he is with us in spirit. How mistaken were those slave drivers, those planters; how mistaken were those reactionaries in thinking that having assassinated Carrillo Puerto they were about to enslave the Indians again! The ideals, the work of the apostle, will not be interrupted, because there are still men like Iturbide (Socialist Governor of Yucatan), who are able to carry them on."

"What really happened in Yucatan was that the Socialists did not have arms, but you may be sure that they are going to have them so that there will be no repetition of what has happened, and if the occasion arises the reaction will be punished. Although the bullets of the assassins ended his life, they did not end his ideals. There are other men, in Yucatan as well as in other parts of the republic, who will know how to fight for them and, if necessary, to sacrifice themselves for them as he has done. Today I am fulfilling the promise I made a year ago to Carrillo Puerto, the apostle, to come to Yucatan for Election Day. The people of Yucatan shall have arms, and if it becomes necessary they will know how to defend their Government and wipe out treason."

General Calles cast his vote in Merida and took part in numerous other functions, all of which were made the scenes of great enthusiasm, before returning to Mexico City en route to Europe to study social and political conditions there before assuming office on December 1, next.

GERMANY

Socialist Victory in Altona

Another straw indicating the subsidence of the Communist wave that apparently reached its high mark in the Reichstag elections is noted in the result of the municipal elections in Altona on June 28. As the percentage of electors taking part in the municipal fight was only about

15, comparisons are made by pointing out that while on May 4 the Communists polled 58 votes to every 100 for the Social Democracy, on June 29 they got only 28, and while on May 4 the bourgeois parties cast 106 for every 100 for the Socialists, this time they polled only 77. The average Socialist vote was 9,515; the Communist, 2,704, and the combined bourgeois list and the "Racialist," 7,420. The most interest in the campaign attached to the election of a sub-mayor in place of the Socialist, Brauer, who had been chosen head-mayor. The Socialist candidate, Dr. Ebert, received 9,943 votes, against 7,420 for the bourgeois candidate.

Styles Debated at Women's Meet

Much merriment was caused at national conference of Social Democratic women, held in Berlin immediately after the national party convention in June, when, during a discussion of the merits and demerits of Frauenwelt, the women's paper that succeeded Gleichheit, Dr. Lohmann, in defending the publishing of a style supplement, according to Vorwärts, that "the party members are not above the styles and Toni Sender furnishes a good example of a first-class fighter of the class struggle who is tastefully dressed and in style." This declaration called forth repeated exclamations of "The very idea!" from Frau Ziegler, one of the opponents of the style supplement, but shouts of laughter and applause from the majority of the 114 delegates drowned out the opposition, so it is presumed that Frauenwelt will continue to hand out style and homeopathic doses of Socialist propaganda as before. Although only a few months old, the paper's circulation is already more than 65,000 and is rising rapidly. The more serious business of the convention consisted in demanding that the Socialist members of the Reichstag insist upon the abolition of the anti-abortion law, with due care to avoid shielding quacks; and in planning an active propaganda calculated to win women workers to Socialism in ever greater numbers. It was pointed out that there were only eleven women among the 100 Socialist Reichstag members.

New York Activities

Petitions for the primaries are out and in every part of the State, Comrades are collecting signatures. Comrades are urged to sign petitions only of the Socialist Party. If you do not know the person who comes with a petition, ask for official credentials from the Socialist Party, and if there are none, do not sign.

The new State executive committee meets August 15, and again August 17 in Albany. The State candidates will meet with the committee and the campaign will be planned.

Morris Hillquit is the official delegate from the State organization of the party to the State convention of the C. P. A., August 16.

UTICA

New members continue to stream into Local Utica. The last week, twenty-six new members signed up, eighteen of them former members renewing their allegiance to the movement, and eight brand new recruits. And the campaign for membership goes merrily on.

NEW YORK COUNTY

The central committee will meet August 5, at 243 East 84th street. Attendance at this meeting is obligatory upon all members.

The members of the Upper West Side Branch will meet Tuesday night at Finnish Hall, 2056 Fifth avenue. Pierre Di Nio, organizer of the Branch, Walter Karp, financial secretary and Frances B. Valenti, recording secretary, are working hard to put the branch back where it used to be, at the head of the list of New York branches in membership and activities.

The annual excursion of the Socialist Party, 1 and 2 A. D., Local New York, will be held Saturday afternoon, August 16. The steamer "Ontera" will leave the Battery, Pier A, at 2 p. m., and will go to Bear Mountain. A musical program will be arranged, with syncope jazz. Refreshments will be served. Tickets for sale at the following stations: 4th A. D., Socialist Party, 132 Broome street; 6th A. D., Socialist Party, 257 East 4th street; Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway; East Side Socialist Center, 204 East Broadway.

BRONX

The general party meeting of Local Bronx, held July 25, proved to be one of the most inspiring since the good old days. The enthusiasm reached its climax when after a masterly speech by Comrade Marie MacDonald in favor of the action taken by our delegates at the Cleveland convention, Comrade Orr who presided, entertained a motion to endorse the action taken by the party. The show of hands, looked like hundreds of torches blazing the trail. There were but two "nos." After this splendid harmonious showing, another followed in the form of contributions, which kept the secretary busy for more than a half hour collecting cash and names

for pledges. Comrade Jacob Bernstein reported the formation of the conference. Comrade Murphy added color to the report by reporting the enthusiasm for a Third party. The banquet of the delegates, the contributions made by the delegates, and the sincerity with which all worked for the best interest of the party.

A motion was passed to give a vote of thanks to Comrade P. J. Murphy who resigned as Executive Secretary for his splendid work. It was reported that Comrade Claessens is back in town, and ready to start his lecture tour in the Bronx. His first lecture to be held Friday night, August 1, at McKinley Square and 169th street. It was also reported that Comrade Jager lectures every Wednesday on the corner of Tremont and Washington avenues.

August Claessens will begin a month's outdoor meetings in the Bronx, Friday evening, August 1. He will deliver a series of lectures on six corners in various parts of the county on the issues of this campaign and the platforms of the Socialist Party and the Conference for Progressive Political Action. Every Friday at McKinley Square, Saturdays at Prospect and Longwood avenues, Mondays at 138th street and Brook avenue, Tuesdays at Fordham road and Creston avenue, Wednesdays at Aldus street and Southern Boulevard, Thursdays at Claremont Parkway and Washington avenue. Meetings start at 8:30 sharp.

Members of Local Bronx are urged to settle for their tickets for the Starlight Park affair, August 9, at once. Those who have articles for sale at the bazaar are urged to make returns immediately.

BROOKLYN

There will be an important meeting of the Local Kings Central Committee August 2, at 167 Tompkins avenue. A new executive committee will be elected, and other important matters will be taken up. Plans for the campaign will be made, and a report of the State convention will be made.

There will be an important business meeting of the 16th A. D., Coney Island Branch, Monday, August 4, at 2862 West 29th street. Important business will be taken up, and plans will be made for the campaign.

The Coney Island campaign will be opened Friday night, August 1, at an open air rally at Mermaid avenue and 25th street. The speakers will be William M. Feigenbaum, candidate for Congress, Carl Cummings, candidate for Assembly, Simon Wolfe and William Marks.

Street Meetings

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

MONDAY

1st A. D.—Clinton street and East Broadway. Speaker: Frank Crosswain. 4th A. D.—Grand and Pitt streets. Speaker: Henry Jager. 5th A. D.—43rd street and Eighth avenue. Speaker: Joseph D. Cannon.

TUESDAY

6th A. D.—5th street and Avenue C. Speaker: Alexander Schwartz. 17th A. D.—11th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.

WEDNESDAY

2nd A. D.—Eldridge and Rivington streets. Speakers: E. Steinberger and Walter Karp. 15th A. D.—86th street and Third avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian.

THURSDAY

8th A. D.—5th street and Second avenue. Speakers: W. Fitzgerald and Alexander Schwartz. Upper West Side, 96th street and Broadway. Speakers: Joseph D. Cannon and Pierre DeNio.

STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that a certificate of dissolution of BLACKBURN AND COUTLER, INC., has been filed in this office this day, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with Section One Hundred and Five (105) of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it is dissolved. GIVEN IN DUPLICATE under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-third day of July, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

(Seal)
JOHN J. MACKRELL,
Deputy Secretary of State.

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'NO MORE WAR,' CRY OF THREE INTERNATIONALS

International Federation of Trade Unions, Labor and Socialist International, and the Socialist Youths' International in Stirring Peace Plea.

Men and Women Workers of All Countries

GO back in memory to the time when the World War began. Go back ten years. Think, first of all, of the early days and weeks when you were still in ignorance of what you afterwards learned through trial and agony. Remember how the war spirit in those days gripped the minds of the masses, and remember with what art the Press of every country succeeded in fostering it.

After a generation of peace the masses (of North and West and Central Europe) were, at first, totally incapable of understanding the dangers which threatened them. Everywhere they believed what the newspapers told them—that theirs was the country attacked, everywhere the General Staffs succeeded in inflaming the national spirit of solidarity for the purpose of defence. But, above all, the war appeared as a great, new experience, and people were only too ready to believe the lie that it would help them in their troubles. Peace and well-being were to spring from the war; people went even so far as to prophesy diminished unemployment.

Think of your brother-workers who were then carried along on the wave of jingoism, and examine your conscience to see if you were not also amongst those who surrendered to the intoxication of the war spirit.

It is neither to blame nor to hurt you that we remind you of the war enthusiasm of those days. It is because we would ask you whether such a disastrous failure to under-

stand what war means ought ever to occur again.

MEN'S eyes were soon opened by the realities of war. Wherever the bloodthirsty Moloch set his foot, enthusiasm died down, terror struck the people, lamentations arose on every side and men felt such sufferings and privation as they had never known before. The first victim was unhappy Belgium. From the beginning Belgium experienced the barbarities of war in all their horror. Some days later war showed its terrible face also in the East, when thousands and thousands of women, children and the aged fled in terror from the Russo-Austrian frontiers to the interior of the country. One district after another was given up to graves and ruins. Northern France, Serbia and the Eastern border of Poland became wildernesses. Paris shook with the thunder of the guns. Irreplaceable treasures of art were hidden in London in the deepest cellars for fear of bombs, the celebrated cathedral of Rheims was shattered, and Königsberg, the home of the philosopher Kant, was devastated. Destruction raged at sea as well as upon land. Death took its harvest among non-combatants as impartially as amongst the soldiers in the field. Hundreds of thousands lay on the battlefield and at the bottom of the sea, and pestilence came ever nearer with its menace. All Europe was hungry, and the organized blockade worked havoc in Germany and Austria. Those countries which escaped the terror of the battlefield watched the horrors of war in the bodies of

enfeebled men, ailing women and dying children. From land to land strode the fury of war. Asia, Africa and America became more and more deeply entangled. Yet still the glorification of war went on in places far from the noise of the guns. This contrast between enthusiasm and misery lasted the whole length of the war, though the domain of misery was ever growing and the domain of glory shrank.

Recall the past and answer the question: Is such criminal madness again to be repeated?

MILLIONS now rest in their graves, whilst millions of cripples are still amongst us, and millions of children bear on their bodies the life-long imprint of "the great time." There are millions of unemployed, millions are needy and starving. The ruins are not yet restored, trade is still stagnant; for all who have eyes to see the devastation of war still lies around us. But already war agitators, speculating upon the forgetfulness of mankind, are again busy. Ludendorff and Poincaré have been defeated in the elections of this year. But let us not deceive ourselves; as time goes by it will become all the easier to generate again the spirit of war; and therefore we call upon you to make this anniversary of the outbreak of war a reminder of all the abominations through which you have lived, so as to strengthen yourself in the resolve that there shall be no more war.

Yet, to feel abhorrence for war is not enough. In order to abolish war, people must understand its causes.

All the world knows today how, at the beginning of July, 1914, the Crown Council of Vienna resolved to go to war; how the Kaiser Wilhelm lent himself to the purpose of this band of criminals and became their leader as they applied the match to

the powder barrel. All this was the inevitable outcome of the imperialist policy which all the great capitalist States had followed for a generation. There is no doubt that the Czar of Russia (whose staff was the first to declare a general mobilization), M. Poincaré, and only too many other "statesmen" would have shown themselves capable of the same crime had they only thought that the favorable moment had arrived. Therefore it is not enough that we should condemn the criminals whose crimes are indisputably proved by their own official documents. We must do away with an order of society which will always beget war-makers and for ever threatens us with all the curses of barbarism.

