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WALL STREET FEEDS G.O.P. DOPE BARNES TO DIRECT HUGE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN DRIVE TO THE MOVIE PUBLIC

Schlesinger, Stedman, Coleman, Johnson, and Duncan on the National Campaign Committee.

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

CHICAGO.—Comrades everywhere will be happy to learn that the Socialist Party campaign manager will be J. Mahlon Barnes, long time National Secretary of the Socialist Party, general manager of two former national campaigns, the man who conceived and "put over" the brilliant campaign plans of 1908 with the ever-to-be-remembered Red Special feature. Comrade Barnes has very high aptitude for large outlines and for perfect attention to details.

Thus the campaign has this invigorating guarantee of success right at the start.

The general manager will have a campaign committee of ten cooperating with him in frequent general councils held in Chicago. The general manager and the Committee of Ten are already busy planning the campaign, each member being fully aware that the extraordinary importance of the present unusual campaign places upon him a heavy obligation—indeed to bring his best thought to the council meetings. The formation of the campaign plans will be ready for announcement immediately.

The members of the committee are:

Thomas M. Duncan, a man of experience as a campaign manager in victorious Milwaukee campaigns; a Milwaukee Assemblyman and secretary to Mayor Dan Hoan. Duncan is a brilliant executive.

Swan Johnson, a well-known Chicago attorney, and vice-chairman of the Cook County La Follette Campaign Committee. Partner of Seymour Stedman and an indefatigable Socialist worker.

William Coleman, State Secretary of the Socialist Party in Wisconsin—a man of experience in management; another Wisconsin Assemblyman and long time organizer of the State Federation of Labor.

Samuel A. Levin, manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago, a man of valuable managerial experience. Long time Socialist.

Dr. John T. Whitlock, of Chicago, whose demonstrated efficiency as a business manager and whose eagerness for a truly great campaign make him a significant addition to the committee.

Seymour Stedman, Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920, well-known for his brilliant work in many courts defending political prisoners, and in the New York Assembly ouster proceedings. One of the ablest and most devoted of the Socialists of America.

Birch Wilson, long time State Secretary of the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania, the best organized State in the Union. Comrade Wilson has successfully conducted rousing campaigns.

Charles Pogorelec, enthusiastic and efficient Secretary of the Jugoslav Federation of the Socialist Party, a man of real managerial experience.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, 1914 to 1923. Now manager of the Chicago Daily Forward. For intellectual energy, industry, managerial efficiency, intense devotion to Labor's cause, and for successes in big Labor battles, Comrade Schlesinger stands distinguished even among the very greatest Labor leaders in this country. He will give special attention to the matter of raising funds for the campaign.

J. Mahlon Barnes, general manager of the campaign, a host in himself, is also a member of the committee.

The comrades can feel confident that everything possible will be done by the general manager, the committee and the National Office in hearty cooperation with them for a really great campaign.

KLAN O.K.'s COOLIDGE AND DAVIS, ATTACKS SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive candidate for President, was alone singled out among the Presidential aspirants for the condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan this week. By its opposition to La Follette, the Klan has given its implied endorsement to Davis and Coolidge, Democratic and Republican candidates.



Senator La Follette

The Klan's men's boost to La Follette—for, coming from the Klan, every "knock" is a boost—came in the form of a statement by the Chief Ku Kluxer himself Hiram W. Evans. Evans' attack on La Follette parroted the arguments of the reactionary, Wall Street press.

The week also brought from La Follette the first denunciation of the Klan by name thus far made by any Presidential candidate. Coolidge and Davis are not on record anywhere as having ever condemned the lawless night riders.

LA FOLLETTE-WHEELER TICKET ENDORSED BY THE NECKWEAR UNION

Enthusiastic support for the La Follette-Wheeler national ticket, for the State ticket headed by Norman Thomas and Charles Solomon, and for the complete local ticket of the American Labor party was unanimously voted by the United Neckwear Makers' Union at a special meeting Tuesday morning at Beethoven Hall, after an address by Louis Waldman on the political situation.

The meeting, which was the largest ever held by the union, voted unanimously to proceed with plans for the organization of an international union of the neckwear trade.

Waldman was delegate from the union to the Cleveland conference and following the action on the organizing on a national scale, he made his report. He was followed with rapt attention, and greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Following his report the members passed the appended resolution amid cheers:

"WHEREAS, our delegate to the C. P. A. and our attorney, Louis Waldman, reported of the proceedings and actions taken at the conference; now therefore, be it resolved by the United Neckwear Makers' Union, in mass meeting assembled, that the report of Louis Waldman, be accepted, be it further

"RESOLVED, that we endorse the candidacy of the Hon. Robert M. La Follette for President of the United States and the Hon. Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-President of the United States, be it further

"RESOLVED, that we endorse the candidacy of our attorney, Louis Waldman, for Attorney General of New York State and the State and Local candidates of the A. L. P. and Socialist Party of the State of New York."

English Cooperatives to Publish Own Paper

LONDON.—The cooperative movement of Great Britain will soon have their own daily paper, according to a resolution carried at the recent cooperative congress at Nottingham.

The cooperatives are officially affiliated with the Labor party, and have several members of Parliament who are part of the Labor group. But there has long been a feeling among the cooperatives that they needed a paper of their own with less of a political slant than the London Daily Herald, owned and managed by the Labor party and the Trade Union Congress.

The vote to start a paper of their own was carried by 2,074 votes to 1,570 after a motion to consider the Herald its own paper was rejected by the conference by 1,514 to 2,270.

DAVIS SPEECH CALLED A FIZZLE

Thomas, Hillquit and Sigman Declare Democratic Candidate Falls Far Short.

By NORMAN THOMAS

The most interesting thing about Mr. Davis' speech of well-phrased generalities is its contrast with the definite La Follette record and platform.

On those points where he is right Mr. Davis does but follow afar off the lead of La Follette and Wheeler. While he was defending those clients for whom Senator Walsh so profusely apologized in his notification speech, Senator La Follette single-handed was beginning the campaign which brought to light all the material on which Mr. Davis based his indictment of the Republican party. Still later Senator Wheeler was facing those personal risks in the cause of honest government which Mr. Davis now eulogizes.

Outside of denunciation, Mr. Davis is vague and does not give that concrete program by which the American voters will judge the candidate. He is "for the preservation of child labor." Does he dare specifically to recommend to his Southern supporters the adoption of the Federal amendment which alone makes possible the effective regulation of child labor?

Mr. Davis would "conserve all the natural resources of the country" including water power. He does not tell us how he would conserve them or how he would break private monopoly of coal and giant power. There is no way except by efficiently and democratically administered public control of these vital necessities of our common life.

Mr. Davis would not "impair the rights of Labor by injunction or by any other device." What specifically does he recommend effectively to curb the autocracy of courts which now enjoin Labor, sentence men to jail for contempt of court without trial by jury, and reverse the will of the people according to the whim or personal prejudice of judges read into the law? As a leading Democrat, as former president of the bar association, this recent convert to the iniquity of injunctions had no word of blame for the outrages practised by that other great Democrat, former Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer.

He wants the prosperity of both farmer and railroad, which is a pious wish. But he makes no concrete suggestion as to the control of railroads. Is he for or against the repeal of the Esch-Cummins Law and the passage of the Barkley-Howell Act? How does he expect to control railroads which, taken as a whole, must constitute a national monopoly without public ownership of them?

He is for the League of Nations. He does not touch those issues which menace peace. He is silent about the economic imperialism practiced by his former clients, which put American military forces behind investment seekers in Latin America. He is silent on the outlawry of war. He is silent on the iniquities of the Versailles Peace under which all hope of real peace is a mockery.

The Democratic candidate, in line with the action of the Democratic Convention, fails to mention the Ku Klux Klan by name. It is all very well to denounce religious bigotry. The acid test is whether Mr. Davis, like Mr. La Follette, will point his finger specifically at the Klan as the outstanding embodiment of the vices which he denounces.

But the supreme and, we hope, unconscious humor of Mr. Davis' speech is to be found in his denunciation of private monopoly and special privilege. This will be particularly appreciated by the telephone users of New York who owe in part to Mr. Davis' professional skill the present increased rates of the New York Telephone Company one of our "most indefensible and intolerable" private monopolies.

(Continued on Page 2)

MANUFACTURERS IN CORPORATION TO USE SCREEN

William H. Barr, Notorious Plutocrat, Heads "American Motion Picture Corporation"—Other Republicans Are Among the Directors—La Follette Under Attack.

The interests affiliated with the Republican party have picked the motion picture as an additional medium to be used for this coming campaign to elect their nominee for President.

This medium which is regarded as a means of publicity with vast possibilities to sway the minds of the voters, will not be handled direct from the publicity headquarters, however.

The motion picture is being handled by a distinct and separate organization that came into being months ago, for the purpose of carrying out ideas developed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

On April 11, 1922, a special committee of the National Association of Manufacturers met at Washington, D. C., where many producers of motion pictures came to present their views. Following this conference, this committee presented a report in which they said:

"It is estimated that in normal times from fifteen to twenty millions of persons attend moving pictures daily. This may not be more than the number of persons who read newspapers daily, but the important difference is that A MOTION PICTURE SPECTATOR READS EVERYTHING THAT IS SET BEFORE HIM, as it were.

Movie Audiences Gullible

"The newspaper reader is inclined to read only what he wants to read, and to be suspicious of that. The spectator in a theatre is there and has paid to see everything that appears on the screen; it is all shown to him in succession without effort on his part and he does see it.

"Hence, it is obvious that in a motion picture audience we have at once all the classes of people we need and wish to reach with our story and the means of doing it.

"We have the orthodox who need encouragement; the indifferent who need awakening; the ignorant who need instruction, and the hostile who need non-controversial persuasion and conversion. Such a combination of ideal means of conveying a message and the desired audience is open to us nowhere else.

"The motion picture should reflect, where opportunity offers, patriotism, belief in America, belief in the doctrine of work and a recognition of the solidity and excellence of our American institutions, both social and political."

Davis and Cal Fill the Bill
The officers and members of the National Association of Manufacturers acted on this report by helping in the formation of the "American Motion Picture Corporation."

Barr's views on the political situation fits in perfectly the purposes of the "American Motion Picture Corporation," in a statement last week, he said:

William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association became its President and Treasurer, and John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, the chairman of its Board of Directors.

"The great majority of our people will see in either Calvin Coolidge or John W. Davis the type of leader that is desirable, but they must see also the deadly danger of the La Follette movement and they must be willing to educate their fellow citizens in the same way.

"The ticket of La Follette and Wheeler is an example of the type that would seek control of everything. Unless there is a cataclysm, neither a La Follette nor a Wheeler can ever become President of the United States. But there are men who will vote for them, and among these men will be workers who, if

(Continued on Page 2)

N. Y. LABOR OUT TO WIN SEATS IN CONGRESS

Meyer London Is Nominated—La Follette and Wheeler Are Endorsed.

The American Labor Party, the federation of the Socialist Party, Farmer-Labor Party of Greater New York, and a large number of trade unions favoring independent Labor political action, has begun the campaign to carry New York City for La Follette and Wheeler and to capture Congressional, State assembly and judicial positions in behalf of the Socialist and Labor movements.

The campaign was formally launched at the convention held Monday evening in the Debs Auditorium. The Socialist and Farmer-Labor parties of the city's five boroughs were fully represented, while the trade union delegations were greater in number than at any previous convention of the American Labor party. Fully 400,000 organized workers, it was indicated by the credentials of the trade unionist delegates, were represented.

A complete slate for all local offices was chosen and a vacancy committee was provided for, should any vacancies occur on the ticket.