THE prolongation of the war was just as much a crime as the making of it. Sooner or later all the belligerents abandoned the idea of defence. They began with the aim of repelling aggression; they went on to demand the knock-out blow. The war must go on till they had made sure of the booty. They spoke of the self-determination of peoples whilst they were thinking of annexation and the conquest of colonies. In this big job the Central Empires failed; the Allies succeeded.

During the war we were told that it was a war to end war. Today we find militarism still adding to its power. Competition in armaments is forbidden to the conquered, but it flourishes more than ever amongst the Allied victors. Thus the danger of an armed explosion is as great as ever.

During the war we were told that it would result in a League of Nations, which would render future wars impossible. But how remote from the realization of the great ideal of a peacefully organized world

Lasting Peace Can Only Come Through the Power of Organized Workers of the World Working in Union, Peace Manifesto Declares.

is the body which today bears this name! We therefore claim that the League of Nations should include all countries, that it should become an instrument of peoples rather than of Governments. We do not want to miss any means of reconciliation, but we know that the interests of capitalism must clash with the peaceful organizations of the world. Therefore the danger of war will endure as long as capitalism itself endures.

WE must work against the spirit of war, against secret diplomacy, for general disarmament, for peaceful understanding and for international arbitration. We must organize all forces in our trade unions, in our cooperatives, in our political organizations, in Parliaments, inside the League of Nations, and everywhere where we may become influential. We must unite internationally in order to prepare every form of international defense against war, including the general strike. But we know that by all these means we shall only diminish the danger of war, not abolish it.

As long as militarism retains its tremendous machinery of power, as long as the capitalist forces are able to set this machine in motion, so long will working men and women remain the victims of war. Physical force, economic pressure and, last but not least, effective war propaganda may again put weapons in their hands and make them—even against their own wills—the blind instruments of warmongers. Against this personal conscientious objection

will always prove an impressive demonstration, but cannot work on a scale which would really avail to check the evil.

Therefore there is no other way than to uproot the possibility of war—to abolish the capitalist order of society. Labor ruling in all countries will not only mean the end of exploitation, but also the end of war.

We therefore appeal to you to remind the world, through huge demonstrations, that mankind is still on the verge of the same abyss of folly and crime as it was in 1914.

Remember the great champion of world peace and Socialism, remember Jean Jaurès, the first victim of the World War.

Remember the many thousands of true comrades whom we have lost, remember the thousands of cripples who yearn for the ability to work, remember the cruel sufferings of women and children.

THINK, Workers, and above all Young Workers, of your great historical duty, and swear that you will never swerve in the war against war.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (Amsterdam). THE LABOR AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL (London). THE SOCIALIST YOUTHS' INTERNATIONAL (Berlin).

Mike and Ike

By BOB MITCHELL

The Ku Klux Klan of modern days is far different from the original post Civil War organization. The old K.K.K. had a single purpose—white domination where Negroes were in the majority after the Civil War.

The Ku Klux Klan of today has a dual purpose—one public—the other a secret and sinister purpose. Its ostensible purpose—to deceive the rank and file of its membership and the general public by its high sounding declaration of principles and purposes generally. The other—its real purpose—to divide the masses into hostile camps, and thus make it easier to manage and exploit groups.

The rank and file cannot see its cloaked, but real, purpose, because their minds are purposely blinded by religious and political prejudice, bigotry and fanaticism. The present day Ku Klux Klan is the old "A. P. A." revamped and dressed up in the name, regalia and tactics of the post-war Ku Klux Klan, an organization long since voluntarily disbanded.

The following poem discloses in a humorous but very forcible way, its real purpose:

"Said Mike to Ike, 'Ye dirty Jew—I'll whale the giblets out o' you! Ye blatherin' enbaptized galoot—I'm damn good mind to bust yer snoot!'"

"Said Ike to Mike, 'Ye Christian dog—"

Yez rotten beast, vot live on hog! Ven dot priest rings dot o' church bell—"

"I tells der Pope to—go to hell! And then the blood and whiskers flew From Mike the Christian and Ike the Jew."

"Now both these lobsters worked all day For the self-same boss at blamed small pay, And 'Divil-a-bit' did this boss care— For the bloody mugs and the gobs of hair."

"If I," said the boss, "Can keep these two— Mike the Christian and Ike the Jew—"

Fighting about their creeds and such, I can skin 'em both to beat the Dutch!"

"But if they drop their myths and creeds, Ghosts and Goblins, and strings of beads And if they find their interests one— These two will have me on the run!"

"Then the boss lay back and smiled a smile, As he thought of his next year's goodly pile, That he would swipe of the wealth that grew, From the sweat of Christian and of Jew."

"And he thanked the Ghosts with all his heart— That keep poor Mike and Ike apart."

It is, indeed, passing strange that the rank and file, the workers, the toilers of the world, are still blind to the way the boss plays upon his religious and political prejudices for the purpose of pulling his "chestnuts" from the fire.

German Labor Unions Bravely Withstand Assaults of Domestic and Foreign Capital

Frankly admitting that she cannot feel regret at having been relieved of political responsibility as a result of her failure to be reelected to the Reichstag, Adele Schreiber, former member of the Reichstag, who recently concluded her first American tour, has sent a letter from Berlin to friends that gives a mass of interesting information on present conditions in her native land.

Comrade Schreiber promises that she will follow this with a monthly letter designed to keep Americans informed of actual conditions in Germany. Her letter, in its essentials, after thanking her American friends for the hospitality shown her while in this country, is as follows:

Some Improvement Seen
"Since I left Germany in December, 1923, extraordinary changes have taken place. Life in Berlin at its surface looks nearly normal. "Street traffic is revived, though communications are still reduced, and trams have not attained pre-war service."

"Shop windows look attractive, full of goods we missed so long. Food has come back, even quantities of oranges and bananas. They cannot be considered luxuries—fruit, so valuable for health, has been very scarce during all these years. Butter, eggs, meat, fish are amply to be had."

"But though people look less desperate and the mere food question is no more the center of all thoughts and talks, it would be erroneous to suppose that now things are alright. Stabilization has brought a new crisis. As a consequence of avoiding new inflation money is extraordinarily scarce, credit only to be had at enormous percentage. Many firms break down. There is far too little buying capacity in the masses and so business is low."

Misery Still Prevails
"Prices are considerably above pre-war time. Food supplies are largely imported, paid in gold or equivalent. The year 1923, in spite of a comparatively good harvest, still needed imports of more than 1,400 million kilograms of corn, 170 million kilograms of flour, besides cereals, vegetables, eggs, butter, margarine, etc."

"Incomes, now calculated in Rentenmark, are exceedingly small. Four marks a day, one dollar, is an average working income, often far less. Many millions earn too little even for a minimum living, and misery still prevails."

"Fortunately unemployment has decreased. In February, for instance, 37 special trade unions with over four million members had more than 25 per cent unemployed and more than 17 per cent part time workers; in March only 16 and a half per cent unemployed and 10 per cent short timers. In April considerable further progress was achieved. This improvement does not affect intellectuals. Male and female employees in public and private offices have also been dismissed in great numbers and hardly find other jobs."

Workers Have Lost Ground
"Serious difficulties have arisen between workers and employers. The eight-hour day, still a principle in our law, is more and more undermined by exceptions. The 40-48-hour week of metal workers in 1923 is

Frau Schreiber Writes That Widespread Misery Still Plagues German Workers.

now 54-60 hours, the 46-hour week of textile workers is 51-54 hours, printers work 51-53 hours, etc. A huge lockout affecting one million miners in the Ruhr valley is now taking place on account of overtime work, and has a great effect on other branches of industry. It develops into a terrific fight of principle, arbitration has been unsuccessful, the sufferings of the unhappy Ruhr population, after all they have already gone through, are cruel."

"The trade unions, the strongest bulwark of the German masses against extremes, threatened by merciless capitalistic organizations as well as by irresponsible Communist activity, have until now withstood bravely. Their situation is only one symptom of our political tragedy. The abyss between a comparatively small rich set and the living standard of the vast majority has grown and creates legitimate bitterness."

Growth of Communism
"As I had foreseen and told you the new elections brought the much dreaded growth of extreme nationalism and Communism. A chaos of parties and groups offered lists for elections. After excluding about two dozen not corresponding to law, still twenty-two parties were admitted. Nine of them did not succeed in placing a single candidate. Thirteen parties were successful. In the Reichstag some splits of two to ten members will join bigger factions, so that again nine or ten factions will be present."

"The Social-Democrats, with over six million votes, lost 73 seats of

173, amongst them ten of their twenty women. The Nationalists, formerly sixty-six, got five and three-quarter million votes and have ninety-five seats. Through adding the ten members of the Agrarian group they become the strongest party in the House. The moderate conservatives (party of Sinnes and Stresemann) have gone down from 66 to 45, the Democrats from 39 to 28, the Catholic center from 68 to 65. The Bavarian party lost four seats of twenty. The Bavarian peasants went up from four to ten. The greatest gains were achieved by the Communists, formerly fifteen, now sixty-two; and the pan-German anti-Semite group, grown from three to thirty-two, which, adding another extreme nationalist group of four, will allow thirty-six irreconcilable hyper-pan-Germans to work against common sense, peace and human understanding."

Thanks

You have got to hand the Socialist Party men and women credit for knowing how to raise campaign funds. While 5,000 to 6,000 delegates and visitors at the C. P. P. A. convention chipped \$2,370 into the hat on the first day of the gathering, the following Sunday evening 300 to 400 Socialists, after paying \$2 a plate at a banquet, passed the hat around among each other and collected over \$2,600. This showing is no reflection on the C. P. P. A. folks, who were well pleased with their showing, but greater credit is due the Socialists, who have had much more experience in hat-passing, and then some. In fact, it is something of a science. As the Rev. Fred Strickland used to say: "Wherever you see a Socialist, there likewise you will also see a hat."

—Cleveland Citizen.

Mrs. Robert M. La Follette: A Tribute

The public career of Robert M. La Follette, the Independent candidate for the Presidency, placed in nomination by the progressive forces which have broken away from the two old Wall Street parties, and endorsed by the Socialist party, has been a pretty stormy one and frequently marked by clashes with his own party leaders. A shrewd politician, he has also been a constructive statesman within the sphere of his activity, and although he has held many offices of public trust and spent practically his entire life in the public service, pursuing always the course he believed to be right with that spirit of courage and self-reliance for which he is so well known, arousing often the bitterest antagonism and provoking the fiercest criticism within his own party as well as from without, yet no breath of scandal has ever touched his name, nor has his personal integrity or his political rectitude ever been questioned.

During the World War Robert La Follette as a United States Senator was subjected to a veritable ordeal of fire from which he emerged absolutely clean and unscathed. In

some respects his position was more trying than that of any other public man in the United States. He was the central figure in the orgy of blind hate and venomous hysteria that swept the country like a whirlwind. He was pointed out in the Senate as a traitor to be loathed and reviled and driven from public life. Measures were taken to expel him from the Senate, branded with treason; he was burned in effigy and his name, with the anathema of Wall Street and the execration of every spineless mercenary and howling dervish upon it, became a hissing and byword throughout the land.

But through it all "Bob" La Follette kept his head erect and his soul serene, and today he towers a triumphant Titan above all his puny and discredited detractors.

Every heroic figure in history has had its moral sustaining stimulus and its source of strength and inspiration. Robert La Follette was never for a moment alone in the dark days of his trial and persecution. At his side, faithful, devoted, unflinching, believing in him with all her great soul, stood

his loyal and heroic wife. She matched his superb courage with her own, and together they stood fearless and unconquerable before the insane mob that threatened them with violence for refusing to howl with the pack under the lash of Wall Street, and preserving inviolate the integrity of their own souls.

Through his entire public career Robert La Follette has been sustained, strengthened and inspired to deeds of daring by his high-hearted and noble-minded wife.

A rare woman indeed is Mrs. Robert La Follette, and providentially destined to become the mate of a heroic and commanding figure in history. For this gifted woman has extraordinary vision and understanding, superb moral courage, a deep love of humanity, and a profound sense of obligation to her fellow-beings and to the cause of the common people.