Declaring itself heartily devoted to the La Follette-Wheeler candidacies and to the movement for a national party of the producing masses, following eloquent addresses by Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, the American Labor party voted unanimously to endorse Congressman Fiorello H. La Guardia for re-election from the 20th District, provided he publicly repudiates the Republican party and declines endorsements from either of the two old parties. Prolonged applause greeted the announcement that La Guardia had already complied with the conditions laid down by the American Labor party and was, therefore, eligible to receive the endorsement.

A tribute to his record in Congress during three terms was the unanimous nomination of Meyer London for Congress from the 14th District. It was pointed out that the 14th District is the most promising district in Manhattan, containing a large part of London's old district, which was gerrymandered in order to prevent his re-election two years ago. Judge Panken was chosen amid cheering to win back the 12th.

The desire of the Labor movement for the revival of a Socialist and Labor daily newspaper was expressed in a resolution, unanimously adopted, directing the Executive Committee of the American Labor party to study the possibilities for organizing a new paper.

The convention was stirred to repeated demonstrations of enthusiasm as the list of local nominations were read by Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Teachers Union. Jerome T. DeHunt, chairman of the American Labor party, presided.

The motion to endorse La Follette and Wheeler was offered by Morris Hillquit. Joseph D. Cannon moved the endorsement of the Socialist State ticket. Nathan Fine, for the Farmer-Labor party, seconded the motion.

The ticket of the American Labor party, while chosen jointly by the Socialists, Farmer-Laborites and the trade unions and including candidates from all groups, will appear on the ticket only under the Socialist emblem, due to the restrictions of the New York election laws.

The ticket is a remarkable one, including as it does two vice-presidents of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, J. J. Heller, 4th A. D., and Israel Feinberg, 6th A. D. Edward P. Cassidy was chosen to make the race for Assembly in the 17th A. D., so long represented by August Claessens. Other well known candidates are Israel Korn of the Butchers' Union, 1st A. D., Louis P. Goldberg, 23rd A. D., Kings, Morris Paris, 2nd A. D.

(Continued on Page 2)

THREE MORE TESTIFY CENTRALIA 'WOBBLES' WERE ATTACKED FIRST

CHICAGO.—Fresh evidence that uniformed members of the 1919 Armistice Day parade at Centralia, Washington, attacked the I. W. W. hall there before any shots were fired by the defenders of that hall, has just been uncovered by the General Defense Committee of Chicago. Three persons who were eye-witnesses of the tragedy have lately made affidavits to this effect. Lieutenant Warren Grimm, commander of the American Legion in Centralia, was well known to all of these witnesses. Two of them saw Grimm take part in the onslaught upon the hall, saw him wounded in the doorway. All three witnesses reside in Centralia.

Photostatic copies of the three affidavits have been forwarded by the General Defense Committee to Governor Louis Hart of Washington, with the comment that "this new evidence is added reason why the eight defendants imprisoned at Walla Walla for alleged conspiracy to kill Lieutenant Warren Grimm ought to be liberated by gubernatorial commutation."

Cecil DeWitte is one of the newly found witnesses. He is 19 years old. He stood five feet from the doorway of the I. W. W. hall when the ex-service men attacked it, heard the shots which followed that attack, and saw Lieutenant Grimm back out of the doorway clutching his abdomen. Clyde DeWitte, 14, a brother of Cecil, relates that he stood at the corner of Second street and Tower avenue, about 90 feet from the hall doorway, and observed several soldiers pounding at the front of the I. W. W. building, then heard shots.

P. M. Crinion, a retired property owner, makes affidavit that he stood about 160 feet from the hall doorway, and that he watched Grimm and another soldier batter in the door and an adjacent window after which he saw both wounded. Mr. Crinion told precisely the same story to Prosecutor C. D. Cunningham two days after the tragedy, he declares, but was never put on the witness stand.

CHARLES SOLOMON TO SPEAK BEFORE CAFETERIA WORKERS

Charles Solomon, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Socialist ticket, will address a monster mass-meeting of cafeteria workers, which will be held next Thursday, August 21, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

The organization is gaining in strength every day according to a statement of Charles S. Lowy, secretary of the union. Many workers from different establishments apply to the union office at 170 East 80th street and request that their places be organized.

A Great National Labor Party Needed

The Cleveland Citizen, official Labor organ, says editorially this week: "The time seems opportune for a really representative gathering to rally the workers in industry and agriculture—the masses who produce the wealth of the nation—solidly them into a great national party and prepare to march forward to acquire control of the Government and enforce a new deal in this country."

3.30 A. M., The Steps of the City Hall of the World's Richest City, New York



During the choking heat that enveloped New York and the other North Atlantic States a few days ago, there occurred a veritable exodus of the slum-dwellers to spots where they might get a breath of air. The public parks and beaches were crowded with families of workers seeking to escape the foul air and unbearable heat of the tenement districts. Hundreds sought relief by sleeping on the bridges that span the East River.

The City, in its magnanimity, issued an order directing the police to permit the people to sleep in the parks and on the bridges.

This photo was taken at 3:30 a. m. one morning. The resting place of these scores of workers in the picture are the steps of the City Hall, of New York, the richest city in the world.

Labor Lines Up for La Follette and Wheeler

LA FOLLETTE DRIVE GOES FORWARD WITH VIGOR IN ALL STATES

Stirring accounts of how the swelling enthusiasm for the independent candidacy of Senators La Follette and Wheeler is arousing the nation from one coast to the other, are pouring into New York City to galvanize the millions here into even greater enthusiasm, if that were possible, for the movement that is to have its first brilliant culmination in the founding of an American Labor party.

Such enthusiasm has not been seen in America for many years. All workers—industrial and farm—are inspired by it in every State, and requests for speakers and organizers continue to pour into national headquarters. If La Follette and Wheeler were to speak personally at every mass meeting and picnic that has invited them, their time would be taken up every one of the twenty-four hours for the next year.

Items like the following are common: Six Federated Shop Crafts, Michigan-Central Railway, are yelling for La Follette speaker.

Fifteen hundred teachers to meet in Rock Island, Illinois, in October, want a La Follette speech.

The colored people will have a

whopper La Follette picnic soon at Cache, Oklahoma.

Railway men and farmers are already planning a thriller for a "La Follette" Labor Day at St. Elmo, Ill.; and they "want a great speaker for an audience worthy of the best speaker in the land."

Down East they are on the job and going strong. Here is a sample of the new spirit—in a recent letter from Secretary Carl R. Johnson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut: "Since the C. P. A. and the Socialist Convention interest in the forthcoming elections has increased tremendously and we look forward to the most enthusiastic and successful campaign that the Socialist Party has ever had, particularly in the State of Connecticut. We are confident that a number of our candidates will be elected to office and most of all a decided increase in the activity of party members which will ultimately result in the restoration of our standing and influence in this community. Yes, we expect to go way over our high-water mark of 1912. The National Office can count on Local Bridgeport to be in the front line from now on."

Senator La Follette is eagerly sought for an audience of 25,000 at a farmer and railwaymen's picnic at Crookston, Minnesota—a Great Northern Railway center right in the center of the Red River valley farm country.

Warren S. Stone, of the Engineers, is one of the twenty-four Presi-

dential electors named in Ohio for the third ticket.

Under the name of the "Liberal Party," the Missouri third partyites are organizing under the leadership of President R. T. Wood of the State Federation of Labor. The electoral ticket is headed by E. J. Manion of St. Louis.

Ten thousand dollars were contributed at a mass meeting held in Chicago in the interest of the third party movement.

The State convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, called to ratify the La Follette-Wheeler ticket and to place a full slate of Presidential electors in the field, will be called to order 9 a. m., Saturday, August 16, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Beaver street, Albany.

The change from Federation Hall, originally announced as the convention meeting place, was made Thursday, because the enthusiastic response to the call for delegates made it necessary to get a larger hall.

Marie M. MacDonald, it was learned, has been asked to take a place upon the credentials committee.

The city C. P. A. convention will be held Wednesday, August 20, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. It is announced that Philip La Follette, son of the Presidential candidate, will "be present and speak."

BUFFALO.—The La Follette and Wheeler Campaign Committee for Erie County, working under the National Conference for Progressive Political Action, organized recently and elected permanent officers. The officers who will constitute the Executive Committee of this organization are as follows: Chairman, Thomas G. Cashen; First Vice-Chairman, Miss Amy R. Juengling of Eden; Second Vice-Chairman, Andrew B. Gillfillan; Secretary, Robert A. Hoffman; and Treasurer, Anthony O'Donnell.

The Executive Committee will meet from time to time to appoint sub-committees and to aid in carrying on the work of the campaign. Mr. Cashen is President of the Switchmen's Union of North America; Miss Juengling is a member of the National Women's Party; Mr. Gillfillan is a labor attorney and was manager of Commissioner Perkins' campaign last year; Mr. Hoffman is Secretary of the Socialist County Committee; and Mr. O'Donnell is a merchant and very active in Irish-American circles.

This organization has affiliated with it at the present time scores

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR N. Y. CONFERENCE OF PROGRESSIVES

of progressive groups and everything indicates that La Follette and Wheeler will sweep Erie County this fall.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A united campaign of the Socialists, trade unionists, farm organizations and other elements identified with the National Conference for Progressive Political Action has been set in motion here, following the State convention held Sunday, July 27.

The convention was enthusiastic and harmonious throughout. "There were more Socialists there than at any State Socialist Convention in the last few years, more unionists than at the Labor conventions and more farmers than at the farmer's conventions," is the way one local political observer described the gathering.

It was decided to call a regular State convention for August 20, at which complete plans for the campaign will be devised.

The Socialists have chosen a full State ticket, but the other elements in the La Follette movement in the State appear to appreciate the position of the Socialist Party, and there does not seem to be the slightest danger of friction because of independent Socialist nominations.

A feature of the recent conference was an eloquent address by William H. Henry, Socialist. His remarks stirred the convention to a prolonged demonstration of applause and brought personal congratulations from a number of delegates representing the larger and more conservative Labor unions of the State.

Socialists are being offered more positions within the campaign organization than they are prepared to accept, the Labor and farm leaders appreciating their long political training.

The Socialists of Indiana are determined to work with the Labor and farm forces in the campaign, not as leaders and advisors, but as comrades who will impress their non-Socialist friends with their loyalty, energy, and effective tactics.

According to Henry, the Socialists of Indiana are enthusiastic over the new political policy of the national party, and are taking a greater interest in party affairs. Many locals and branches which were abandoned during the war have been revived.

DAVIS SPEECH CALLED A FIZZLE

(Continued From Page 1.) The words quoted are Mr. Davis' as applied to monopoly in general. We make them specific.

By MORRIS MILLQUIT

The keynote of Mr. Davis' speech, "Honesty is the best policy," is still the leading thesis of copy-book philosophy, but as the main issue in the pending Presidential campaign it is ludicrously inadequate. A government may be quite honestly administered for the benefit of the big interests. The great issues before the American people today are not moral, but economic and political. The workers and the farmers of the country demand substantial and instant relief from the oppression. The slogan in this campaign is not "Honesty against Corruption," but "The Producers against the Profit-ers."

By MORRIS SIGMAN

President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

As expected, Mr. Davis glides smoothly and easily over the Labor issues in this campaign in two short paragraphs replete with non-committal and unoffending generalities. He speaks of a "sincere desire to make Labor part of the grand council of the Nation," he concedes its patriotism, and its "right to share in all decisions that affect its welfare." But he does not mention a word about child labor, nor does he recommend prompt ratification by the States of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution; he does not pledge his party to the abolition of the Railroad Labor Board; he does not propose any measures to annul the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws as the direct election of President and Vice-President and the election of Federal Judges. And he does not emphatically condemn the wholesale and general use of injunctions in Labor disputes nor advocate the abolition of this gross abuse of the elementary rights of the workers.

Mr. Davis' utterance on Labor in his letter of acceptance does not differ in the least from the stand adopted by his party last July. Organized Labor scornfully rejected that program and the masses of American workers will continue to support steadfastly and wholeheartedly the truly progressive candidacies of Senators La Follette and Wheeler.

Wall St. Feeds Movies Dope

(Continued from Page 1) La Follette and Wheeler were elected, would haunt soup kitchens and hear children cry for bread.

Big Biz Against Bob

"It is curious to note that most of the able assistants of Mr. La Follette in his renegade attack on Republican party are hesitating about declaring openly for him. They seem to be a little afraid of the result. It is too bad that they should hesitate. If the leadership of the Republican party has not the courage to read them out of the party, then it would be valuable if they were to go out of their own accord and flock with their own people under the Red flag of this body of radicals."

"Some one has well said that every great contest in the world has been fought around a slogan. Most of these slogans have been a cheap combination of words or a cheap idea. Nevertheless, millions have voted or died for slogans of that kind. The underlying facts in a situation are often put there supposedly by catch phrases. The La Follette attack will be directed against the forces of reaction. That is a silly phrase, perfectly idiotic, but capable of stirring up some millions of our moronic citizenship."

Other members on the directorate are Clifton A. Crocker, president, Crocker-McElwain Co., Holyoke, Mass.; R. W. Nelson, president,

American Type Founders' Co., Jersey City; Julius Goslin, president, Joubert & Goslin Machinery and Foundry Co., Birmingham; and R. M. Patterson, treasurer, Eisemann Magneto Corporation, Brooklyn.

Although the officers and directors of the film company helped finance the founding of the organization, the bulk of its funds is being gotten from corporations and trade organizations who are the backbone of the powers that prey on the exploited millions.

It has been reported on good authority that the stock salesmen and solicitors for the film company play up two things when approaching prospects.

The Reds'll Getcha! One, the anti-red argument—that the films of the company will aid in combating "red" propaganda.

The second thing played up is that the corporation does not wish to back the Republican party in a direct manner and lay itself open to a possible campaign scandal; it can, however, purchase stock of the film corporation, and the money may be used for furthering the campaign. Many manufacturers and trade organizations have fallen for this idea. For a while, the film company was on its uppers, so to speak.

Recently, however, it has spurted forth and is again spending considerable money, showing that its efforts are not being unrewarded.

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AMALGAMATED ENDORSES 3D PARTY

**Clothing Union Sees Labor
Party as Outcome of the
National Campaign.**

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has declared itself for the La Follette-Wheeler ticket, according to a statement made last night by the General Executive Board at 31 Union Square. In the La Follette movement the organization sees the coming formation of a great Labor party.

There are more than 140,000 members of the organization, which has, it claims, done more to "civilize" the men's clothing industry than any other factor.

In announcing the endorsement of La Follette the General Executive Board issued a statement saying Labor was developing political consciousness and breaking away from the old-line parties. The statement then continued:

"There can no longer be any question that the great bulk of these new forces of political vitality in the American Labor movement were associated together for the purpose of common political action in the C. P. P. A. Whatever may have been their immediate views and inclinations, the fact remains that the Cleveland Conference and the movement created by it represent the concentration on a large scale of the political strength of Labor organizations. While the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-presidency endorsed by this conference do not come from the ranks of trade unions, they have throughout their public careers defended the rights of the great masses of people against encroachments by vested interests of one kind or another.

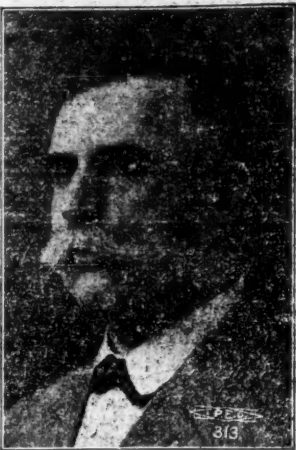
"Likewise, on matters essential to the progress of the American Labor movement the platform endorsed by the Cleveland Conference deserves the complete support of organized Labor. Although we cannot accept the economic implications of those elements of the platform which are designed to restore competitive industry in the United States, it is, however, clear that present tendencies in industry in this country leave these provisions without any great practical significance at this time. With regard to matters of immediate significance, however, the platform is altogether clear and satisfactory."

After some further discussion of the Progressive platform adopted in Cleveland the statement says:

"Already there are affiliated with the C. P. P. A. a substantial number of trade unions and other important Labor groups, and there is at the present time every indication that this affiliation is growing in number and in enthusiasm. The signs are already not few that the ties of American Labor with the old parties are becoming daily looser and looser and that new political ties are in the process of making. It seems to us altogether probable that the present political campaign of the C. P. P. A. will for the first time in the United States, demonstrate the value of political solidarity among workers, and will, therefore, lead to the creation of a new party whose membership will be recruited, if not exclusively, then certainly in great part, from the ranks of members of the trade unions.

"Because of its earnest desire to assist in the creation of a real Labor party in the United States, and because the General Executive Board sees in the action of the Cleveland Convention an effective step in this direction, the General Executive Board endorses the political campaign of the C. P. P. A. and the candidacy of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler. It urges upon its members active participation in this campaign to the end that this new political movement demonstrate the essential political solidarity of the American Labor movement, and that it assume in a short while the form as well as the substance of a Labor party."

For Treasurer



FRANK EHRENFRIED

FRANK EHRENFRIED GIVES GREAT STRENGTH TO SOCIALIST TICKET

Frank Ehrenfried of Buffalo, Socialist candidate for State Treasurer, has been an active Socialist for over thirty years, being a founder of the present Socialist Party.

As a young man he enlisted in the U. S. Army and saw five years of frontier duty in Montana, leaving the service with an honorable discharge.

Shortly after leaving the army he settled in Buffalo, N. Y. He was one of the founders of the old Central Trades and Labor Council in Buffalo and for many years was the representative in it of the Musicians' Union.

For a number of years he has been a jeweler and has served as President of the Retail Jewelers' Association.

For twelve years he was the Treasurer and main financial backer of the New Age Publishing Co., formerly publishers of the Buffalo Socialist and The New Age.

For twelve years he was the Treasurer and main financial backer of the New Age Publishing Co.; formerly publishers of the Buffalo Socialist and The New Age.

Ehrenfried has been a Socialist candidate for public office on many occasions. In 1917 he was nearly elected to the City Council, later he made a strong run for Mayor.

He is prominent in Masonic circles, being one of the oldest members, in length of membership, in western New York.

Mr. Ehrenfried is married and he is the father of two children.

Many Finn "Lefts" Are Sent to Jail

HELSINGFORS.—Continuing the efforts of the reactionary Finnish Government to stamp out the Communist and extreme radical Labor movement in this country, the court at Abo recently wound up the prolonged trial of some two-score Communist leaders arrested in the big raid last August by finding them all guilty of working under orders from Moscow and planning to set up a Soviet form of Government in place of the Finnish Republic. The sentences handed out ranged from six months to three years imprisonment. The Communist party was again declared dissolved, although it had not existed under that name for several years, having been outlawed almost from the very first by the Finnish bourgeois rulers. Fines were laid upon the newspapers that had been seized by the police. The Finnish Social Democrats, although frequently slandered by the Communists, voice strong condemnation of the high-handed action of the court.

TO OUR READERS

Relatives of Carl H. Pfaff, born in Mannheim, Germany, who resided years ago on a farm in Anoka, Minnesota, are requested to communicate with the office of The New Leader, 7 East 15th street, New York.

LA FOLLETTE HITS KLAN BY NAME

**Progressive Presidential
Candidate Alone Attacks
Ku Kluxers Fearlessly.**

WASHINGTON.—Senator La Follette came out definitely against the Ku Klux Klan in a letter made public in which he says: "I am unalterably opposed to the evident purposes of the secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, as disclosed by its public acts."

His letter follows:
Mr. Robert Scripps, New York City.
Dear Mr. Scripps:
Your letter of August 1 received. You ask where I stand on the Ku Klux Klan. Similar inquiries have come to me from others. I take the liberty of making my answer to you public. This will inform all those interested in knowing my attitude on this question.

But first and before all else, I am bound to say that in my view the one dominant, all-embracing issue in this campaign is to break the combined power of the private monopoly system over the economic life of the American people.

This power controls every important branch of industry—mining, manufacturing and transportation. It controls markets and credits and dictates the price of every product necessary to feed, clothe, warm and shelter the human family. To control that which sustains life is to control life itself. This is economic slavery. Free government cannot long exist side by side with economic despotism.

To this issue, so far as I am able, I shall hold the attention of the voters of this country. From this position I shall not be turned aside.

Hence, I deem it most unfortunate that questions involving religious opinions and other questions unrelated to the vital issue of the restoration of government to the people have been raised in this as in other critical years of our national history. Such controversies feed upon and inflame prejudice and passion to the exclusion of issues involving the very life of Government itself.

Denounces the Klan by Name

This brings me to say, in response to your inquiry as to my stand on the Ku Klux Klan, that I have met this question in various forms during my public life.

Any one familiar with my record, especially in my own State, knows that I have always stood without reservation against any discrimination between races, classes and creeds. I hold that every citizen is entitled to the full exercise of his constitutional rights.

I am unalterably opposed to the evident purpose of the secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, as disclosed by its public acts.

It cannot long survive. Relying upon the sound judgment and good sense of our people, it is my opinion that such a movement is foredoomed. It has within its own body the seeds of its death.

Abraham Lincoln, nearly seventy years ago, set forth his views on this question in a letter to his friend, Mr. Joshua F. Speed, dated Springfield, Illinois, August 24, 1855:

Lincoln Assailed Hypocrisy
"... You inquire where I now stand. That is a disputed point. I think I am a Whig; but others say there are no Whigs, and that I am an Abolitionist."

"I am not a Know-Nothing; that is certain. How could I be? How can any one who abhors the oppression of Negroes be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal.' We now practically read it, 'all men are created equal, except negroes.'"

"When the Know-Nothing get control, it will read: 'All men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics.' When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty—to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy."

"Your friend forever,
"A. LINCOLN."

With this statement from Abraham Lincoln I would join also a passage from a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to Edward Dows in 1803:

"I never will, by word or act, bow to the shrine of intolerance, or admit a right of inquiry into the religious opinions of others."

Upon these statements of Jefferson and Lincoln, expressing the sentiments which I am happy to believe the vast majority of our citizens cherish and to which they ever rigidly adhere, and upon my own views expressed in this letter, I am content to stand without qualification or evasion.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

LA GUARDIA BOLTS REPUBLICAN PARTY

Representative F. H. LaGuardia of New York has formally withdrawn from the Republican party yesterday and announced himself a follower of La Follette.

The reasons he gave for leaving the party that frequently put him in office were that he would not sacrifice his principles for a renomination, that he did not like the Republican national platform and that he did approve the La Follette-Wheeler platform.

For Congress



MEYER LONDON

N. Y. LABOR OUT TO WIN SEATS IN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

D., Kings, Samuel A. De Witt, 7th A. D., Bronx, and many others.

Outside of the Assembly ticket the full slate follows:

FOR CONGRESS New York County

11th C. D., Magnus Jacobson; 12th, Jacob Panken; 13th, Robert Ferrari; 14th, Meyer London; 15th, Leonard C. Kaye; 16th, Bertha H. Mailly; 17th, Jessie Wallace Hugan; 18th, Ben Howe; 19th, Asa P. Randolph; 20th, F. H. LaGuardia; 21st, William Pickens; 22nd, Oscar Pick.

The Bronx

23rd, August Claessens; 24th, Philip Umstadter.

Kings County

3d, Joseph A. Weil; 4th, Marx Lewis; 5th, Francis M. Testa; 6th, W. W. Passage; 7th, Jacob Axelrad; 8th, William M. Feigenbaum; 9th, W. B. Robinson; 10th, Joseph A. Whitehorn.

FOR STATE SENATE Manhattan

12th S. D., Abraham Zucker; 13th, James C. Young; 14th, Samuel Beardsley; 15th, Charles W. Richter; 16th, George McMullen; 17th, Isador Silverman; 18th, Herman Volk; 19th, Simon Berlin; 20th, John Lyons.