Who that was in Washington when the amnesty campaign was in progress and every effort was being put forth in the face of the bitterest and most powerful opposition, to secure the release of the class war prisoners, can ever for-

get the active and persistent part taken in behalf of these prisoners by Mrs. La Follette, Mrs. Champ Clark and a few other brave and splendid women? I am keenly aware of what they did for me personally and with what unceasing persistence and tireless energy and devotion they pleaded my cause, often exposing themselves to the rudest criticism and the vilest resentment by the shoddy "patriots" who swarmed about the Capital, and I can never forget them and their noble services in the dark days of that arduous and thankless campaign.

Through our present National Secretary, Comrade Bertha Hale White, who led in the amnesty campaign and rendered such signal service to the political prisoners, and through other sources I learned of the part taken in behalf of the political prisoners in general and myself in particular by these consecrated and dauntless women, especially Mrs. Robert La Follette and Mrs. Champ Clark, and ever since have I held them, and always shall, in profound and grateful reverence.

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.

MY OBJECTION TO REVOLUTIONS

(From "Humanity and Its Problems," June, 1924.)

MY principal objection to a revolution is that in any turbulent upheaval the criminal classes and the cruel sadists are bound to come to the top. Those who wage a revolution, the same as those who wage an ordinary war, are out to win; and they need men, and they are not, perhaps they cannot be, particular about the character of the men as long as they are able to handle a gun or a cudgel. And the criminals themselves do not care a rap what side they are on . . . all they want is the opportunity to plunder, to exercise power, to revenge themselves for their former disabilities.

It has been shown that about 50 per cent of the Italian Fascists are common criminals, many with long criminal records. The Fascists are a criminal organization, and it is not surprising that many of their members should be criminals. But, unfortunately, it has been shown—and this is the point I wish to make—that many of the present Fascists were, during the Communist revolution in Italy, attached to the Communists; as soon as they saw the Fascists were gaining the upperhand, and the opportunities for crime, cruelty and plunder would be greater under Fascism, they joined the latter movement.

And it is unfortunately true, also, that many of the professed adherents of Bolshevism are not convinced idealistic Communists, but criminals and careerists who joined the Bolsheviks because they saw the opportunities for power that it would give them. If they saw the counter-revolutionists were gaining ground, they would quickly flop over to them, and they would not care if the counter-revolutionists were Socialists, moderate liberals, or out-and-out murderous Czars.

Let us try and change the world without revolutions. It can be done. And the change can be brought about more quickly and more effectively without than with a bloody upheaval.

By EUGENE V. DEBS

UNION DIRECTORY

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

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

*3 West 16th Street, New York City

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

CLOAK AND SUIT OPERATORS' UNION

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

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Lexington 4180
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

CLOAK and SKIRT MAKERS' UNION

Local 11, I. L. G. W. U.
Office and Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., B'klyn. Dickens 0832
Local meets every 2nd and 4th Monday eve. Ex. Board meets every Tues. at 7:30 P. M.
WILLIAM COHEN, Chairman. HARRY CHANCER, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and REEFER MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 17, I. L. G. W. U.
Office, 144 Second Avenue Telephone Orchard 0415-0416
Regular Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 7:30 P. M. at 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening, at the Office, at 7 P. M.
ABRAHAM GOLDIN, President. J. KELLER, 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. Lexington 4540
Office, 231 E. 14th Street.
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
SECTION MEETINGS
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Bronx—E. 17th St. & B. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
B'klyn—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
B'klyn—108 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 3, I. L. G. W. U.
139 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 147.
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 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, 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

188 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 6500-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

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

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

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

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."
Office: 44 East 15th Street. Stuyvesant 5566.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

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

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GR. N. Y., Loc. 10, Sec. A., A. C. W. A.
Office: 235 Bushwick Av., Bkn. Stage 1010
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
MAX E. BOYARSKY, Chairman.
A. LEVINE, Sec. Sec'y. M. LENCZITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10.
A. C. W. A., Section "B"
Office: 235 Bushwick Av., Bkn. Stage 1010
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.
J. Berowitz, Chairman. L. Feinman, Sec. Sec'y.
J. Furley, Chairman. A. Kleinholz, Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers

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J. Furley, Chairman. A. Kleinholz, Fin. Sec'y.

THE NEW LEADER BAND-WAGON

We start off this week with a resolution passed unanimously by the State convention of the Socialist Party, "cordially welcoming the appearance of The New Leader and Free Youth and calling upon all party members to spread their influence and increase their circulation."

Here's a convention incident, just as it happened and observed by the Band Wagon's special reporter.

Delegate A. "Soandso is no longer a Socialist. He is out of the party work."

Delegate B. "No, you're wrong. The New Leader says he is active in the party. And that's that."

And that's that, too. The New Leader is the authoritative paper, and no matter what you see in it, you can bank on the truth of it. Readers know it and they quote The New Leader as their authority.

By the way, there was a lot of New Leader enthusiasm at the convention. Practically all the up State delegates called at the office to say hello, and told us what a fine paper we are getting out.

A comrade who has just got back from Italy writes: "I never will forget the satisfaction I felt when one morning a couple of months ago in Florence, Italy, I read the translation of an editorial article from The New Leader condemning the brutal Fascist Government that is misruling that country now."

People are still sending in demands for the big Cleveland con-

EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 6, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 101st St. Melrose 7690
CARL GRABER, President. M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 945 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 0798
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
M. REISS, President.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FRIEDMAN, Sec. Sec'y.
E. WEINER, Fin. Sec'y.
H. KALINOFF, Bus. Agent.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union Local 6939, A. F. of L.
1 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7678
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month
G. LEVINE, N. ULLMAN, Pres. Sec'y.
A. Schwartzwald, Chas. Bazarro, Vice-Pres. Treas.
LEO SARTAN, Bus. Agent.

CAP MAKERS

of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.
Office, 210 E. 5th St. Orchard 9800-1-2
Council meets every 1st & 3rd Wednesday
Jacob Roberts, B. Eisenstein, L. Baehr, Manager. Rec. Secretary. Fin. Sec.

Local 1 (Operators)

Regular Meetings Every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board Every Monday.

MORRIS GELLER, Organizer

Local 2 (Cutters)

Meetings every 1st & 3rd Thursday. Executive Board Every Monday.

G. M. SPECTOR, ED. SASLAVSKY, President. Vice-Pres.

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

All meetings are held in the Headgear Workers' Lyceum (Beethoven Hall) 21st East 5th St.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

Of Greater New York, Local 30, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers.
Office and Headquarters, 3 St. Mark's Place. Phone Orchard 1200
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
JOSEPH MORDKOWITZ, MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPPEN, ANNA MUSCANT, President. Treasurer. Fin. Sec'y.
HERMAN WIENER, JOHN REPACI, JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunters Point 68
MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President.
ANDREW WENNER, 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, ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, President. Manager.
ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, ADOLPH LEWITZ, Sec. Treas. Rec. Secs. WILLIAM CHERNIACK, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

LOCAL 15
Executive Board meets every Monday at 6:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
A. SOIFER, Chairman.
S. LANGER, Vice-Chairman.
H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

FUR CUTTERS UNION

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

FUR NAILERS' UNION

LOCAL 10
Executive Board meets every Monday at 6:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
I. RUBINSTEIN, Chairman.
C. ZORENBERG, Vice-Chairman.
ADOLPH LEWITZ, Secretary.

FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 5
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 6:30 P. M. at 22 East 22nd St.
H. BEGOON, Chairman.
M. GOLDFELD, Vice-Chairman.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION
GENERAL OFFICE:
62 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 4405
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman. OSCAR WALINSKY, General Manager

CANNON NEW HEAD OF N. Y. SOCIALISTS

Joseph D. Cannon, one of the most popular and successful party organizers in the country, took over the office of Local New York as executive secretary and organizer, July 31, succeeding the volunteer committee of Julius Gerber, Herman Volk and Algernon Lee who had charge since May 1.

Comrade Cannon will immediately undertake an intensive drive for party building, branch activities and propaganda for the party's local and state tickets and the La Follette-Wheeler national ticket.

Cannon is one of the most popular men in the party, and his assumption of office has been hailed with joy by members of the party in every part of the city. He succeeds to the desk that had been occupied by Julius Gerber for fifteen years prior to 1922, and that Gerber had been holding down in his own time since May, in cooperation with Lee and Volk.

Reports from everywhere indicate a quickening of activity both in the branches and among the non-member Socialists, and Cannon's first task is to get all the Socialists in the city into the party, and functioning in the branches. He is a veteran trade union organizer, and success is certain.

Julia Ellsworth Ford of Rye, N. Y.—Mrs. Simeon Ford, to get her placed—saw The New Leader, and liked it. She told us so, and we were glad to get her good opinion. Now she has subscribed for two copies for herself and orders six copies sent to the local newsdealer every week. She will pay for all unsold copies. Our guess is that there won't be any left to pay for. This is a valuable suggestion for others.

John Frey of Windsor, Cal., and E. L. Slover of Corea, Me., didn't know The Call was no longer published. They both sent subs for our departed daily but when informed about it, gladly ordered that their remittance be applied to New Leader subs.

Lilith Wilson picked up two subs this week and promises a substantial batch for her Indiana speaking tour.

A. F. Simmonds of Peekskill, N. Y., one of the old war horses, renews his order for two copies for three months.

Dr. W. J. Barnett of Victor, Colo., has two yearly subs to his credit this week and received his copy of Bebel's "Woman."

Emilia Cope Albertson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., sends \$4.50. It was a real surprise for her to receive a sample copy. She never heard of the paper before. She said she must have all the copies issued so far. And she said she will send us some more subs as soon as blanks reach her.

Dr. S. Schwager, of Pittsfield, Mass., sends us six subscriptions. C. A. Murray, of Huntington, Ind., sends two subs for old Socialists and gets a book for himself. A. L. Morrison, of Jeffers, Montana, pays for a bundle to distribute and promises a batch of subs as soon as the copies are distributed.

Here's our postal guide for the week; each town in the list will get at least one new subscriber, beginning with this issue. And the list is by no means complete.

Rochester, N. Y., Lamont, Okla., Camden, N. J., Ogden, Utah, Whittier, Cal., Hillside, N. J., Peru, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Erie, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Bronx, N. Y., New Bedford, Mass., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Evanston, Ill., Washington, D. C., Dyberry, Pa., Revere, Mass., White Bear Lake, Minn., Balko, Okla., Toledo, Ohio, McCracken, Mo., Hinsdale, Mass., Baltimore, Md., Lafayette, Ind., Houston, Texas, Parish, Fla., Salt Lake City, Utah, Marion, Ill., Clearmont, Mo., Olympia, Wash., Brockton, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., New Haven, Conn., Chicago, Ill., Albany, N. Y., Norwood, Colo., Lehi, Utah, Fountain, Mich., Ossion, Alberta, Canada, Brooklyn, N. Y., Ruskin, Fla., Silverton, Colo., Lynn, Mass., Elliptonville, N. Y., Ellensburg, Wash., Ashland, Kansas, Huntington, Ind., Carbondale, Colo., Elizabeth, N. J., London, England, Berlin, Germany, Paris, France.

And don't forget to renew your subscription. And get a new sub.

Yipsel Notes

ALL YIPSELS TAKE NOTICE. The Strawberry Festival and Dance given by FREE YOUTH and THE EAST SIDE CENTER will be held tonight (Saturday), at 204 East Broadway. A fine time is assured all those who will be present. This is going to be an old-time affair. The proceeds of the dance will go to FREE YOUTH and THE EAST SIDE CENTER.

Circle One, Manhattan, will meet this Tuesday evening at their club rooms, 204 East Broadway. An interesting program has been arranged. Augusta Smith, Educational Director, will lead in the discussion.

Circle Three, Manhattan, meets at 257 East 4th street. They will have an educational meeting this Thursday evening. The Circle wishes to announce that it will hold a party next month in celebration of being a part of the Greater New York League for one year.

Circle Seven will meet this Saturday evening at 132 Broome street. An educational program has been arranged for this meeting. Circles are requested to send their orders in for tickets for the Dance to be held by the Circle at the Lenox Assembly Rooms on September 20.

Circle One, Bronx, held its tea party last Saturday evening. A fine time was had by all those present. Comrade Gertrude Slutz, our ambitious little organizer, had the time of her life making the punch for the guests. The cookies she baked were delicious. It is rumored that the Circle will hold another party in the near future and that they will ask Gert to make some more cookies. An interesting meeting will be held this Friday evening at 1167 Boston road.

Circle Six, Brooklyn, will hold its regular meetings for the remaining

New York La Follette Conference Called, A. L. P. to Meet Here

(Continued from Page 1)

call issued under date of July 10, 1924 and signed by Thomas E. Ryan, Chairman and Thomas A. Rodgers, Secretary.

Fraternally,
GILBERT E. ROE, Chairman
MORRIS HILLQUIT
THOMAS E. RYAN

The city convention of the American Labor party will be held in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, Monday August 11, to endorse the La Follette-Wheeler national ticket, the Norman Thomas-Solomon State ticket and to select a full local, legislative, Congressional and judicial ticket for the City of New York.

summer months on Thursday evening. The Circle formerly met on Sunday evenings. The next meeting will be held at 167 Tompkins avenue on Thursday evening, at 7:30 p. m. An educational program is scheduled entailing the subject Sociology and its relation to the Social Sciences. As usual, a meeting, combined of both an interesting discussion and a pleasant evening for those present, will be shared by all. Singing of revolutionary, radical, La Follette and Yipsel songs, will follow the educational program. All Yipsels, friends and comrades are very earnestly requested and joyously invited to attend.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, Comrades Harry Tuvin and George Fields were elected to represent the Greater New York League at the State Convention. Comrades Nat. B. Appel and Harry Tuvin were elected to the Street Meeting Committee. They are to select a third member to this committee. All Circles wishing to hold street meetings will please communicate with the Street Meeting Committee of the Y. P. S. L., at 7 East 15th street.

Yipsels are urged to make a drive for subscriptions to FREE YOUTH. Join in on your branch street meetings and sell FREE YOUTH. Get subscriptions, for they are the life of the magazine. Canvass the members in your Circle and Branch for subscriptions and mail them into the office.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of FREE YOUTH, which consists of the following members—George Fields, Anita Merkin, Henry Zitron, Nat. B. Appel, Emanuel Switkes, Ben Belsky—will be held this Monday evening in Room 609 of the Rand School, at 7 East 15th street.

At the meeting held last Tuesday evening, at which the National Executive Committee spoke, the Yipsels led in singing of La Follette songs and Socialist Party songs. Once in a while they would break into a Yipsel song or a cheer. The audience joined in the singing.

Admitting that government is a contrivance of human wisdom, it must necessarily follow that hereditary succession and hereditary rights (as they are called) can make no part of it, because it is impossible to make wisdom hereditary. — Tom Paine.

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FREE SPEECH VICTORIOUS IN BUFFALO

City Council Kills Legion's Attempt to Muzzle So- cialist Speakers.

On Wednesday the Buffalo City Council unanimously voted on a roll call to smother the proposal of the American Legion to restrict public meetings to groups securing written permits from the Mayor and the Chief of Police.

This action was taken on a motion made by Commissioner Frank C. Perkins, Socialist, seconded by Commissioner Ross Graves, to refer the whole matter of suggested ordinances to Mayor Schwab. Mayor Schwab announced that he desired no ordinance passed and would submit no ordinance to the Council requiring permits of any kind. As the Council voted to adjourn to September 10, the matter may be considered as killed.

Seven weeks ago some members of the American Legion mobbed a Proletarian Party meeting and assaulted the speaker. Shortly afterward they requested the City Council to pass a suggested ordinance to restrict meetings to organizations who received a written permit from the Mayor and Chief of Police.

Two hearings were held by the Council. Bishop Charles H. Brent, former Chief Chaplain of the A. E. F.; the State Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Council of Buffalo, the National, State and Buffalo Socialist organizations, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Erie County League of Women Voters, and numerous individuals opposed the adoption of the proposed ordinance. The proponents of the ordinance, were all militarists, members of the American Legion and other veterans' organizations. Fred Marvin of the New York City Commercial, professional anti-Socialist, was brought on from New York to denounce those opposed to the ordinance. He tried to wave the flag and gave a weird and wholly untrue account of the alliance between the various radical groups and a laughable story of the origin of the Socialist movement, which he stated was started by the Order of Illuminati in Bavaria, May 1, 1776.

Later two conferences were held at the suggestion of the Mayor between the American Legion and the Socialist groups. Neither conference resulted in any agreement. The Socialists maintained that no ordinance of any kind was necessary as present laws were sufficient to deal with traffic problems and any ordinance to restrict free speech was unconstitutional.

At the conclusion of the last conference, where the Socialist Party was represented by Frank Ehrenfried, candidate for State Treasurer, Attorney Eustace Reynolds and Robert A. Hoffman, Socialist candidate for Assembly from the third Erie county district, the Legion announced that they had drafted a modified ordinance which they would present to the Council July 30. This modified ordinance provided that no public meetings of any nature could be held at the Lafayette Square where the Soldiers' Monument stands, or at the Hiker Monument at Main and Genesee streets. Certain places were designated where no permit would be necessary but the remainder of the city was subject to a written permit to hold any public meeting.

Commissioner Perkins succeeded in getting the Mayor and the other members of the Council to admit that they had neither introduced nor did they favor the enactment of any ordinance to restrict free speech. Mayor Schwab denied that he had ever been in favor of restricting free speech and his introduction of a similar ordinance last year was misinterpreted. Perkins further succeeded in getting a general admission that no restrictions would be made as to places where meetings can be held. He stated that meetings should continue to be held at Lafayette Square and the Hiker Monument.

He added he had spoken last year at both monuments and hinted he would speak there again. Perkins has declared for La Follette and the straight Socialist ticket and his statement indicated he might speak for these candidates later on. In concluding Perkins stated that the only ones in favor of throttling free speech were those who "did not want Teapot Dome and the rest of the Republican record discussed, who didn't want it known that Davis was the candidate of the House of Morgan."

The Challenge of Socialism

XI. Striving Towards Socialism

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

Without progress, there would be no life. Without the striving of men and women after better things, mankind would die, because there wouldn't be anything left to die for. "If I had the choice," said Lessing, the German poet and philosopher, "between perfect truth and the constant striving after truth, albeit coupled with incessant error, I would gladly prefer the latter."

When striving ceases, progress ceases; and when progress ends, there is no more life.

Will Socialism take away the incentive for striving and struggling after better things?

The enemies of Socialism say that Socialism means the ending of ambition and progress. All of us, they say, will be on a dead level of mediocrity; they insist that it requires the storm and stress of modern industrialism to bring out the best in men and women.

On the Jump

Under the present system, indeed, individuals are kept pretty much on the jump, spending just ahead of starvation, while large sections of the population have nothing to do except loaf around and cudgel their brains for new methods of wasting their time, spending their money and adorning their bodies.

Does this bring out the best that there is in people? The working girl, the stenographer, the shop girl sees the well-dressed debutante, and of course, she wants to be dressed like her. If she didn't, she wouldn't be human, and probably the envy aroused in the poorer sisters is one of the charms of being wealthy.

Sometimes the shop girl does something to get the fine clothes her wealthier sister has; and of course, there is the ladder, from the poorest to the better paid working girl, to the still better paid, to the beginning of the leisure class, and so on up to the "gold-dust twins."

Would there be any progress if the shop girl wasn't compelled to live in a hall bedroom and starve, to wash out her own clothes and cook her coffee over a gas jet, in order that she might save her money for a fur piece?

Young working men see their employers in good clothes, and enjoying the best of life, eating, drinking, loafing, vacationing. They want the same thing, and if they didn't they wouldn't be human. Is that envy, so natural in the face of inequalities that do not represent inequalities in character and worth, the mainspring of progress?

Supporters of the present system say that it is; Socialists deny it, and assert that only the new system, under Socialism, will be possible for real progress to begin.

Socialists say that the present scramble develops, not the best in men and women, but the opposite. Instead of bringing out the best in people, the mad scramble brings out combativeness, envy, hatred, and worse. And the desire to meet and match what others do, the feeling of men and women that they are being cheated of the better things of life, frequently leads, not to nobler striving, but often enough to crime on the part of men and immorality on the part of women.

And that is the best you can say for the "virtues" bred by the combativeness in the present system.

To Serve One's Fellow

Let us go for example, into the army. Men and their officers are ready for what is to come. An order is given that means almost certainly death or hideous wounds; at best, it will bring as a reward an empty citation and a decoration worth twenty-five cents as junk. Yet, not a man holds back.

In 1898, the American fleet was blockading Cervera's ships in the harbor of Santiago, and it occurred to Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson that it might be a good idea to sink a ship across the mouth of the harbor, thus "bottling up" the Spanish ships. He asked for volunteers; he needed eight men, and it was almost certain death. Every man in the fleet volunteered, and when he selected eight and sailed away on his hair-brained expedition, he found that a daring sailor had defied court-martial and had smuggled himself on board, as a ninth member of the crew.

The military records of the World War are filled with examples of almost unbelievable courage by men who have not a thing to be courageous about, except the feeling that they are doing what they ought to do.

There never was a mine disaster that did not bring out instances of sublime heroism. And no one bargains, before plunging into the fiery pit of a blazing mine, or into a fever infested jungle, or into a smoke-filled room to save life, for a fixed compensation for each life saved. No soldier ever bargained that if he won a battle and presumably saved his nation, that he would get half the nation as his wage.

In the ordinary business of life, however, every emphasis is placed upon getting money for what you do, and beating out the other fellow. The one who does things for the sake of getting them done is a damphoo; the one who gets the money is the successful one. And clothes displaying the ability to be extravagant are the ways that you show that you

are successful.

It happens that in general, men and women are eager to do things worth while. They would rather do things worth while than not; they would rather serve mankind than not; they would rather strive for better things than not. They are laughed at; they are jeered and derided and sneered at. They are told that they are "failures," until all the altruism, all the desire to serve mankind is well-nigh hammered out of men, and in its place, wolfishness and ugly, gaudy show and display.

The emphasis today is upon getting money, upon accumulating, upon the ugly competition between men, each desiring to show what he has "made."

Making Money

That being the case, each man sets out to "make money," no matter what the cost. If there is more money in making useless things than useful, he makes useless. If there is more money in swindling the public than in not swindling the public, the public is swindled. If there is more money in creating a "demand" for freak "styles" changing from year to year in suggestive and indecent design, than there is in suggesting decent, wholesome and artistic clothing, behold! the freaks are made "the styles," and those who refuse to conform are laughed at as being not "stylish."

And so on, all down the line.

That's why it is that men in business engage in tricky practices; the idea, you understand, is not to serve humanity; it is to get there with money, in order to make the proper showing.

Now, you have a certain thing to sell. You are getting along nicely; then another man comes along, and makes something a little inferior, but he spends the money he saves by the inferior methods and hires a publicity man or an advertising genius. With the result that he covers the billboards of the countryside, and the pages of the magazines with advertising, singing the praises of his product with all the subtle suggestion of the one skilled in making the worse appear the better.

Nothing whatever is added to the nation's wealth by this advertising. Nothing whatever is added to the value of the product. Nothing but the sheer waste of the whole machinery of the advertising system.

But what is the loss of society as a whole is the gain of the individual; and the individual isn't thinking about the welfare of everybody; he is thinking of his own welfare, and in this case, his own welfare improves exactly as the welfare of everybody else suffers.

That's the way Capitalism works out.

And Under Socialism

Under Socialism, there will be no one engaged in trying to steal other people's business and supplant them in their livelihood. Under Socialism there will be no profit in adulteration of food, and in creating freak demands for freak things. Under Socialism there will be no place for a vast army of traveling salesmen out to steal each others' business; of advertising men attempting to make people buy what they don't want and don't need, of screaming, shrieking, shouting, quarreling strident business people, all at each others' throats!

It will be made to pay each one to serve his master—and his master will be the general welfare. And each one will serve the general welfare because there will be no advantage (as there is now) of being crooked, or being corrupt, of being cruel, of being heartless. Because it will not pay, as it does now, to see others struggle and go under.

Today, it pays to struggle, to swindle, to cheat, to waste vast sums on unessentials, and because of that struggle, decent, wholesome life is impossible. Tomorrow, under Socialism, it will pay not to waste, it will pay not to struggle and pant and sweat for one's self, at the expense of the rest of the people.

The organization of a Socialist society will not only eliminate exploitation and the evils of private initiative; it will likewise liberate industry, for the first time, from the evils of waste, of unnecessary competitors, of large-scale uselessness.

And how will Socialism be organized? A quarter of a century ago a Socialist invented the expression "Let the Nation Own the Trusts." And that is about as good an expression today as it was in 1900.