The Bronx

21st, Reuben Fink; 22nd, Edmund Seidel; 23rd, Alexander Tandler.

Kings County

4th, Bernard J. Reilly; 5th, B. C. Hammond; 6th, D. Folk; 7th, James O'Neal; 8th, Alexander Fichandler; 9th, Morris Schechter; 10th, William Shapiro; 11th, Henry Schachner.

DANISH SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT FACES OBSTRUCTIONISTS

COPENHAGEN.—As was to be expected the Socialist Government finds it difficult to get any legislation through the "Landsting" (the Danish Upper House) which has a large Liberal-Conservative majority. A bill for prolonging the special protection of lodgers and tenants against excessive and inequitable increases of rent has been considerably mangled in the Upper House in favor of the house owners. A bill for regulating imports and steady foreign exchanges was thrown out straight away. Further bills dealing with urgent matters on democratic lines are in preparation, but to judge by the fate of the bills already sent up, there is very little chance for them.

The finances are in a very bad condition as left by the preceding Liberal Government. There has been quite a crop of items of expenditure turning up, which ought to have been provided for by the preceding Government, so that the deficit is growing. Taxation is unfairly distributed, the revenue is derived as to 70 per cent from indirect taxation and only 30 per cent from direct taxation.

So far the Socialist Government has been restricted mainly to administrative reforms, but very soon the question of overcoming the resistance of the Upper House will have to be faced. The Constitution is not at all clear as to the distribution of powers between the two Houses. This did not matter much while Conservatives or Liberals or both together were governing, as the efforts of the Landsting were then devoted more to touching up the Bills brought in by their friends in the other House. Now, of course, the Landsting claims equal powers with the Folkething (the Danish Commons). There is every probability that in a few months' time another election will have to be held to obtain the necessary powers for overcoming the resistance.

Let's See Your Tongue!

If you don't feel so well today, if you lack energy and ambition, if you are tired and lazy and feel as if you would like to run away from yourself, just take a mirror and look at your tongue. If your tongue is white and coated, it is a sure sign that your liver and bowels are not in perfect order and must be regulated at once.

EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative
will, within a few hours, cleanse your system, evacuate your bowels, regulate your liver, and restore your ambition and vitality. Get a 10-cent box at once and be convinced.

THE NEW LEADER BAND-WAGON

This week we begin our story with a kick. Do you remember that the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, protested against the censorship of books by public libraries? Well, just after we read that protest, we got this, from the Free Public Library of Skowhegan, Maine:

"Gentlemen: Please discontinue sending The New Leader to our Library, as we do not care for it. Per order of the trustees."

The letter is signed in typewriting, "Librarian," and no name is attached. Now it's the job of our boosters up in Maine to get so many subs in Skowhegan and thereabouts that the trustees will know what's what.

The letters telling us what a fine paper we are getting out and pledging all kinds of support, are beginning to swamp us. If we printed them all—or even half of them—we would fill up so much space that the same readers would begin to tell us that they want a paper with news and articles in it, not blurbs. So we'll have to quote from a very, very few, and toss a bouquet at the rest, whose letters can't get in for lack of space, for their good wishes.

"The New Leader is better than ever," writes M. V. Halushka of Chicago, who also urges that "The Challenge of Socialism" be issued in book form soon.

Tom Robert of Green Cove Spring, Fla., is eighty years old. He says, "I have been a Comrade since the nineties when Debs started the racket," and he wants to get into party harness again. He says, "I have just finished reading Comrade O'Neil's editorial on the Klan and I would like you to tell him that I think it is one of the best things he ever produced."

Louis Marcus of Boston tells us that "The New Leader is the best Socialist weekly we have ever had," and goes on to give details.

Charles Spoerl of Philadelphia, renewing his sub, says, "I think The New Leader is a wonderful paper for putting the message across."

A. L. Morrison of Jeffers, Montana, sends one dollar "for which please send me three or four Leaders with mine as long as the dollar lasts." That's a fine idea for other subscribers.

J. P. Beatty of Scottsville, Va., says, "I consider the issue of August 2 immense," and he sends \$12 for six subs in Hardwire, Va., asking for a copy of Bebel's great book for each. And he is still after more.

By the way, our red-headed circulation manager (he has sent out so many papers and books that we have given him a new title) is cracking under the strain of sending out Bebel's "Woman." But he's game and like a good Socialist he dares the boosters to try to break him down. So come ahead with new subs and renewals and see what's stronger—Red-head's devotion to Socialism or your sheels and sheafs of orders.

J. J. Deininger of Le Mars, Iowa, liked "Gene Debs' article in our issue of July 19 so much that he sent for forty copies to pass around and do missionary work. Atta Boy!

J. J. Deininger, of Le Mars, Iowa, is another veteran who wants to help. He orders forty papers to give away free.

Dr. Carstens, of New Iberia, La., is so delighted with the last two issues that he sends us a list of twenty names to send sample copies at his expense. Who else will do the same?

J. Josephson, of Brooklyn, lands a six months' subscriber and wants more sub cards.

Marie Gelderman, of Pittsburgh, Pa., sends two subs.

I. B. Gordon, of Thermopolis, Wyoming, one of the hustlers discovered by Esther Friedman, makes good his reputation—with one new sub this week.

Edw. F. Gunn, of Philadelphia, Pa., sends in his yearly sub, and writes that after reading his paper it will be sent to friends in Scotland.

W. L. Norton, of Auburn, Me., sends this week a batch of names for sample copies. Lots of boosters are doing it.

Wm. Adams, of Pittsburgh, Pa., sends three subs. He's one of our most faithful boosters.

John H. Walter, of Fayette City, Pa., sends two new subs. Joseph Anderg, Merced, Cal., sends two subs. Louis Schorpp, Philadelphia, Pa., sends two subs.

And then we pick up where we had expected to begin, with two publications, one printed in Washington and one in London:

J. R. Smallwood and Edward Levinson invaded the 6th A. D., Brooklyn, the other night, and following a fine meeting they sold out seventy-five New Leaders. Other speakers are doing the same every night.

The New Leader is the best possible propaganda material.

Now for the Roll of Honor:
Emil Herman of Seattle, Wash. (may there be many like him); Auden; D. Skier of Minneapolis begins his career as our agent there with six; Helena Turitz for herself; Albert Weisbord and Alfred Baker Lewis, fourteen; and lots more.

Here's the postal guide.
There's a new sub, or subs in every one of these places:

Brooklyn, N. Y.; Middletown, Conn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Hartford, Conn.; Moosup, Conn.; Springfield, Ohio; Amherst, Neb.; Liberty, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Linden, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Sandy, Utah; Chesterport, Ind.; Elmhorst, L. I.; Jersey City, N. J.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Palmer Lake, Colo.; Huntington, Ind.; Eden Valley, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Belknap, Mass.; Medford, Ore.; Lyndhurst, N. J.; Sanborn, Iowa; Reverse, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Denver, Colo.; Beaver, Pa.; Lorain, Ohio; Los Angeles, Cal.; Jamaica, N. Y.; Canton, Ohio; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Wilkes Rocks, Pa.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Ashtabula, Ohio; Costa Mesa, Cal.; Detroit, Mich.; Martinique, Mich.; Newark, N. J.; Vineyard, N. Y.

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

Without free speech no search for truth is possible; without free speech no discovery of truth is useful; without free speech progress is checked, and the nations no longer march forward toward the noblest life which the future holds for man. Better a thousandfold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people and entombs the hope of the race.—Bradlaugh.

It is our business to incite all who suffer to revolt against the oppression which is crushing the joy and strength out of their life, and we who are better circumstanced must throw our lot into the melting-pot with these, our brethren, if we are not to be accounted poltroons and cowards.—Keir Hardie.

If you are a Socialist, be a live one. The live one is the only real Socialist. There is no room in the Movement for the dead ones. They belong wholly to the capitalist parties—and that is why they are dead.—Eugene V. Debs.

TAMIMENT

RAND SCHOOL LECTURE COURSES — OPEN NOW

August 18th to 22nd—Willy Pogany. Subject: "The Development of Art."

August 25th to 29th—Margaret Daniels. Subject: "Our Unconscious Mind."

Camp will be Open until September 15.
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Davis' Claim to Labor Support Riddled by Gompers

A letter from President Samuel Gompers to former Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.

My Dear Mr. Wilson:

In my former communication to you, answering your appeal in behalf of Mr. John W. Davis, I indicated that at an opportune time I should like to add to what I then set forth. Your second letter adds nothing of material value to the contents of your first communication, but it does bring to my mind some further facts of importance. I shall set forth some of these at this time, in the hope of adding to them later, as opportunity presents itself.

Regarding the Clayton act, which Labor regarded as of tremendous importance, it may be interesting to recall that the words, as used in the act—"the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce"—were written in Senator Cummins's office in the presence of Secretary Frank Morrison, Arthur Holder, then an American Federation of Labor legislative representative, and myself.

When that language was agreed upon I made the observation to Senator Cummins that the declaration, if fairly complied with, would safeguard the workers of America from injunctions.

Denies Davis Framed Sections

Sections Six and Twenty of that act were intended to do so, safeguard the workers, absolutely and for all time. Those sections were the work of Representatives Clayton and Carlin. Mr. Davis did not frame those sections and he did not contribute to their phrasing.

Your letter makes reference to the eight-hour law for those employed on Government work and on work done for the Government. The eight-hour law, let me remind you, was first passed by a Republican Congress.

You recount in some detail the facts showing that several of the demands set forth in the bill of grievances have been enacted into law. What you set forth in that respect in your letter is indeed complimentary to the sound judgment and practical policies of the American Federation of Labor. I must remind you, however, that the bill of grievances of 1906 presented Labor's grievances of that year and could not present either its grievances or its demands for 1924.

There were presented to the political conventions of 1924 fifteen special demands for incorporation into the platform to be adopted by these conventions. It is the policy and the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to be as independent to attack the course, declarations or candidates of the Republican party, Democratic party or of any other party when it shall fail to keep abreast of the growing and changing needs for legislation dealing with the economic, social or judicial problems of our people and of our time.

The Adamson Act

You refer again to the Adamson act and to circumstances having to do with the then threatened strike of railroad workers. It is quite strange that now, for the first time in ten years, you disclose to the world that it "leaked out" on Saturday that the Supreme Court of the United States would, upon the following Monday, render a decision sustaining the so-called Adamson Eight-Hour Law.

It was on that Saturday evening of which you speak that you, Mr. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the late Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and I, met pursuant to the commission issued to us by President Wilson, asking us to compose the differences between the railroad men and the railroad presidents, and to prevent the threatened strike.

It is very strange that with this secret disclosed it was necessary for the four members of our Commission, the representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods and the rail-

Democratic Candidate Held Vastly Undesirable in Comparison With Senator La Follette—"The War Is Over," Head of American Labor Writes Wilson.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

President, American Federation of Labor

road presidents to meet in session nearly all day Sunday and all of Sunday night so that it was nearly dawn of Monday morning when the signatures of the presidents of the railroads, the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and the members of the President's Commission were appended to the agreement by which the eight-hour day went into effect and the strike was averted.

If there had been no agreement signed and if the Supreme Court had handed down a decision and the companies had refused to enforce that decision, the strike would have occurred in spite of it.

Says Davis Deserves No Credit

I have related these facts to indicate further that Mr. John W. Davis was in no way responsible for the prevention of the strike, and that in no sense is there due to him any credit for what was achieved through the labors of the President's Commission, the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and the presidents of the railroads.

It was a Republican Congress,

with Abraham Lincoln as President, that abolished human slavery in America. If the reasoning employed in your letter were to be followed, it would logically ensue that Labor and the people generally must for all time follow the Republican party—the party of Coolidge and Dawes—a party which has shown itself to be composed of and tied up with the sordid interests of the mighty few.

That the Democratic party in its brief control of Congress—and with the martyred Wilson at its head—enacted into law a fair concept of human relations and human freedom can no more bind us forever to that organization than the Emancipation Proclamation could bind us forever to the Republican party. No one can dispute the fact that since 1920 the Democrats have not had control of Congress, and therefore could not add to or detract from its record or from the rights and liberties of the workers and the people generally.

Democratic Platform a "Jumble"

But the Democratic party recently

held its National Convention for the purpose of declaring the principles upon which it now stands. Compare the Democratic platforms of 1912, 1916 and 1920 with the jumble of the 1924 platform upon which Mr. Davis is a candidate. Every principle of freedom and justice which found expression in the platforms of 1912, 1916 and 1920 is conspicuous by its absence in the platform of 1924. The Democratic platform of 1924 even fails to recommend to the people for ratification the Child Labor Constitutional Amendment. The framers of that platform contended themselves with taking some unctious to their souls because a few Democrats voted for its submission in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Seven years have passed since you left the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson and went into another avenue of life. You must, however, somehow be under the impression that it is Woodrow Wilson who is the candi-

date for President in 1924 and not John W. Davis and that the platform is the platform of Woodrow Wilson and not the platform of John W. Davis and of the 1924 Democratic Convention.

It is a source of some satisfaction that you are still willing to give Senator La Follette credit for services rendered, but you undertake to qualify or modify that service in regard to the Seamen's bill by asserting that both you and Congressman Alexander assisted the Senator in the framing and the passage of that measure. It is quite true that Mr. Alexander and yourself and others helped in the framing and the final passage of the La Follette Seamen's act, but surely that cannot detract from the almost heroic fight made by the Senator to place that law upon the statute books.

By the way, permit me to add that we should remember that the war is over. With you and others I tried to give service in the war, but I repeat, the war is over, and I am willing to forget and forgive acts of omission and commission resulting from the differences of opinion during the war.

As for international policies, should such good fortune come to the American people as the election of Robert M. La Follette to the Presidency, I have as much confidence in him as in any other candidate for the Presidency to grasp the situation in establishing and maintaining international good-will.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

GOVERNMENT BY GUNMEN AND THUGS

BROWNTON, W. Va. —For the past month the people of this section of Barbour County have been witnessing with great interest the efforts of a small concern here, known as the Brown Supply Company, to operate a mine with scab labor under the guard system and under the antiquated wage scale of 1917.

More than a month ago this company built a post and barbed-wire fence, completely enclosing the mine, plane, tipple, shanties and boarding house. As the public road ran under the tipple near its middle, two enclosures had to be made, and so anxious were the company to have these enclosures to nearly connect, that encroachments were made on the public domain, and notices were tacked up to keep people off of the land thus appropriated.

The next move the company made was to engage the services of a man who has a record in this State and many others as a notorious outlaw, and who performs the duty of chief guard for the company besides acting in the capacity of an agent to secure and run in non-union laborers.

When the company began producing coal with a small number of men, under as many guards, armed with high-power rifles, the officials probably thought that they were firmly entrenched; but in their reckoning they failed to consider the power and influence of the organized mine workers throughout this section.

The Sunday following the starting of operations, the trials and tribulations of the company began. A crowd of over 500 union men carrying the American flag and with banners of various terse mottoes, marched in double file past the plant, under the tipple, and beyond to a certain distance, then faced about and marched back over the same route in perfect order. This demonstration had its effect. Many of the scabs, seized with some uncomfortable feeling, packed their few belongings and bid good-bye to the gunmen and rulers of the little Jericho.

These demonstrations on the part

Open-Shop Coal Operators in West Virginia District Attempt to Coerce Miners Into Slavery and Starvation.

By WEST VIRGINIAN

of the union men have been repeated from time to time with great effect. Even the women, imbued with the prevailing spirit and enthusiasm, have on two occasions organized marches to demonstrate their sentiments. The company is having great difficulty in securing and holding laborers, and has made repeated efforts to secure an injunction against the United Mine Workers of this section to stop these demonstrations, but without avail.

The guards have become very arrogant and insolent. On Sunday, July 13, they ruthlessly fired rifle shots on to private owned property. A widow woman occupying a house on this property ran out to seek a place of safety, but was ordered back by the guards with curses and murderous threats. The next day they fired volleys across the county road, cutting the telephone wires, and tried to lay the blame on the union men.

Tuesday, the 15th, while the women were making a demonstration, the guards on the tipple threw missiles into the mud holes, splashing the women as they passed along on the public road. They also expectorated and blew mucus from their nostrils on the marching Amazons.

On another occasion when the union miners were marching, they halted in the public road opposite the scab boarding house, and, while talking to the scabs to induce them to cease work, the guards inside the enclosure pointed their rifles toward the crowd and threatened, with curses, to fire on the men. In fact, the guards have tried all kinds of Logan County tactics to incite the union men to commit some overt act to furnish grounds upon which the company might obtain its long cov-

eted injunction. But the locals have wise and careful leaders who foresee the objective of the designing operators, and are using all efforts to keep the rank and file within lawful and peaceful bounds.

The company has had as many as eight gunmen on the payroll at a time, acting only as guards, and with the few unskilled workmen employed there has not been a day that the mine has been able to run at full capacity. It is evident that the company's income is insignificant as compared to the expense of operating. Furthermore, a scab mine is so generally unpopular in this section that there are many powerful local forces at work, which are strong impediments to the proper functioning of such a mine. These operators have a store and formerly had a good trade in that line of business until they began to work under open shop. They are now being boycotted, not only by the union men but by all classes in general. The farmers refuse to deal at their store or sell them produce from the farm. Even the merchants in this section have mutually agreed to have no dealings with them nor the wholesale houses that favor the company's patronage.

The men that this company employs are being paid off with personal checks signed by the mine foreman's wife, who cashes the checks for the employees for 25 per cent of their amounts.

The sympathy of all classes of society throughout this mining section and the surrounding country of this part of Barbour County are on the side of the United Mine Workers. The union men in particular, and the public in general, are peacefully biding their time, and awaiting the day

in the near future when the company reaches the end of its rope and is forced to commit complete industrial suicide.

N. Y. FARMER-LABOR PARTY TO SUPPORT THOMAS FOR GOVERNOR

The following resolution has been adopted by the Farmer-Labor Party, endorsing Norman Thomas, and State ticket of Socialist Party in New York:

"WHEREAS, the Socialist Party of New York State has at its regular State convention, nominated Norman Thomas for Governor, and placed a full State ticket in the field, and

"WHEREAS, the Farmer-Labor Party, which ran a State ticket in 1920 and polled 70,000 votes, believes it most important to continue its agitation for a Farmer-Labor Party in the State of New York, and were it not for the quality of the candidates of the Socialist Party, and the stand taken by the Socialist Party in furtherance of the principle of independent political action, in supporting the La Follette-Wheeler ticket and the program of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the Farmer-Labor Party would nominate its own ticket this year, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, by the Farmer-Labor Party, at a special meeting called for this purpose, that all members and voters in sympathy with the purposes of the Farmer-Labor Party support Norman Thomas for Governor, and the whole Socialist State ticket, for only in this way will it be possible to have an independent party in the State of New York, and only in this way will it be possible to carry out the full significance of the La Follette-Wheeler ticket for President and Vice-president, that is, the formation of a third party in every State of the United States, New York included.

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GIVEN IN DUPLICATE under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirtieth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

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

Both the Republican and Democratic parties will, as usual this year, strain every nerve to whip the "voting kings" into line and every conceivable influence will be exerted to that end. These vast machines and the wheels are already in motion. Corruption funds, national, state and municipal, will flow like lava tides; promises will be plentiful as autumn leaves; from ten thousand platforms the Columbian orator will agitate the atmosphere, while brass bands, torchlight processions, glittering uniforms and free "boot-leg," dispensed by the "ward-heeler," will lend their combined influence to steer the "patriots" to the capitalist chute that empties into the ballot-box.—Eugene V. Debs.

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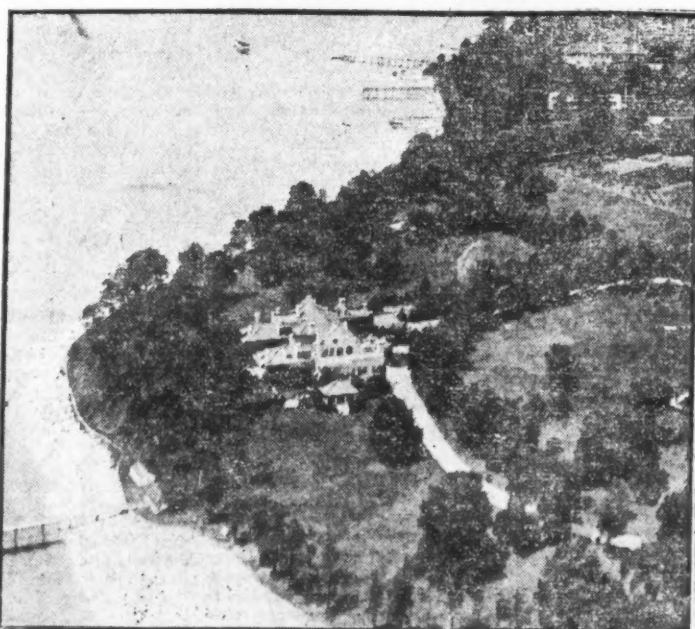
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The home and estate of Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire sportsman and oil man on Long Island Sound. Sinclair gave Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall \$25,000 for the Teapot Dome lease. He is also the owner of Zev, the champion race-horse, for whom he is reported to have paid more than he did for the cabinet minister.

CALLES HAILS HIS ELECTION AS WORKERS' TRIUMPH

"The workers and farmers of America," General Plutarco Elias Calles, Socialist President-elect of Mexico, told me, "have my best wishes for success in their great adventure of organizing politically. I look for big things from the present movement in American working-class affairs. I am an interested observer of this movement."

It was in his rooms at the Commodore Hotel that this interview was had with President-elect Calles. It was early in the forenoon of the day upon which he sailed for Europe, and people were arriving and leaving his rooms in a manner suggesting a railway station. Letters and papers were brought every now and then for his signature. The Mexican Ambassador to Washington came in to speak to the new President. The Chief Consular Agent was another visitor. The New York morning newspapers were brought in and friends of General Calles read aloud the news stories and editorials about him, translating into Spanish. A journalist who is writing a book about Mexico came in and renewed acquaintance with Calles. A Chinese who wished to meet the President-elect was brought in for a second to shake hands with him, hardly a word being spoken by either. Others who called were Socialist leaders, union organizers, and various Spanish-looking gentlemen at whose identity or mission one could only guess.

Unruffled through all of the bustle General Calles sat in an armchair near a window that overlooked Forty-second street fifteen stories below, and through an interpreter replied in a friendly manner to the questions put him by a

"Land for the Peons; Economic Justice for the Workers," Was Triumphant Slogan, He Says, in Exclusive Interview With New Leader—Calls Debs One of "Humanity's Greatest."

An Interview With PRES.-ELECT CALLES, By J. R. SMALLWOOD

Socialist newspaper interviewer. This was quite a different Calles from the difficult, non-committal person whom half a hundred reporters from capitalist newspapers the day before had tried to get to talk freely. Before, he was suspicious of the reporters; suspicious of their questions and their intentions. Now he knew that his words would not be twisted and his meanings distorted to suit the purposes of antagonistic newspapers.

The Socialist Party in its recent New York State convention unanimously passed a resolution of congratulations to Calles upon winning electoral success at the hands of the workers and agrarians of Mexico, and it happened that I had the pleasure of handing him the official resolution. His secretary translated it into Spanish for him, and after listening intently to it, General Calles said quietly:

"I am sincerely grateful for the kind feelings expressed in the Socialist Party's resolution. May I ever be worthy of them."