(With the next article in this series, "Under Socialism," "The Challenge of Socialism" comes to an end. A number of readers have asked if the articles will be made into a booklet for propaganda use. If there is a sufficient demand on the part of our readers for a popular exposition of the principles of Socialism, it is possible that they will appear shortly in more permanent form. Readers are asked to write in their opinion whether they would like to see "The Challenge" so published.)

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DRAMA

Criticising the Critic

George Bernard Shaw Discusses the Value of Criticism

G. B. S. was rather reminiscent, in a discussion on "The Value of Musical Criticism," at the annual conference of the British Music Society held recently. T. N. writes in the Manchester Guardian that virtually all the speakers seemed to take the value of musical criticism in the abstract for granted, and they concerned themselves mainly with defining the purposes it should serve and the disadvantages under which the critic labors when he works for daily newspapers, whose primary interest is in "news."

Shaw's thirst for precision moved him to ask for a clearer definition of the subject under consideration. The value of musical criticism to whom? he queried. To himself, in the days when he was a musical critic, its value was \$5 a week; to be worth its place in the paper it must be good in itself, for criticism was an art in itself; and to the persons criticised it was generally unhelpful, if they were musical pioneers.

"I am emerging, a hesitating ghost, out of the past," Mr. Shaw began. "I was a musical critic nearly forty years ago." Many musicians entertained the delusion that musical criticism was written for their sake, either to advertise them, or improve them, or show up the other fellow, who was a gross imposter. They were quite mistaken; criticism was an art in itself, and music was merely a sort of pretext on which the musical critic could exercise his own art. As for the value of musical criticism to the paper, if it was to become a prominent feature of the paper it must be good of itself. His own best criticism was written for the "World," and his business there was not primarily to do justice to musical composers or to write beautiful thoughts about music, but to fill two pages, and to make those two pages interesting to all the people who paid sixpence for the paper.

Good Critic a Rare Double Event
A great many people at that time thought that the great joke about his criticisms was that he knew nothing about music. Really, one of the reasons why he made them interesting was that he knew, humanly speaking, all about music. A good musical

critic was the result of a very rare double event—he was a man with considerable gifts and at the same time had been brought up as a child in the middle of music. It so happened, said Mr. Shaw, that he had been soaked in music from his childhood and happened to be a literary genius as well. The result was that he was worth his \$5 a week. If a paper could get really readable criticism, every journalist at that time knew it was worth having in the paper.

What was the value of musical criticism to the people who were criticised? What was the value of it to Mozart and Beethoven and Wagner? Mr. Shaw claimed to be able to remember all the musical criticism of Wagner that occurred in the musician's lifetime. The general effect of it was to urge upon him that he had better go and sweep a crossing, because he was totally incapable musically. The same thing happened now; to the man who was a pioneer in his art musical criticism was of very little use.

Mr. Shaw suggested that musical criticism should be as personal as possible. He himself was always intensely personal, not only because of his natural egotism, but also for the purpose of keeping it in the musician's mind that he was only reading one man's opinion, and ought, therefore, to take it for what it was worth.

Anticipating Criticism

The last speaker, had made one rather striking suggestion, Mr. Shaw went on. He had spoken almost as if it were a grievance that the criticism should be given the day after the performance. Well, the other day a very startling innovation was introduced into dramatic criticism. A play by the speaker was about to be produced, and Mr. Walkley, of the "Times" wrote a notice of the play the day before its production, founding his anticipation of what it would be like on his general view of the playwright's character. The play turned out to be entirely unlike his anticipation, and on the following day Mr. Walkley had to write another criticism and get out of it with what credit he could. Amid much laughter Mr. Shaw suggested that the example should be followed for the entertainment of the public.



JAMES BARTON

report has it—will be in the coming "Passing Show of 1924" now being prepared for the Winter Garden by the Shuberts.

Eugene O'Neill, Molnar and Shaw, by Theatre Guild

THE Theatre Guild is going to produce new plays by three American authors next season. Next year's American pieces will be Eugene O'Neill's, "The Fountain," held for several years by Arthur Hopkins; "Processional," by John Howard Lawson, who wrote the futuristic "Roger Bloomer," which the Equity Players produced, and "They Knew What They Wanted," by Sidney Howard, husband of Clare Eames and author of "Swords." The new season will be inaugurated by "The Guardsmen," by Ferenc Molnar. In this play Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt will have the leading roles. Molnar's "Swan" will be toured this year by the Frohman office, his "Liliom" is being filmed, while his latest play, "Antonio," will be produced by the Frohmans shortly. This will give the Frohmans his biggest year thus far in America.

The big Guild revival this year will be Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," which has not been performed in America for many years. Last season the Guild broke the Shaw performance record here with "Saint Joan."



MAIE BUSCH
in Meredith Nicholson's "Broken Barriers," at the Capitol Theatre, beginning Sunday.

Griffith Experiment With 'Frozen Light'

Will Try Out New "Heatless" Invention In Germany

D. W. GRIFFITH will experiment with "frozen light" while taking scenes for his next motion picture in Germany where he has gone with his company of players.

European inventors have perfected, it is claimed, lighting without heat. A demonstration recently given by Camille Dussard in Paris was approved and endorsed by the French Academy of Science in Paris.

It is asserted 10,000 candlepower lights do not give off the slightest heat. Mr. Griffith hopes to use the frozen light exclusively in making all the closer scenes in his picture.

Tender love scenes, the most difficult of all scenes to take in a picture, are often "shot" with the temperature well over 100 degrees, due to the heat of the banks of lights necessary to reveal the delicate shades of expression.

"If frozen light is a fact," said Mr. Griffith, "it will be of enormous value from an artistic standpoint, as few players have the endurance to do exacting scenes over and over again under the intense heat. It will save hours of work for director and players and be one of the greatest advances pictures could have."

Mr. Griffith has arranged for a series of tests to be made shortly after his arrival in Bremen, Germany, where the exterior scenes will be taken for his new picture, "Dawn."

Note

Eddie Rogers, eccentric dancer, joined the "Innocent Eyes" company at the Winter Garden. He has been seen in Broadway productions and in vaudeville.

Jane Taylor, who played "Mary" with Eddie Devlin in "Sally, Irene and Mary," is another newcomer to the cast.

Well Done

"TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES" AT THE CAPITOL

After the usual sloppy renderings of novels on the film, after one has seen so many good books turned into bad pictures, it is a genuine pleasure to see so careful a handling and so sympathetic a treatment as Neilan has given "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." With this honest treatment, and with Blanche Sweet, who is establishing herself as the greatest serious actress of the cinema, playing the part of Tess with a power that exceeds the spell of her own Anna Christie, the film conveys the tragic story of the English countryside with a poignancy comparable to that of the book itself. True, it is not Hardy, for there are insurmountable differences between the screen and the printed page. The grimness of Tess' life is given hasty treatment. There are moments when the characters stand making faces at one another, while the spectators must imagine conversation; but such scenes, maddening in most pictures, are rendered dramatic by the tense, telling faces of Blanche Sweet and Conrad Nagel, who is her fit partner. Blanche Sweet exhibits a sympathetic understanding of Tess, that makes her presentation as strong a bit of film acting as we have recently seen. The movement and growth of the character of Tess; her simple country life, rich in girlish pleasures, though rich also in toil; the days of her seduction at D'Urberville castle; the hours of joy with the man she loves, who she thinks knows and forgives her misfortune; the years of struggle in sorrow, alone; the return of her repentant husband, in time to prevent another fall, but only at the cost of the violent deed that exacts Tess' life as penalty; in all these situations Blanche Sweet maintains the truth of character, and holds the spectators tense. Especially successful is the period of horror immediately after she kills her seducer; these moments have probably been unequalled, in their kind, on the screen. The tale proceeds, in a mood of inevitable tragedy, from that deed to the death of Tess, in so earnest a sincerity that the deepest lovers of Hardy will forgive the few touches of sentimentality and the introduction of automobiles and other devices then suggested.

J. T. S.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

Beginning Monday, B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre will have "The Signal Tower" as the screen feature. The Keith acts will include, Harry Holman Company, Bert Hanlon, the Alexander Girls, William Smythe, Cody and Lee, Virginia Valli plays the principal role in "The Signal Tower," with Wallace Beery and Rockliffe Fellows in support.

REGENT

Monday to Wednesday—Bert Wilson, Freda and Anthony; other acts, "Maytime" with Harrison Ford and Ethel Shannon.

Thursday to Sunday—Helen Jerome Eddy and Company. Other B. F. Keith acts. William Farnum in "The Man Who Fights Alone."

FRANKLIN

Monday to Wednesday—Jack and June Laughlin, Cesar Rivoli. Other acts, "Maytime" with Harrison Ford and Clara Bow.

Thursday to Sunday—Al Shayne. Other B. F. Keith acts. William Farnum in "The Man Who Fights Alone" with Lois Wilson.

PALACE

Julia Sanderson, Frank Crummit, Johnny Burke, Elizabeth Brown and Sedano, Harry J. Conley and Company, Powers' Dancing Elephants, Will and Gladys Ahearn, the Kikutas Japs.



VERA GORDON

will return to the legitimate in "The Golden Spoon," a new play coming to Broadway early next season.

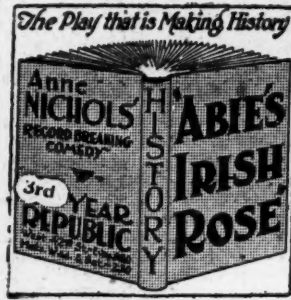
Vic Herbert's Last Operetta "The Dream Girl," Here in Fortnight

The Shuberts' first production of the season will be the last operatic work of Victor Herbert, "The Dream Girl," in which Fay Bainter is starred, will open at the Ambassador Theatre, Monday, August 18.

"The Dream Girl" is a play with music and the Messrs. Shubert made the first presentation in New Haven a few weeks before the death of its noted composer. Mr. Herbert at that time conducted the orchestra, and it was his last appearance as a conductor.

The book is by Rida Johnson Young and Harold Atteridge and is based on "The Road to Yesterday." It has been staged by J. C. Huffman and Laura Hope Crews and the dances are by David Bennett. Walter Wolf, Billy E. Van and George Le Maire play leading roles.

THEATRES



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Music and Concerts

Stadium Concerts
N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra
FRITZ REINER, Guest Conductor
LEVINSON STADIUM, Amst. Av. 138 St.
SUNDAY NIGHT, at 8:30
BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY No. 3
Deems Taylor, "Through the Looking Glass"
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mr. Steinway Piano
PRICES 25c., 50c., \$1.00

MUSIC

Last Weeks at Stadium

Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass" Feature of Sunday Night's Program

Fritz Reiner, guest conductor of the Stadium concerts, concludes his two weeks as leader of the Philharmonic Orchestra on Wednesday evening, and Willem Van Hoogstraten will return on Thursday to conduct the concerts for the remaining two weeks.

Three American works are to be played tomorrow night under Mr. Reiner's direction. One of these is Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass," which has its first Stadium performance at this concert. Mr. Reiner produced this composition in Cincinnati last winter.

The programs of the week:
Sunday—Overture, "As You Like It," Wetzler; Suite "Through the Looking Glass," Deems Taylor; Waltz, Children's Songs, Allen Lincoln Langley; Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica"), Beethoven.

Monday—Overture, "Sicilian Vespers," Verdi; (a) "Molly on the Shore," (b) "Irish Tune," (c) Shepherd's Tune, Grainger; "Rakoczy March," Desitz; "Rhapsody No. 1," Liszt; Waltz, "Tales of the Vienna Woods," Strauss; "March Slav," Tchaikovsky.

Tuesday—"Symphony No. 1," Brahms; "Egmont" Overture, Beethoven; "Death and Transfiguration," Strauss.

Wednesday—(Mr. Reiner's last appearance) Wagner program, "Rienzi" Overture, Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla, Ride of the Valkyries, Siegfried Climbing the Rocks to Brunnhilde, Siegfried's Funeral March, Finale, Gotterdammerung.

Thursday—Willem Van Hoogstraten, Conductor, "Scherzade," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Academic Festival Overture," Brahms; Symphonic Fantasy, "Francesca da Rimini," Tchaikovsky; Waltz, "Wiener Blut," Strauss.

Friday—Symphony No. 2 in F Minor, "The Four Seasons," Henry Hadley; "Les Preludes," Liszt; "Two Waltzes for String Orchestra," Dvorak; Overture "1812," Tchaikovsky.