Comrade Roberto Haberman, well known as a Socialist and as general delegate to America from the Mexican Federation of Labor, acted as interpreter. Haberman, who spent six years in Mexico dur-

ing which he came to occupy a high place in the regard of the working-class and its leaders, is a close personal friend and advisor of Calles. "What was the size of your victory in the recent election?" General Calles was asked.

"One million, seven hundred thousand people voted," he replied; "one million, five hundred thousand voted for me." The other two hundred thousand votes went to Flores.

"What part did Labor play in your victory?"

"Every part"—with a smile. "I was the candidate of the Labor party, which is the political expression of the Federation of Labor; and of the Agrarian party (farmers). It was the freest election in all the history of Mexico. Back of my opponent were all of the reactionaries and landlords, both domestic and foreign."

"What other feature was there about the election?"

"On remarkable one: something new in Mexico. For the first time the middle class of Mexico voted with the workers and agrarians. They woke up at last to a realization of the shameful position in which they stood. On the one side, the workers had no confidence in them; on the other, the plutocracy were

exploiting them just as mercilessly as they were the workers. In between the two the middle class was like a grain of wheat between two grindstones. So they syndicalized themselves, threw in their strength with Labor, and supported my candidacy."

"What side did the newspapers take?"

"All of the big papers were completely opposed to me."

"You won in spite of them."

"With our platform of 'Land for the Peons, Economic Justice for the Workers,' and the record of our administration, we could not help winning. The 'Education for All' plank won many more thousands to us."

Haberman, translating the latter remark into English, took the occasion of an interruption to tell what a high regard Calles has for education. Born amidst severe poverty, going barefooted until he was sixteen years old, the President-elect of Mexico managed to secure a sound education and graduated from a good normal school in the State of Sonora and became a school-teacher. Early in his life his sympathy was won to the cause of liberty and social justice for the people, and he was not slow in getting into the radical and revolu-

tionary movement. In the course of his career he led many strikes, and to this day he holds a membership card in the International Association of Machinists, which three years ago made him a life member; and he is a member in good standing of Lodge 1667, I. A. M., Mexico City. It is not strange, therefore, that General Calles (the title was won in the revolution) became Governor of Sonora. From that he became Minister of Labor in the Carranza government, and Prime Minister in charge of the Cabinet, with the portfolio of Home Affairs, in the Obregon Government.

I did not miss the opportunity of ascertaining what this great leader of the workingclass of Mexico thought of that great chieftain of the working class of America, Eugene V. Debs.

"Mr. Debs is one of the greatest men humanity has," President-elect replied quickly.

And of the veteran union leader, Samuel Gompers, he said:

"I have great admiration for him. He has devoted his great ability to the workers not only of his own country, but of all countries."

Calles told me that he had invited the leaders of the Socialist movement and of the American

Federation of Labor to be present in Mexico City on November 30 to assist in his inauguration as President.

Haberman here interjected the information that William Green, of the United Mine Workers of America, at the recent convention of the Council of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, had introduced a motion congratulating the Mexican Federation of Labor for having supported the candidacy of Calles. The resolution was passed by the Council. While in this country General Calles was a guest of honor of the Federation at a special dinner. In his speech at this dinner Calles pledged himself loyally to stand for ever by the workers and farmers who had made him what he was.

Before departing from General Calles I requested his signature for an autograph book in which many workingclass leaders have written. He looked interestedly at the collection, and on the back of the page on which Debs had autographed, he wrote:

"P. Elias Calles. Land and Books."

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Danish Socialist Cabinet Moves to End Army and Navy

Secretary of Disarmament Will Urge Retention of Only Frontier - Guards and Sea-Patrols

By ALSING ANDERSEN
Secretary of the Danish
Socialist Party

The general election of April 11 meant a change of political course in Denmark, as far as the Liberal (moderate) party and the Conservative party lost their majority in the Danish House of Commons ("Folketinget").

The parties of the previous opposition conquered seventy-five seats, namely the Radical party, twenty seats (gain, two seats) and the Social Democratic party, fifty-five seats (gain, seven seats). As the total number of seats is 149, the Social Democratic party and the Radical party possess a majority in the House of one single vote in such questions, where they can come to an agreement.

The progress of the Social Democratic party has continued regularly. In 1918 we polled 28.5 per cent of all votes cast. In 1920 we had three elections. The percentage increased thus: April, 29.2 per cent; July, 29.8 per cent and September, 32 per cent. Now, in April, 1924, we polled 36.7 per cent of the total vote.

As the two Conservative parties had lost their majority, and as it was impossible to think of collaboration between these parties and the Radical party, the Government had to resign. Under other circumstances a coalition between the two victorious parties with regard to the formation of a Government might have been a matter of discussion, but in the present political situation this question was not raised. A Social Democratic Government was regarded the only possible solution, and the executive of our party resolved unanimously to accept the invitation of the king.

Socialist Government Formed
The Social Democratic Government, which was appointed on April 23, has no representatives of other parties. There have been no negotiations with other parties on the formation of the Government or on its program. This means on the other hand that all the other parties, also the Radical party, are free with regard to their attitude towards the ministry. But the electorate which defeated the two conservative parties expects of course a new policy on democratic and social lines as the result of the new democratic majority in the Folketing.

The Social Democratic has no majority, and no one expects pure Socialist measures to be the result of the legislation of the present Parliament, but in collaboration with the Radical party it will be possible to secure a majority in the Folketing for a number of social and democratic reforms. At the same time the importance of Social Democratic principles influencing the machinery of administration is not to be undervalued.

Conservative Majority in Upper House

Nevertheless the situation is very difficult, as the two conservative parties possess the majority in the Upper House (Landtinget), namely, forty-six votes against twenty-two Social Democrats and eight Radicals, and the dissolution of

this House can only take place under certain circumstances.

What line of policy is the Government going to follow in this situation?

The First Two Months

The first question which the Government had to deal with was the stabilization of the Danish rate of exchange, and the improvement of the commercial balance of our country and the financial position of the State stood in intimate connection with this question.

These were also the principal questions of the election campaign. Our party stood for the establishment of a "Central Board of Exchange." In connection with a committee of Parliament this Board should be authorized to take measures in order to prevent speculation in Danish and foreign currency (hereunder try to prevent an eventual "flight of capital" from Denmark to countries with a better rate of exchange). Moreover the Board should be authorized to control the whole trading in foreign currency and in this way also to regulate such imports which involved a danger to our rate of exchange.

In order to improve the financial position of the State we proposed to reduce the State's debt by means of a Capital Levy on all fortunes above \$2,000, in such a way that the first \$2,000 of all fortunes were free. According to the proposed scale of Capital of \$2,400 (60,000 Danish Crowns) had to pay one per cent and a capital of twenty million Crowns would have to pay a total sum of 15.1 per cent, but the levy could be paid in the course of six years. In this way the State's debt could be reduced one-third (400 million Crowns.)

These bills were submitted to Parliament by our Government. The "Central Board of Exchange" was passed by the Folketing but the conservative majority of the Landting rejected it. The Capital Levy was opposed not only by the Conservative parties but also by the Radicals. By the latter evidently mainly because they wanted to inquire whether it was possible to give such a measure another form. It has not been rejected, however, and it will be presented to Parliament again when the ordinary session begins in October and it will then be part of a complete scheme to taxation, involving a total revision of the present system.

During the extraordinary session of Parliament which came to an end June 27, the prolongation of a temporary act on increased import duties passed under the previous Government had to be dealt with. Except for the increased tariffs on food, which were abolished, the Government had to propose the prolongation of this act, till compensation could be secured through other taxes.

Housing Progress

With regard to the housing question, the new Government had already succeeded in the reestablishment of the protection against profiteering which had been abolished from May 1.

During the summer session Parliament had chiefly to deal with these questions. It must also be mentioned, however, that the Government succeeded in passing a bill on Revision of Poor Relief by means of which thousands of persons recovered their civil rights (franchise, etc.), lost during the long period of unemployment.

Administratively the Govern-

Socialist Premier



THEODOR STAUNING

ment has cancelled the military maneuvers of this autumn and the building of new barracks has been stopped.

The king has consented in negotiations with the Government to a reform of the present system of conferring honors and titles. According to our program we want to abolish the whole system of honors.

The Future

During the summer the Government will prepare a number of bills which will be submitted to Parliament when it meets again in October.

One of the principal questions is a more effective control of industry and commerce, especially banks, in-

surance companies, and such enterprises which bear the character of a monopoly, in order to protect the community and the consumers against capitalist speculation and profiteering.

In connection with these measures a bill on the Workers' Participation in the Management of Industries will be proposed.

The ratification of the Washington convention on the legalized eight-hour day will be proposed.

A plan for solving the important housing question will be put forward, and in intimate connection with the housing question and the question of unemployment in the towns the agricultural question must be dealt with on the basis of bills previously submitted to Parliament by the Social Democratic party, and aiming at a more effective parceling out and at depriving the capitalists of the land as an object of speculation and exploitation.

A number of bills will be prepared in the direction of reforming the school system in accord with our principles.

As a means to stabilize the financial position of the State and the same time to lighten the burden of the working classes the system of taxation will be revised. In the new system the land value tax will be found as a natural part, and the whole scheme will aim at the gradual abolition of indirect taxes.

For Disarmament
Finally the Secretary of War

Housing Reforms and Capital Levy Other Points in Program of Working-class Cabinet.

will present himself as the "Secretary of Disarmament." The bill on disarmament will abolish the army and the navy, and they will be substituted by a frontier-guard and some few ships as a sea-police force. The particulars can not be described at this moment, but we think that the yearly costs of this plan will be between seven and ten million Danish Crowns, whereas the present system is costing the Danish people sixty millions a year.

Probably the Radical party will be able to vote for a bill on this basis, so that it will find a majority in the Folketing. I am of the opinion that a plebiscite of the electors of the Folketing would show a large majority for disarmament, and perhaps a bill combined with such a measure will be the way to solve this question.

These are the principal lines to be followed by the Government. Perhaps the opposition of conservative majority in the Upper House will lead to a constitutional conflict. The final result of such a conflict may be the abolition of the Upper House in accordance with our program. For I feel convinced that the election of April 11, 1924, meant a decisive victory of the Socialist principle in Danish politics.

THE DISASTER OF SUCCESS

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

ers' abundance the wage-earners also would be gladdened.

However—millions of farmers are bankrupt, and millions of wage-earners are miserable for lack of what the farmers wished to sell the wage-earners.

Thus the farmers' success turns to the gall of distress and disaster. Thus the wage-earners who produce abundantly but are not permitted to buy abundantly are miserable—and become thoughtful.

Moreover, the tribulations of both groups will increase, and they also will increasingly become thoughtful. Robert Ingersoll explained John Wesley's intense religious-revival activity by saying that Wesley concluded that "if everybody's going

DEADENING

INITIATIVE

By CHARLES H. MORRILL

The Canadian National Railways (government owned) have equipped their transcontinental trains with radio. They are thus the only railway trains so equipped, on the American continent.

Some passengers on these trains running from Montreal to Vancouver recently wrote to the General Electric in Schenectady that the programs, and the innovation in general, had been greatly enjoyed by the passengers, who appreciated this means of breaking the monotony of the long and tedious trip.

And yet we are told that public ownership deadens initiative, and that private ownership alone will promote it!

to hell, someone ought to mention it to them."

The Socialists are convinced that the world has arrived at a stage of industrial development so high that success begins to spell disaster for greater and greater numbers of people who toil on the farms and in the factories, mills and mines.

Being convinced that hideous distress will increasingly bear down upon the multitude—"somebody ought to mention it"—somebody should explain—should explain that tens of millions of wage-earners have their consuming privileges restricted, artificially restricted, by the wage-system; and the wage-and-profit method of controlling and conducting society is for the special benefit of those whose goal is profits.