Saturday—Overture to "The Bartered Bride," Smetana; "Suite No. 1," Tchaikovsky; Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla, Wagner; Scene Pastoral for Orchestra and Trumpet Obligato, Maganini; Solo Trumpet, H. Glantz; "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2," Liszt.

Fowler and Tamara at Capitol Theatre

"El Gaucho," the genuine tango danced by the Argentine cowboy at the national fiestas, will be performed by Addison Fowler and Florenz Tamara, a team of specialty dancers who have been engaged at the Capitol Theatre next week. Mr. Rothafel has arranged a Pan-American cycle and engaged the South American Troubadours, a string orchestra who will be heard for the first time in New York.

Hebrew Prayer Book Set to Music

Professor Morros Spent Five Years On It

THE Hebrew prayer book has been set to music for the first time in its history. The work has just been completed by Professor Boris M. Morros, musical director of the Crawford street synagogue, Roxbury, Mass. The Hebrew prayer book is composed of 285 numbers and five years was required for the task of adapting it to music.

Professor Morros commenced the work in Russia, continued it in Palestine and finally completed the work here. The author is 33 and has been in this country 16 months.

Professor Morros is one of the youngest composers of music in the United States. He was graduated from the Imperial Conservatory of Music at St. Petersburg in 1913, winning the Anton Rubinstein gold medal for originality in composition. Thereafter, he was named inspector of the Imperial Conservatory of Music in Poltava, Ukraine. In 1915, he was made one of the conductors of the Symphony Orchestra attached to the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg.

Music Memory Contest at Central Park Concerts

The Goldman Band concerts under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman will include four special features the coming week. Monday evening, a Music Memory Contest will be held. For this event three medals will be awarded to the winners. Wednesday, the first half of the program will be devoted to the works of English composers. Friday, the first half of the program will consist of compositions by Wagner and Liszt. Saturday, part of the program will be devoted to the compositions of Victor Herbert. This will be a special tribute to the memory of the late composer. Sunday a miscellaneous program will be given.

The season of concerts is nearing its end and the last concert will be given on Sunday evening, August 24.

Two Guest Conductors With Symphony Society

Vladimir Golschmann will be the guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra from December 18 to 28, presiding over the orchestra for six concerts. Bruno Walter, the other guest conductor, will serve from February 26 to March 29, having charge of twenty-one concerts. Mr. Damrosch will conduct all the other scheduled events.

At the Cinemas

ASTOR—"The Sea Hawk."
BROADWAY—"The Signal Tower," with Virginia Valli, Wallace Beery and Rockliffe Fellows.
CAMEO—Harold Lloyd in "Girl Shy."
CAPITOL—Reginald Barker's, "Broken Barriers," with James Kirkwood and Winifred Bryson.
COHAN—"The Ten Commandments."
COSMOPOLITAN—Marion Davies in "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford, opens Tuesday, August 6.
CRITERION—Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."
LIBERTY—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Thief of Bagdad."
RIALTO—Gloria Swanson in "Manhandled," by Arthur Stringer.
RIVOLI—"The Covered Wagon."
STRAND—"Being Respectable," from Grace Flandrau's story, with Marie Prevost, Monte Blue and Louise Fazenda.



ED. WYNN

"The Perfect Fool" is coming to the Globe Theatre, early next season, in "The Grab Bag," a new musical show written by himself.

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Woman and Marriage

"The corruption of marriage increases at the same rate at which the struggle for existence grows more severe, making matrimony more and more an object of mercenary speculation. As it is becoming increasingly difficult to support a family, many men choose to refrain from marrying; and so the declamations about it being woman's duty to practice her natural profession of wifehood and motherhood, are just so many meaningless phrases. On the other hand, these conditions are bound to foster illegitimate relations and to increase the number of prostitutes."

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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Chronicles of Art

HISTORY OF AMERICAN SCULPTURE. By Lorado Taft. New and Revised Edition. New York: Macmillan. \$7.

AMERICAN GRAPHIC ARTS. By F. Weitenkampf. Revised and Enlarged. New York: Macmillan. \$4.

Macmillan recently issued a new edition of Lorado Taft's "History of American Sculpture" and have followed it with "American Graphic Arts," by Weitenkampf, the Curator of Prints in the New York Library, who has revised and enlarged the first edition of his book on that subject. Both books have exactly the same merits and the same faults. Both are beautifully printed and illustrated and both as uninspired as any catalogue of artists and their works can possibly be.

Taft traces the development of American sculpture from its crude beginnings done in wax by a New Jersey woman on down to the present "Civic Virtue" in City Hall Park. There is no critical survey of this work, words of praise for all—good or bad.

Weitenkampf also goes back to an early day in America, tracing the beginnings of our illustrative art that gave us Edwin Abbey, Alfred Parsons, Rhinehart, and then dropped to "Mutt and Jeff." Nevertheless, it is all a vastly interesting field—and some day it will be done properly. Not as a dreary record of artists, first, second and third rate, and long lists of their unknown works.

Weitenkampf devotes much space to the forgotten artists of the forgotten Puck and Judge. Of the number only Keppler and Gillain did work of any value—and their time and talents were wasted on trivial political subjects. In looking over their old pictures you will find that these artists stood against Labor, they were against woman's suffrage, prohibition, Socialism, communism and other annoying things. Weitenkampf fails to realize that the political and social cartoon no longer interests or greatly influences people as it did in the days of Gillray, Daumier and Nast.

These two books on American Art are useful in pointing out the beginnings of things, but they fail to make interesting reading.

RYAN WALKER.

A Mystery Story

THE MURDER OF MONSIEUR FRIALDES. By Armand Praviel. Introduction by Marcel Prevost. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.00.

Here is a mystery story that is well written—not a mere journalistic narrative of a crude murder, but with a certain literary quality that makes it delightful reading. The author reconstructs a period of French history just succeeding the French Revolution. The action of the story takes place in the ancient city of Rodez, in the province of Rouergue. The swirling torrent of the River Aveyron is the setting for the most gruesome murder of M. Frialdes, and advocate, who having passed through the Reign of Terror safely, meets his fate one night by being stabbed and thrown into this mountain stream.

The conviction and execution of three innocent men and the final solution of the crime, holds the reader in breathless interest.

A Memorial to Riley

The city council of Greenfield, Indiana, has appropriated \$10,000 for a James Whitcomb Riley memorial park, a tract of 40 acres on the nearby Brandywine creek where "the old swimmin' hole" which Riley made famous in verse was located. The old swimmin' hole is no longer there. It had disappeared even before 1882 when the poem first appeared. But in the biographical edition of Riley's poems published by Bobbs-Merrill, the note appears: "The old swimmin' hole at Greenfield, where the boy Riley and his chums went swimming, lies a short walk to the east of the town. The actual spot used in the old days is now high and dry meadow land, but the diverted current near by forms a new swimming place still enjoyed by the children of Greenfield." The Kiwanis Club and other civic organizations have joined the city in its effort to make the park a place for remembrance of the Hoosier poet and his poetry.

HALF A MILLION COPIES

Rafael Sabatini three years ago was all but unknown in America. Since then, with the publication of "Scaramouche," half a million copies of his books have been sold. As witness of his great popularity, Houghton, Mifflin Company are to issue a uniform collected edition of his works in thirteen volumes, including not only the popular novels, but several volumes of short stories based on historical themes, and two important works of history.

THE EXPLOITS OF NASIR-EDDIN-KHODJA

By TOM SELBY

When'er I hear the politician claim
How that his party saved the ship
of State,
I think of Khodja (he of Eastern fame)
Who saved the moon. The tale
I now relate:

As Khodja sailed forth one night
to draw
A pipkin of cool water, it befel
That, stooping o'er the parapet, he
saw

Fair Luna shining in the placid
well.
"By all the bearded Prophets, 'tis
the moon!"
Quoth eager Khodja, and, with
joyous cries,
He hastened to the house, returning
soon,
With rope and hook to land the
gleaming prize.

Then, bending low, he gave the line
full play
And tugged upon it stoutly, but
alack!

The hook caught on a stone, the
rope gave way,
And Khodja landed prone upon
his back.

"By Allah!" murmured he with puz-
zled brow,
As Cynthia shone upon his up-
turned face:
"I didn't get the moon, but, anyhow,
I jerked her back into her proper
place!"

A Thriller

SMUGGLERS AND SMUGGLING.

By A. Hyatt Verrill. New York: Duffield & Co. \$4.00.

A. Hyatt Verrill is a painter and also an author. Being an artist in colors he naturally sees color and the picturesque. Then again he at heart is a pirate. He has followed in their wake, to the haunts that once witnessed their bloody deeds. Once he sailed in an old pirate ship (rescued from some ocean junk heap) and then told about the trip in such a fascinating manner that you long to go forth and do likewise. This new book of his is the first to tell of smuggling, not only as it exists today, but as it has been practised in different periods of history and all parts of the world.

He tells that even the United States at one time smuggled camels—not cigarettes—but real live animals. It seems that during our Civil War some of the officials decided that camels would be invaluable adjuncts to our army transport system, especially in the deserts of the Southwest. At enormous expense and trouble he procured these creatures from Africa and the Orient. Some were gifts, some were bought, and some were obtained by smuggling: the beasts out of countries where their exportation was prohibited.

Mr. Verrill gives a graphic picture of smuggling during the Civil War—when the ports of the Confederate States were blockaded, and fortunes were to be made by running the blockade.

The smuggling in Colonial times largely owed its origin and prevalence to the laws passed by England in restraint of trade.

Under an edict of Charles II passed in 1660, it was provided that, "On and after the First Day of April, 1661, no Sugars, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Indicoes, Ginger, Fusticks or other drying Woods of Growth, Production or Manufacture of any English Plantations in America, Asia or Africa shall be carried, shipped, conveyed or imported from any of the English Plantations in America to any Land, Island, Territory Dominion, Part or Place whatsoever, other than to such other English Plantations as do belong to His Majesty, etc."

There are chapters on picturesque smugglers and their adventures, chapters on rum runners, narcotic smugglers, all set forth in a most thrilling sea narrative, by a writer who thoroughly knows the sea.

The book is illustrated by many old prints, photographs and paintings.

RYAN WALKER.

A PERFECT DAY. By Bohun Lynch. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.00.

The question arises has any one in all their life ever had one really perfectly happy day?

The author of this joyous book narrates the story of one Joe Bendrose. What happens to him from seven in the morning until bed time will afford much pleasure to the reader.

The Queer People of Northampton who look at each other in such a queer way, and especially at any fresh Queer Person who came to the place will bring many a chuckle. Then the descriptions of a cook whose omelettes were as light as prayers; of dear Polly, jelliest of companions and of the many who come and go during the Perfect Day, all contribute in making a most charming little book.

The English Bourgeoisie

A Review by James Oneal

ENGLISH SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. As Influenced from Overseas. By Jay Barnett Botsford, A. M., Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

Although economic influences in shaping the life and institutions of society is not the theme of this book it is one of the most important contributions to it that has yet appeared. It is not theory. It is history fully documented and revealing years of patient study and investigation. As the sub-title indicates, the chief economic factor considered is that of overseas trade but trade itself is dependent upon production for exchange and in proportion as production increases does overseas trade expand.

The eighteenth century was a period of trade expansion for England as it witnessed the industrial revolution with the development of the steam engine and production by machinery. The author traces the connection between overseas trade and the changes in the national diet, in personal and household adornment, the rise of the middle class and the levelling of social distinctions, morality in business and public life, the development of metropolitan standards, changes in popular diversions and amusements, business ethics, the debasement and reform of parliamentary representation, the refinement of taste and manners and other aspects of British life.

In England the increasing power of wealth was levelling some of the old distinctions by the addition of "a more fluid aristocracy of wealth to the one of birth." Blind support of authority was giving way to rationalism as expanding trade brought more knowledge of the rest of the world. The inventions of Crompton and Arkwright were revolutionizing the old order and creating a capitalist class in trade and industry. Trade brought new articles for consumption, first as luxuries for the rich and then as necessities for the poor. Profits in trade made smuggling profitable, especially in tea. Dress and fashion changed so that as early as 1719 one writer observed that "every tradesman is a merchant, every merchant a gentleman, and every gentleman one of the noblesse." By the end of the century cheap cotton had wiped out many class distinctions in dress. Cheap goods, moreover, made more frequent change of clothing possible "resulting in a higher standard of personal hygiene." When the cane displaced the sword it "typified the displacement of the feudal lord by the gentleman." Taste in decorating homes improved as trade brought a greater variety of imports and ideas from abroad.

The rise of the capitalist class is a marked feature of the period. Financing of overseas trade gave rise to great banking houses and the more intense looting of India. Loaded with the plunder of that unhappy country the "Nabobs" returned to flaunt their spoils in the face of honest men and to buy

seats in Parliament as the house-keeper buys fish at the market. This period also spawned a vulgar rich similar to our own of the Civil War period, those humble folk who ascended the heights of dollarocracy. Moreover, this century witnessed an extensive traffic in white bondsmen, among whom were petty offenders, the wretches of the jails, and others who were kidnapped, who were shipped to our blessed "fathers" in America.

Even the nobility could not resist the temptations of the flesh and many a "noble" son chose investment in trade to recuperate a broken fortune. The rising capitalism was bringing the middle class up and by its tempting profits was luring the nobility which had resisted trade and industry as vulgar. This process tended to weld the two classes in a solidarity of material interest. Indeed, baronetries were bestowed on some of the parvenues whose accumulations of pounds and pence gave them distinction. They in turn took on the airs of the old landed caste and purchased magnificent estates in the suburbs. Meantime the new industrial system was grinding the bodies and souls of men, women and children of the working class. As one writer of the period put it, "the influx of foreign riches has almost levelled every distinction, but that of money, among us."

It is interesting to observe that this rapid accumulation of wealth brought with it the low ethics that characterized the age of graft and gamble after our northern capitalists had disposed of our southern landed gentry. The war against the American Colonies brought the profiteer and grafter into his own and the newspapers were "the vehicles of lies, blunders and scandals." Power based on land was passing to power based on money. Corruption was widespread and brokers appeared on the Stock Exchange to sell seats in Parliament.

Nevertheless, the standard of living of the masses improved but certainly not as fast as the ruling classes became enriched. The cities began to pave their streets and to light them. Sanitary regulations abolished the accumulations of filth and the standard of general culture improved with the material increase of wealth. Recreation and amusements became more widespread and the coffee house became the club for exchange of gossip and political and literary discussion. Thus modern England slowly emerges from the industrial revolution. "As the new century went on," observes the author, "the position of the new bourgeoisie in social and political life became assured." Indeed, this modern bourgeoisie was the typical product of the period. Not until well into the nineteenth century with the rise of the Chartist movement did the working class begin to make some inroads upon the power of the new ruling class.

Professor Botsford is entitled to the gratitude of all students of eighteenth century economic history for this notable contribution. The Bibliography includes twenty-five pages of references and each chapter is followed by hundreds of notes and references to sources.

Notes on Books

"In and Under Mexico," by Ralph McAllister Ingersoll, published by The Century Company, is described by the publishers as a very unusual book. It is not a travel book, because it is all about one place; it is not a novel, because the characters are real and play out no plot that is confined within the covers of this book. It is all about a copper mine in Mexico, we are told, with its beauty and terror and grimness and shadows and grime; and about the people who work it. The Mexicans are the workers (trabajadores), children of a land exotic and old, slovenly, colorful, fiery and soft. With them are asexual pigs and silver-spurred bandits, naked children and hooded women, dust and drink. There are dance-halls and tinsel skirts, bullfights, murder and heart-catching music. The bosses (jefes) are a handful of Anglo-Saxons who have left America to perch 7,000 feet in the air on the top of a mountain and burrow some other thousands down into it—a handful with the psychology of exiles, carrying on a stiff imitation of society among themselves and managing by all sorts of devices those absurd, delightful but dangerous grown-up children, the Mexicans who get out the ore with dynamite and compressed air and pick and shovel.

No Jails in Greenland

The agreement between Norway and Denmark over alleged Norwegian rights in the Danish colony of Greenland reminds us that Greenland really is a Danish colony. It has not been a paying proposition as such, says Harald Tokavig in an article in the June "Our World" called "Keeping Peace in the North Atlantic." The trade monopoly established there by Denmark has been a financial loss. Nevertheless, the Greenlanders seem to have benefited.

"By making Greenland a closed country where no outsiders can ex-

ploit the Eskimos or corrupt them with liquor, the Danes have succeeded in not only preserving the native population but in increasing it, so that the proportionate surplus of births in Greenland is now larger than in most civilized countries. This is a real achievement, for in other countries such as Labrador and Alaska the Eskimos are rapidly decreasing in number.

"The Danes have taught the Greenland Eskimos to read and write their native language and in the administration and trade, in the churches and schools, ten times as many Greenlanders as Danes are employed. Through municipal councils the Eskimos largely manage their own affairs and even settle their judicial disputes except criminal offenses, which, however, are so rare that no jails exist in Greenland."

Putnam's July publications included two more than timely and interesting new editions. They were: "Life and Times of Cleopatra," by Arthur Weigall and "Marie Antoinette," by Hilaire Belloc. Mr. Weigall recently made a lecture tour of this country and his facts on the tomb of Tutankhamen were received with enthusiasm presented as they were without the usual musty archaeological atmosphere that invariably attends such data. As to Mr. Belloc's book it might well be a historical novel so finely does it hold suspense and glamor in style of the ill-fated queen.

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Saturday, August 2, 1924

THE SOCIALIST TICKET

WITH the nomination of Norman Thomas for Governor of the State of New York and the nomination of other candidates most of whom are experienced public speakers we are entering the most promising campaign in many years. Norman Thomas remained sane when millions went astray after false gods during the war. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the economic problems of our time. He appreciates the supreme necessity of the working class of the farms and the cities organizing and supporting their own party. He is an accomplished speaker and certainly towers head and shoulders above the candidates to be nominated by the two parties of capitalism.

Into the campaign must be thrown every resource at our command. Powerful trade unions are abandoning old political traditions and coming to the support of independent party action. Party affiliations no longer have the old lure for millions. The old parties are breaking up. A new political alignment is taking place.

This campaign in New York State can contribute much toward determining what the new alignment shall be. It will be one of two things. It will be either a new party with a vague and indefinite program capable of various interpretations and having no future, or it will have a definite program and an assured future as a party of the toilers of the nation.

The Socialist Party and its allies in the trade unions favor a Labor party. This Labor party will be the outcome of the present political struggle if the results in November justify it. We must get the results so far as New York is concerned and every worker in the cause must enter the work of the campaign with devotion and enthusiasm.

THE WORLD STUTTERS

THE WORLD has been receiving letters from its readers asking why it does not support the third party movement. It answers that if the La Follette ticket prevents a majority in the Electoral College "nobody nominated for President by any party would be the next President of the United States." A "lame duck" Congress would choose the President and the Government would be "paralyzed" for the next four years. We should wage "a Congressional and Senatorial campaign in 1924 and another in 1926" and by 1928 either "one of the old parties" would fall into our hands or at least would adopt most of our ideas. Moreover, the third movement has divergent views which is "an especially serious fault."

This is trying to avoid a "lame duck" decision with a very lame argument. It ignores that Congressional and Senatorial campaigns have been waged for four years and that the results have convinced the forces in the third party movement that the independent drive for the Presidency is justified. We do not think that the World would be reconciled to such a drive in 1928, no more than it is now, because it looks forward to one of the capitalist parties adopting our ideas. We also look forward to such a party adopting them for the purpose of strangling them and our foresight is more justified by experience than that of the World.

As for the Government being paralyzed by a "lame duck" decision in Congress we may answer that it has been paralyzed so far as the masses are concerned for many years. The World wants it to function. So do we, but we want to know who it is to function for. That is an important question which the World ignores and it is the one question that matters. The Government may not be paralyzed with the election of either Davis or Coolidge but with either of them it will function for consolidated finance and capital, not for the despoiled rural and urban workers of the nation. The World is for Davis and this sort of functioning. We are not.

Do we have divergent views in the new movement? We do. But look at the Davis party which the World supports. Klan and anti-Klan; League and anti-League; big business and little business; feudal South and industrial North; corrupt Tammany and professional go-goos. This party has had decades to become a solid unit but it does not display the solidarity that this

third party movement does within a few weeks after its national convention.

New political movements inevitably have a variety of elements and views. If the World waits for the organization of a party that is practically a unit at its birth it will never see it. The Republican party in its beginning had land reformers, States' rights men opposed to secession, liberal Whigs, anti-slavery Democrats and old supporters of the American party.

The World does not talk intelligently. It has the sympathy of all those who understand the agony of a "liberal" publication compelled to market John W. Davis.

TEN YEARS AFTER

TEN YEARS AGO the World War broke out. The ruling classes were supreme. Millions were on the march and the militarists were covered with "glory." Cities were plundered, villages were reduced to ashes, heaps of dead were piled up, colossal debts were contracted, children and the aged died like flies, famine and pestilence ravaged great regions.

The "peace" made by the victors was a compound of vengeance and reaction, made in secrecy, enforced by the blockade and bayonet. The peoples continued to be penned in by censorship and herded like cattle in behalf of domestic and foreign policies of the ruling classes of the Entente. The world was made safe for allied finance and capital.

Ten years later. Among those who have disappeared from the scene are the Romanoffs, Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, Francis Joseph, Woodrow Wilson, Clemenceau, Poincaré, Ferdinand, Orlando and others.

Revolutions in Russia, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Finland, Hungary. Counter-revolutions, reactions, more revolutions, exhaustion and slow recovery. Stabilization slowly emerging and with it comes an offshoot the significance of which cannot be misunderstood.

Labor and Socialist revivals in some countries carrying the workers into power or partial power. Austria, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, France, and Denmark. Even in the United States we have the same tendency.

The outcome? It is certain. It may be years, it may be many decades, but it is certain. The despoiled toilers of the world will eventually obtain supreme power over government and industry and reorganize the world on the basis of social and industrial democracy.

Oh, masters, lords and rulers in all lands: Stop us if you can!

GOOSE-STEPPERS ON THE DEFENSIVE

WHETHER Goose Step Day, September 12, is what it is or is not what it was planned to be has become a subject for debate by President Coolidge, Mr. Frederick J. Libby, Governor Bryan of Nebraska and the War Department. The proposal was to "mobilize" the civilians and industrial resources in parades, demonstrations and "patriotic" addresses on September 12 in cooperation with military forces.

In his reply to Mr. Libby, President Coolidge said that "instead of being a military gesture the plan is the exact opposite." This reminds us of former President Wilson's statement that the conscription act was not "a conscription of the unwilling." Not at all. You either permitted yourself to "volunteer" to register or you faced a long term in prison.

Governor Bryan opposes the proposal on the ground that it is a militarist gesture and he is involved in a contradiction no less glaring than Mr. Coolidge. Bryan's platform reads that in the event of war "in which the man power of the nation is drafted, all other resources of the nation should likewise be drafted." His party takes conscription for granted. Favoring it in war he cuts a sorry figure when he objects to a little peace-time goose-stepping to make conscription acceptable.

The War Department offers its denial, yet it is notorious that army officers have been waging a campaign of misrepresentation against organizations of women opposed to war and militarism. When officials of the military forces of the nation indulge in actions that cannot be distinguished from the actions of the old German militarists we know what the denial of the War Department is worth.

HYLAN IS WILLIN'

IT IS to be hoped that Washington members of the third party movement will refrain from committing themselves on the statements of old party politicians who hint that they may ally themselves with the movement. The statement of Mayor Hylan is a case in point. That worthy hinted that he might be induced to head a State ticket in this State, a generous offer to be sure.

Hylan may have a long range reputation as a "radical" because of some of his public statements. In New York intelligent people regard him as a charlatan and demagogue. He is the typical machine-made politician and intellectually one of the lowest of the type. He does not even possess that cleverness that often goes with the type. He is dull and without guidance from others would long ago have messed the affairs of his office.

Aside from all this is the fact that even the conservative unions of the city have developed a contempt for Hylan, and many of their members helped to elect him. A few months ago Mayor Hylan insisted on a rate of wages for thousands of city employees that is lower than what is paid union men for the same work by private employers. In the case of the painters it is \$1.50 less per day. Moreover, Hylan went out of his way to tell representatives of the unions who protested against his conduct that they were "putting a gun to the throats of the taxpayers." He even refused to hear the union representatives on this matter.