All the goods now easily producible by all the workers of all the world could not be sold in all the world—simply because all the wages of all the workers are quite insufficient to buy that portion of the product not wanted by the capitalist class.

Success increasingly spells disaster—from now on under the wage-system—with our present knowledge and equipment for production. Not until the workers are permitted to consume abundantly will it be safe—from now on—to permit them to produce all they are able and willing to produce.

We have reached a new era in industrial development—compelling the producers on the farms and the producers in the mines, towns and cities to come together, talk it over, and realize the unity of their interests. When they do see their unity of interests they will rise unitedly and defend themselves unitedly. United they are the giant, Labor.

Put your ear to the ground. There's a rumbling that terrifies the plutocrats and the politicians of plutocracy.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

Through the States

NATIONAL

The National Office of the Socialist Party is located at 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. Socialists in unorganized States, who are anxious to get into harness should make a note of the address and write to National Secretary, Bertha Hale White, at once.

The National Campaign Committee is on the job, with J. Mahlon Barnes in charge. Watch the excitement from now on.

NEVADA

"On the job"—that's Comrade W. H. Cordill of Reno, Nevada. He reports that the Nevada State Committee held a mass meeting in Reno, July 22, and in collaboration with Labor groups, selected three Presidential electors and put out petitions. A new coalition State Committee was organized with Comrade Martin J. Scanlon, former Socialist State Senator, as the chairman.

WASHINGTON

Comrade Esther Friedman reports that transformation seems to be coming over Everett, Washington. Labor forces; in Everett, mark you, where the I. W. W.'s were so ruthlessly slaughtered years ago and the silence since has cast a gloom over all.

Accompanied by the President of the Local Labor council and by the editor of the Labor Journal, Comrade Friedman visited the Chief of Police to have him accord to the Socialists the same privileges for street meetings as those allowed to the Salvation Army. There was no debate. There couldn't be. Prominent Labor leaders were her willing escort. The answer was prompt and courteous: "Yes, you may speak on any corner you like. Exercise reasonable care to keep the passage way open to avoid blocking traffic." A splendid meeting followed—the first of the kind for many a long year.

A great meeting was held in Bellingham, also. Comrade Friedman opened with, "We Socialists go all the way with Senator La Follette—and then a good deal further." This brought great applause. Enthusiasm was high throughout the meeting. The local comrades are delighted. There is a new understanding—and a new future assured for the local movement of the workers of the community.

Quickly, comrades, everywhere; establish a friendly cooperative relation and understanding with Labor. For many long years you have wished for a great opportunity. You have it now. Don't you see it?

OREGON

Esther Friedman's Dates

The following are Esther Friedman's dates for the next weeks: Saturday and Sunday, August 16 and 17, Portland, Oregon; 18 and 19, McMinnville, Oregon; 20, West Stayton, Oregon; 21, Silverton, Oregon; 22, 23 and 24, Portland, Oregon; 25, Salem, Oregon; 26, Eugene, Oregon; 27, Roseburg, Oregon; 28, Grants Pass, Oregon; 29 and 30, Medford, Oregon.

ILLINOIS

From Comrade Lilith Wilson's notes:

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we expected to see such meetings as have been held in this State since the Cleveland Convention on July 6. Even our most optimistic comrades felt some time must elapse before we could hope to interest the workers in the new political program presented by the Cleveland Conference for Political Action, and endorsed by the Socialist Party.

"Less than a month has gone by since the convention, yet during that time, I have had eighteen of the best meetings I have ever held anywhere or at any time. The crowds have been large, the collections and book sales good and for the first time since the 1920 campaign the meetings have been self-sustaining. The trip over the State has been a success in every way, and should give encouragement to the comrades in every State in the Union to put forth more effort, to work the harder. We are on the up grade.

"Everywhere I went the same interest was manifested, the same eager questions asked, the same willingness to help.

"Through the mining sections in the southern part of the State, the meetings were the best attended, with the largest contributions, although many of these men have been out of work for weeks, and others on part time. There are 374 mines in Illinois and 165 are now closed down.

"At Peoria, on the public square, we held an enthusiastic, record-breaking meeting, with a promise by the comrades there to reorganize at once. On down to Streator, Farmington, Canton, Carlinville, Staunton and Livingston it was the same. At Staunton the meeting was held in the city park. The city band marched in full regalia and gave a short program from the park band pavilion before the meeting opened. It had been a long while since such a successful meeting had been held and the comrades encouraged and rejoicing are engaging other speakers."

INDIANA

La Follette Campaign Under Way
A La Follette campaign committee has been organized in Clinton as a result of a recent meeting addressed by William Fogg of Terre Haute, of the United Mine Workers, and William H. Henry of Indianapolis, of the Socialist Party. Severino Pollo, active Socialist, presided. The La Follette sentiment is sweeping the State.

MASSACHUSETTS

State C. P. P. A.

A convention of the Massachusetts Conference for Progressive Political Action took place in Franklin Union Hall, Boston, August 10. About 200 delegates, representing various parts of the trade union movement, progressive political organizations, and the Socialist Party, participated. William H. Johnston, Chairman of

the National Conference for Progressive Political Action was the principal speaker, and his remarks denouncing the Republican and Democratic parties were received with great applause. Among the resolutions adopted was one endorsing the platform adopted by the National C. P. P. A. convention in Cleveland July 4, and the candidacies of La Follette and Wheeler; a resolution denouncing National Mobilization Day as "a great concerted attempt on the part of jingoes and militarists to get us ready for war," and urging that "Massachusetts refuse to take part, and do all in its power to hold peace demonstrations on that day."

A resolution calling for the convention to meet November 30, 1924, "to consider the advisability of forming a State Labor Party" was passed after it had been amended to read "to consider the advisability of forming a permanent political organization."

Over \$1,100 was raised in pledges and cash to help the La Follette campaign in this State, and much more money was promised. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to carry on the work of the Conference in this State, the Socialists prominent on the committee being George E. Roemer, Jr., Joseph Bearak, Mary Donovan, S. J. McBride, C. H. Morrill, Max Hamlin, Leon Arkin and Elizabeth Glendower Evans; other committee members represented Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Trades and Labor Council, International Association of Machinists, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, etc.

Attleboro—Organizer Albert Weisbord held a splendid street meeting on the evening of August 8. After the street meeting, held indoors meeting with members of the Local, and mapped out plans for the campaign and organization activity.

North Attleboro—Visited by Organizer Weisbord. Plans laid for the organization of a local here in the very near future. Five joined as members-at-large to transfer into the Local as soon as organized.

Greenfield—Comrade Walter S. Hutchins writes: "Organized a La Follette-for-President Club, 40 members, here. Also speakers' class with eight volunteers. The last week in August will take all the class that make good on tour of Turners Falls, Millers Falls, Orange, Athol and Shelburne Falls; also Northampton, Easthampton and Florence."

Pittsfield—The Local has secured a new headquarters in cooperation with the La Follette-for-President Club. Cooperation and help has been promised by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and other unions will be approached in the near future.

Rockport—Joint picnic of Rockport and Lakesboro Finnish Socialist locals, August 2. Speakers were Oscar Tokoi, former Finnish premier, and present editor of "Raivaaja," and George E. Roemer, Jr., member National Executive Committee. Comrade Roemer spoke of the attitude of the party at the Cleveland con-

ference, his remarks being well received by the large audience present.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence—Local Providence, organized but a few weeks ago, is growing steadily in strength and propaganda-worth. One thousand leaflets, and pamphlets have been purchased from the district office several days ago, just as a starter in their big literature campaign which the local is to conduct. The comrades have volunteered to spend their Sunday mornings from 9 to 12 distributing leaflets, a different one each week, each comrade taking the same neighborhood each Sunday. Leaflets will be distributed by passing them directly into the home, ringing the door-bell if necessary. (Note—Other locals would do well to copy. This is a splendid method of conducting our educational work). Excellent street meeting held on August 9 by Organizer Weisbord.

MAINE

Street meetings were held in Bangor, Biddeford, Portland, Rockland, Camden, Waterville, Skowhegan and Madison, with Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis as speaker. Organizer Lewis continues his very excellent work of securing new members for the party wherever he touches, donations for the campaign work, and subscriptions for The New Leader.

NEW JERSEY

The monthly meeting of the State Committee met August 10.

Comrades Bohlin, Tallman and Leaman were elected the Platform Committee. After considerable discussion it was resolved that the State Committee recommend to all locals and branches that the Socialist candidates be run under the designation "Socialist Party La Follette." It is important that the Assembly candidates in any event run under a uniform designation throughout the State, for if our Assembly candidates obtain ten per cent of the total Assembly vote, we will have a separate column of the ballot next year.

The fourth point raised in the Secretary's communication was the matter of cooperating with organized Labor in the present campaign. Comrade Kline reported that this very evening (Sunday), Local Camden is meeting with Labor union representatives and other progressive organizations to arrange for such cooperation. The matter was discussed by several other comrades, but no definite action was taken, it being left to the various locals to take such action as circumstances might dictate.

It was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the widow of Comrade Otto Branstetter our late National Executive Secretary, who died last week. It was further resolved to send \$10, with the letter, as Comrade Winnie Branstetter requires financial assistance. The members present all rose and stood in silence in respect to the memory of our departed comrade.

(Continued on Page 9)

New York Activities

The State campaign will be planned at a meeting of the State Executive Committee that will meet at State Headquarters, 467 Broadway, Albany, Friday night, August 15, and Sunday, August 17. The various State candidates will be in attendance, and their speaking tours will be mapped out. A comprehensive plan of literature will be presented for adoption.

NEW YORK

Executive Committee Meeting on Monday evening, August 18, at the office of Local New York, 7 East 15th street. Urgent that every member attend as preparations must be made for the coming campaign and also action taken on important matters pertaining to the Local.

Branch Meetings

Upper West Side Branch meets on Tuesday, August 19, at the headquarters of the Finnish Branch, 2056 Fifth avenue. Comrade Joseph Cannon, acting secretary of the Local will address the meeting so it is important that a large number attend.

Joint meeting of the 17th, 18th and 20th A. D. Branch, the Jewish Harlem and the Cloak Makers' Branch on Wednesday, August 20, at 62 East 106th street, at which Joseph D. Cannon will speak.

4th A. D. Branch meets on Thursday evening at headquarters, Joseph D. Cannon will speak.

8th A. B. Branch meets on Thursday evening at their new headquarters, 207 East 10th street, which will be addressed by Comrade Cannon.

6th A. D. Branch meets on Friday evening at their headquarters. Comrade Cannon will address same.

1st and 2nd A. D. Branch will meet on Friday evening.

Joseph D. Cannon will attend the meeting of the upper West Side Branch Tuesday. The upper West Side is expected to turn out a hundred per cent. Don't fail to do your part up there.

A Great Socialist Picnic

Our ever active Comrades of the Finnish Branch (may our A. D. branches pattern after them), had arranged for a picnic at Dickert's Park, 4018 Boston Road, on Sunday, September 7.

Arrangements have been made to have Local New York participate in this picnic and share in the proceeds.

A program is being prepared, not yet far enough advanced to permit us to suggest just now what it is. But it is going to be some program. We can state, however, that we will

have, among the speakers, some of the most popular of our State and Local candidates, and at least one other that will—well, be sure you get your tickets in time. They will be on sale at all branch headquarters.

September 7 is the date—close it now for the picnic.

East Side Excursion Saturday

The annual excursion of the Socialist Party, 1st and 2nd A. D. Local New York, will be held Saturday afternoon, August 16. The steamer "Ontara" will leave the Battery, Pier A, at 2 p. m., and will go to Bear Mountain. A musical program will be arranged, with syncopated 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.

Branch Notes

The 1-2 A. D., after two weeks' work on the organizing plans outlined by Acting Secretary Cannon, report most gratifying results.