Here is a case where a political mountebank of a low order obtained considerable publicity when he cast goo-goo eyes at the independent movement. Any move to ac-

cept such fakers should be strenuously opposed by all in the movement who want to keep it free from the charlatan. If this political uprising of the toilers is to be enduring and if it is to serve their best interests it must first of all be kept clean. If it encourages the support of any politician regardless of his character or record it will encourage the worst type of opportunism and eventually scuttle it.

A political movement that is to serve Labor must be jealous of its honor and integrity. As it develops power it will attract unworthy elements. Above all Washington should leave this matter of judging new recruits to those on the ground. Any other course will create demoralization where solidarity is the first requirement for a promising movement.

We understand that Don Chafin of West Virginia and delegate to the recent national Democratic convention reports to his constituents that "democracy" will come to the West Virginia miners if John W. Davis is elected President.

BRINGING HOPE TO EUROPE

ONE of the contradictions of capitalist war and imperialism is that imperialist finance drags the nations into war but in the period of recovery its influence is generally in favor of peace. It is evident that the bankers of the victorious powers, including the United States, is represented in Europe in working out the Experts Plan. The bankers veto any reservation of France that would permit another invasion of Germany. It is obvious that any such invasion would upset any plan for restoring sick Germany.

Of course the reason for this peace attitude of the bankers is that it is folly to invest or loan funds for any program of recovery if the plan can be knocked into a cocked hat by some military venture. Imperialist finance sows the seeds of war but when it comes to cleaning up the wreckage it insists on locking up Mars until the nations have been healed and prepared for another war.

Considering that the Experts' Plan, despite many objectionable features, apparently provides for the rehabilitation of Germany and her stabilization, the joint conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International has recommended the acceptance of the plan. The New Leader presents the statement of the two organizations on another page.

There are those who contend that distress and hunger provide the best medium for a triumph of the working class and the establishment of its social ideals. Experience shows that out of hunger and despair may come anything irrational, a Fascist or militarist regime or chaos. The realization of the Socialist ideal is a matter of deliberation, careful preparation and organization. It is born of hope, not despair, and the first condition of hope in Europe is peace and recovery from the barbarism of war. For this reason the two internationals have properly taken the action they have.

The Klan and Socialism

In Reply to A Critic

By JAMES ONEAL

THE NEW LEADER has received a letter from a Rhode Island reader which will serve as a text for this article. The letter follows:

"The reprint of the New York Times article in the issue of July 19 would indicate that you are a paid tool of the 'Brass Check' newspaper aggregation; also an advocate of the vicious feature of Romanism for a purpose. If you know anything of history, modern or early, you are thoroughly aware of the vile and brutal features of the Papal organization, and you know that the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to Socialism in every form. If you have some fraudulent purpose in view through your attacks on the Ku Klux Klan, I am glad to know that fact. I claim to be a Socialist in the truest definition of the word and in that I am opposed to the domination of the Roman Catholic Church in State and educational affairs. It is only crooks and bigots who advocate and endorse Papal control."

The assumption of the writer is that if we oppose Klan control we must favor Catholic control. Nothing of the kind. The Socialist movement in all countries is opposed to control of the State and of education by any church or religious sect. The Klan theoretically stands for separation of Church and State. In practice, wherever it controls, it constitutes itself THE State. It throws Catholic teachers out of the schools and places Protestants in their places. It insists that this is a Protestant nation when it is a nation of Protestants, Catholics, Christian Scientists, Mormons, Greek Catholics, Spiritualists, Theosophists, Judaists, Atheists, Agnostics, and others of religious and non-religious beliefs.

We admit that the Catholic Church as a whole has opposed the Socialist movement. The same may be said of the Protestant sects. But if one or the other opposes us that is no reason for Socialists subscribing to the reactionary drive that is marketed as "Nordic" philosophy. On the contrary, believing in unrestricted freedom of discussion we defend the right of any religious, political, scientific or philosophical organization to differ with us. How can we claim the right to be heard if we deny it to others who disagree with us?

Our correspondent is opposed "to the domination of the Roman Catholic Church in State and educational affairs." Very well. So are we. But will he rise in a Klan meeting and say that he is opposed to Protestant domination in State and educational affairs? He cannot say this and retain his membership in the Klan. Why? Because he knows that the Klan wants such Protestant domination.

He is one-sided in his history by referring to a period when Catholic control was largely supreme. Why ignore Protestant con-

trol? Why not candidly face the other facts of history? The period of Protestant control of the State and family in New England was one where torture and banishment were inflicted on dissenters. There is no reason for believing that any sect would be other than fanatically intolerant the moment it controlled the state. William Jennings Bryan and his followers turn their faces against the whole drift of modern science and seek to use the State to outlaw the teaching of evolution. If they had their way the State would appoint tithing men to collect tithes from every man and woman.

Let this be understood. The Socialist movement is opposed to the union of Church and State no matter what church it may be. The reason why we have paid so much attention to the Klan is because it has revived a movement that is as old as the American Republic. When a Catholic prelate in New York a year or two ago influenced the police department to interfere with a public meeting where birth control was discussed we protested against this interference in the New York Call. Should a similar incident come to our notice we will again express our opposition. This is our position.

Now we come to a consideration which is just as fundamental for Socialists. Why are we Socialists? Because we seek the liberation of the workers from a real domination, not one largely conjured by Babbitt minds. We seek the liberation of the workers from the domination of capitalism, from exploitation by the class that maintains its mastery because of the division of the workers into various camps. We seek liberation not for Protestant workers, Catholic workers, Jewish workers, Negro workers, but the workers of all creeds and no creeds, of all nationalities, races and colors.

How is this to be accomplished? Can it ever be accomplished by ranging the Catholic worker against the Protestant, the white against the Negro, or all against the Jew? The answer is obvious to every intelligent person. Who is best served by this dividing and pitting the workers against each other? The despoilers of Labor, of course. The ruling classes understand that so long as working people fight over religious creeds they will never unite for their own emancipation in any movement. So long as they fight each other the capitalists of all creeds, races, colors and nationalities will be masters of the whole working class.

The trade union takes in all workers. It does not ask them what they believe in the matter of religion. But suppose the trade union acted in accord with the Klan idea in a strike. Suppose it called out the Protestant workers to oppose a Catholic capitalist or the Catholic workers when it is a Protestant capitalist who must be fought. What kind of a trade union would this be? Would it not serve both the Protestant and the Catholic capitalist precisely because the

Klan idea would divide the workers into two irreconcilable camps? Of course it would. In Massachusetts a large majority of the textile cities are officered by Catholic politicians because most of the voters, including the workers, are Catholics. Those cities have been scenes of terrible Labor struggles. In every one of these struggles the Catholic mayors and police officials have shown the same attitude towards the workers. They did not club Protestant heads alone or refrain from arresting Catholic workers. They clubbed and jailed all workers alike. The capitalist owners of the mills and their political agents placed in power by the votes of the workers draw no religious line in the class struggle. Why should we?

Take West Virginia which on the whole is a "Nordic" paradise. It is as predominantly Protestant as these Massachusetts cities are Catholic. According to our correspondent things should be to his liking in West Virginia. Protestants own the mines and Protestants are in public office as governors, mayors, sheriffs, prosecutors, deputies, etc. Will our "Socialist" friend contend that the bloody battleground of West Virginia is any more hopeful for the working class of that state because Protestant influence is in the ascendant? Do the Protestant mercenaries of the mine owners ask whether a miner's head is Catholic or Protestant before proceeding to break that head?

Our correspondent should know that this issue is not new to the Socialist movement. The elder Liebknecht long ago referred to such movements as "the Socialism of the stupid."

Think of the absurd situation in which it places any "Socialist" who joins such a movement. He unites with the business Babbitts and their lawyers, professional politicians, capitalists, bankers and charlatans of many types in a semi-political movement. He forgets all about Labor solidarity. He ignores the material interests that fundamentally unite all workers and which, when recognized and acted upon, will eventually mobilize all the workers for their emancipation. Instead of the duty he owes to his class he invests ten dollars in a hood and a bed sheet and indulges in the childish mummeries of the Babbitt mind!

There should be no mistake about this issue. There is no hope whatever for the toiling millions of this country or of the world if they do what their powerful masters refuse to do—divide because they have different opinions regarding religion.

Our real enemy is not any church. The ministers of all churches have often been ranged against us. When they misrepresent us we shall reply whether they be Protestants or Catholics. Our real and ever present enemy is the class that has become the master of American life and institutions. The allies of this class are the politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties. We oppose a real enemy and embrace real

THE Chatter-Box

MORE SONNETS TO A DARK LADY

A smile, a word of tenderness, a touch,
However soon it melt away unmeant,
Better than years of perturbations spent
For having danced or kissed or trusted
overmuch.

So airily it vanishes, the voice,
The thrill; no scar of flaming permanence,
No trace of venom, unforgiving sense,
No castigation for a wretched choice. . . .

Yet, if I fouled your loveliness with hand
Or lip, or even ventured on the dream—
What might ensue I dread to understand,
For there is treachery in any stream
Whose depths we have not sounded: and
whose course

We have not fully followed from the source.

We are not awarding the prize for the best poem published here last month, simply because we cannot arrive at a safe and sane decision as to which single poem deserved the award. They were all so equally good. However, if we are put to too much brain wrack during these bound days, we shall divide the prize share and share alike among the palpitating bards and so reserve this column for undiluted Socialists, at least. Watch next week's reverberating announcement.

Last week we initiated a brand-new wrinkle in colyming. We are desirous of Classing the Jazzies. We conspire to lift the Tenderloin Beethovens and Liszts to the throne room of Orpheus, and the balladists to the immortality of Keats and Blake. We started with "My Sweetie Went Away." The effort has stirred Parnassus with the undering potency of an earthquake. This week we essayed translating "Mommie Goes Where Popper Goes," and were about through with a lyric that would have turned Tennyson green with jealousy, when our radio, broadcasting the Sunday services in St. Thomas' Church, announced the preacher's theme for the Sermon—"Where thou goest, I will go; thy people will be," etc. And not wishing to compete with that edition of Hebrew poetry entitled "The Bible," we tore up our effusion in deference to what to us seemed something better. Read the story of Ruth and Naomi, and those famous verses, and see how closely the author of "Mommie Goes Where Popper Goes" follows the inspiration and sense thereof.

For next week, we are lining out our stint over the jazz beauty of "Dig a Little Deeper, Honey."

MY PRAYER

God, I turn to You, for men and women do
not understand when I cry for help.
They do not know that my soul is
travailing. Pour Your love into my heart,
and extinguish my pain.

Ray G.

We halt our giggling levity to intersperse a heartfelt prayer for the recovery of our dear good friend, Otto Branstetter, who is at present hovering between life and the beyond. We cannot afford at this stage of the battle to lose such a gallant warrior in the struggle for Humanity. There is an efficacy in prayer that we firmly believe in—when it comes from praying with soul and mind—for a greater soul and mind. Good luck to you, Otto, and may you be with us very, very soon.

UP HERE

It's good to be up here on the roof
On a sultry day,
Or any other;
A thousand breezes to stir the air,
And a thousand sights.
You can see the city
For miles around;
The Drive and the Tomb,
The river beyond,
And the great cliff bank of New Jersey
That meets the sky.

Sometimes there's a sunset—
And golden clouds—
But best of all is being up here in the night!
Strangely changed is the roof,
And strangely mysterious seem all the other
roofs
Under the vibrant stars
And a yearning moon.

Leah Kaufman.

Time was when political events of grave importance were discussed and planned at French Lick Springs, Indiana. Judging from the way Socialists and La Follette-ites are cornering the front pages of the big dailies, the eyes of the world will soon turn to the Rand School and Camp Tamiment. Get in with us; we're coming, Buddies.

S. A. DE WITT.

friends in the struggle. All workers are our friends whether they know it or not. Those who know it not will eventually know it. To the extent that workers support Catholic hatred of Protestants or Protestant hatred of Catholics they will delay the day of enlightenment and unity.

Capitalism isn't Protestant, Catholic or Atheist. It is capitalism. It will remain capitalism so long as the working class divides into warring camps. It will remain capitalism if it is decorated with the hood of the Klan. It will not cease to be capitalism until working people recognize that we the despoiled have common interests against the despoilers.

The Socialist movement is based on the solidarity of the working class. Any man, movement, organization or theory that sets us at each other's throats and assists the ruling classes to pick our pockets will meet our opposition. Every genuine Socialist will support this view for it is the fundamental basis of Labor solidarity.