Branches 4 and 8 are holding special meetings Thursday, the 14th, to get the organizing work under way. Cannon is to put the plans before both meetings.

In Harlem, on Wednesday, August 20, a joint meeting of 17-18-20 A. D. The Jewish Branch of Harlem and the Cloak Makers' Branch is to be held at 62 E. 106th street to take up the matter of getting the organizing work under way in Harlem.

The intensive heat of last week had a depressing effect on the work but this is another week, and for organizing our forces a better week.

Attention Branches

One of the big jobs ahead is Registration . . . many election districts are lost on registration days. Our opponents, some of them can register dead ones, and vote them. Let us see that we get our live ones registered. Begin your planning—now.

Off for the C. P. P. A. Albany—All aboard.

Street Meetings

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

MONDAY

1st A. D., Clinton street and East Broadway. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith. 6th A. D., 7th street and Avenue C. Speaker: Richard Boyajian. 8th A. D., 14th street and Irving place. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood and Warren Fitzgerald.

TUESDAY

3rd A. D., 24th street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Richard Boyajian and Leonard C. Kaye. 15th A. D., 72nd street and Lexington avenue. Speaker: E. Steinberger and Alexander Schwartz.

WEDNESDAY

8th A. D., 10th street and Second avenue. Speakers: Warren Fitzgerald and Richard Boyajian. 17th A. D., 116th street and Lexington avenue. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith.

THURSDAY

6th A. D., Fifth street and Avenue B. Speaker: Alexander Schwartz. Upper West Side, 95th street and Broadway. Speakers: Henry Jager with Walter Karp as chairman.

FRIDAY

4th A. D., Pitt and Grand streets. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith. 15th A. D., 79th street and First avenue. Speakers: J. M. Beatty and Richard Boyajian. 17th A. D., 125th street and Fifth avenue. Speaker: Samuel Beardsley with Walter Karp.

SATURDAY

21st A. D., 133rd street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: Frank Crosswaith and W. Butler.

BROOKLYN

Eighth C. D. Campaign
The Eighth Congressional District, covering part of Brownsville and all of Coney Island, Borough Park and Bath Beach, will soon be launched. A congressional committee is being organized and will get under way before Labor Day. (Continued on Page 9)

On The International Front

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

INTERNATIONAL 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International* together with the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Vienna, the Administrative Committee of the International, in agreement with the British section, has fixed the following arrangements for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the International and the Bureau of the L. S. I., in its meeting of July 14, has approved.

The celebration will take place in all countries during the week preceding September 28. It may be held on Sunday, September 21, together with the Anti-War Manifestation arranged by the I. F. T. U., when considered expedient.

In London the celebration will be on Sunday, September 28. On that day the Executive of the L. S. I. will meet in the morning, and in the afternoon will visit the grave of Karl Marx. In the evening there will be an international mass demonstration in which delegates of the Executive and members of the First International invited by the Executive will be the speakers.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ARREST OF PABLO IGLESIAS

The Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International has heard with indignation of the arrest of Pablo Iglesias, that pioneer of the Spanish proletariat under the military dictatorship in Spain. On behalf of the organized workers of all countries the Bureau strongly protests against this misdeed of Spanish reaction while reminding the Spanish workers of the fraternal solidarity of the International proletariat.

ITALY

Debs' Message Toned Down

When news of the assassination of Deputy Giacomo Matteotti, Secretary of the Italian Unitarian Socialist Party reached this country, Eugene V. Debs, National Chair-

man, and Bertha Hale White, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, sent a message to the Unitarian Socialists voicing the horror and indignation felt by American Socialists and the working class in general over this latest manifestation of Mussolini's dictatorship. But some of the adjectives employed were too hot for any paper suffering under the Fascist censorship, so when the message belatedly appeared in Giustizia, the Unitarian Socialists' official paper, it read as follows:

"Dear Comrades: The Socialists of the United States are profoundly concerned in the tragic state of affairs in Italy brought about by the despotic, lawless and . . . régime of Mussolini . . . and of the Fascisti. . . . We deeply deplore the cruel murder of the courageous and high-hearted friend of the people, Giacomo Matteotti, and earnestly hope the outraged Italian people will rise in their power and indignation and sweep the . . . régime forever from the State."

The words replaced by asterisks were "murderous," "the infamous usurper," "his army of mercenary assassins" and "atrocious." In drawing attention to the omissions, Giustizia pointed out that it had to exercise a little pre-publication censorship itself, but that it had no doubt that its readers could easily comprehend the significance of the asterisks.

Under the censorship degree issued by Mussolini early in July, the Italian press was muzzled so tightly and there were so many protests raised by the bourgeois, as well as Socialists and Communist papers, that on July 29 it was announced that the Government was about to name a commission of Deputies, lawyers and journalists to revise the press law and submit their proposals to the Chamber of Deputies in November.

Fascisti Crimes Continue

While cable dispatches, with some notable exceptions, continue to represent Mussolini as seeking to tone down his dictatorship and to restrain the more violent of his followers, items found in the Italian press show that murder and violence are still the order of the day. It is rare that twenty-four hours pass without some crime being reported, ranging all the way from beatings up to murder. A particularly horrible Fascist outrage reported by Avanti, the organ of the Maximalist Socialists, occurred in Livenza in the province of Padua, where a youth of eighteen years, who had drawn the Soviet emblem, the sickle and hammer, on a door of charcoal, had his eyes put out by some disciples of

Italian law an' order. Once in a while it happens that a Fascista is hurt in these clashes, but the great bulk of the casualties are on the other side. In the meantime the Parliamentary opposition parties, representing all anti-Mussolini groups except the Communists, continue their refusal to participate in Parliamentary work until the Fascisti change their attitude for the better.

Socialist Organization Gaining

Judging from reports sent out from the central office of the Unitarian Socialist Party, which is now headed by Luigi Basso, successor of Matteotti, the work of organizing has received an impulse from the crimes of the followers of Mussolini. Not only are the branches increasing in Italy, but in the colonies and in foreign lands new groups are coming into existence, one of the latest being reported from London. Great indignation has been aroused among the Italian colony in Port Said at an order of expulsion issued by the Italian consul against a Labor leader named Antonio Negro, because the local Fascisti had designated him as the chief instigator of anti-Mussolini manifestations following the murder of Matteotti. Negro used to be secretary of the local Labor organization in Sestri Ponente, near Genoa, and had been driven out by the employers, aided by Fascisti.

BELGIUM

Coppée's Acquittal Amnesty Lever

Taking advantage of the general storm of indignation aroused in Belgium by the recent acquittal, after a trial lasting two months, of the aged Baron Evance Coppée, the richest industrialist in the country, on a charge of having traded with the enemy to the disadvantage of Belgium during the German occupation, the Socialists are renewing their campaign for a general amnesty for the host of small offenders sentenced for similar actions to long prison terms by Belgian court-martials after the expulsion of the Germans. Deputy Hulein has introduced a bill at the Chamber providing for amnesty and the Belgian Labor press is demanding that the same mercy be shown to the little men as to the rich Baron, whose furnishing of supplies to the Germans was generally conceded to have been of great service to the occupying forces. Baron Coppée mobilized nearly all the prominent politicians of Belgium and France in his defense, including ex-Premier Broqueville and Aristide Briand, as well as Cardinal Mercier, who just before the close of the trial saw fit to send a letter to the prosecutor telling how, while the Cardinal had preached extreme

resistance to the Germans, he knew that it had not always been possible for the Belgians to obey this command. With the exception of the Clericals, the bulk of the Belgian people seems to be determined upon forcing through an amnesty bill that will release the men who, frequently through no fault of their own, were forced to help the Germans small ways while the heads of the Government, safely housed in France, were calling for resistance to the utmost.

Henri Barbusse in Brussels

Another instance of how the Socialists and Labor men of Brussels stand by their champions, both Belgian and foreign, is reported in Le Peuple in an account of a big meeting held recently by the Brussels section of the International section of the International of Ex-Soldiers and Victims of the War and addressed by Henri Barbusse, the famous French pacifist writer and organizer of the association, as well as by Karl Tiedt, head of the German section. It appears that the police had tried to prevent Tiedt from crossing the frontier, but after Barbusse had finished his eloquent exhortation of war and war makers, a man ascended the platform, was embraced by Barbusse and introduced as the German leader. Wild cheers swept the hall and while the audience barred the path of a few police agents who sought to seize the surprised visitor, Tiedt made a brief address and disappeared, leaving the baffled cops behind.

The Only Socialist Excursion for the Season

A DAY OF ENJOYMENT AND FUN

MOONLIGHT

EXCURSION

Steamer "Ontara" to

BEAR MOUNTAIN

Saturday, August 16th, 1924

Auspices Socialist Party 1st and 2nd A. D., New York

CONCERT—DANCING

Refreshments Served on Board.

Music by a Syncopated Jazz Band

Steamer Leaves Pier A, Battery, at 2 P. M. Sharp.

Tickets, One Dollar.

LABOR AND SOCIALISM FORGE AHEAD TOGETHER

"All the enemies of Labor and bitter opponents of a third Labor party are willing to concede that the impact of Labor's new demands will be felt," writes the New York World of August 7, 1924. "That in some way or other Labor is going to take a more active part in running the country. It is going to be consulted more frequently. It is going to be on the inside more often. It is going to speak its mind more plainly, and warns its host of Tammany Democratic leaders that the sooner the country makes up its mind to be pleasant about this inevitable change in the position of Labor, the better for all concerned."

Of course, the New York World, like all other Democratic dailies, hoped for the unqualified support of the American Federation of Labor for Davis. This endorsement of the A. F. of L. of La Follette and Wheeler was more than a bitter disappointment to the Democratic party throughout the States.

In a general way, the entire capitalist press is busily at work trying to belittle the significance of the endorsement. They argue that even if every industrial wage earner, organized and unorganized, were to vote for La Follette, he would not come within sight of victory. Some consolation, no doubt. If all the industrial toilers, organized and unorganized, would only vote as a unit, Labor could have easily effected much greater changes in society than the mere election of a President; but that the capitalist spokesmen would not admit.

Needless to say, the hired press-agents of predatory wealth will until Election Day do everything possible to bring about division in the ranks of the Progressives, and play one group against another for the purpose of injuring the movement. Their heaviest artillery, however, will be concentrated, to my mind, against the delicate and sensitive point of contact between the Socialist Party of America and the American Federation of Labor.

True, as late as the month of

Endorsement of La Follette and Wheeler Called Most Revolutionary Event in Life of the American Federation of Labor—Attempts to Create Dissension in Combined Ranks Fail.

By OSSIP WALINSKY,

Manager, New York Joint Board, International Pocketbook Workers' Union

July, the editorial of the American Federationist, written by President Samuel Gompers himself speaking about Labor in the 1924 campaign, asserted that "Now, as before, the average result of so-called third party adventures will be victory for reaction. Politically this is what happens—the third party draws from the most progressive of the other candidates. The more conservative candidate loses no votes to a third party candidate. Thus Progressive votes are divided, the Progressive cause weakened." To be plain, the leadership of the American Federation of Labor branded the new Progressive movement as adventurous, aimed to play into the hands of reaction. What a change of heart—what a change of conception—what a change of attitude—what a change of policy in the month of August since the July editorial was written!

The endorsement of the Progressive ticket is the most revolutionary event in a whole generation in the life of American Labor.

President Samuel Gompers said a mouthful in the same editorial when he stipulated that "When Progressives divide amongst themselves reaction wins. History records altogether too many sad cases of this 'one foot forward and two feet backward' kind of frog-in-the-well advancement." The Progressives heretofore were divided. The American Federation of Labor, being a Labor organization, its principal object being the protection and promotion of the interest of the toiling masses, and which has such great accomplishments for Labor to its credit, was not only helpless, powerless, and impotent in the field of politics, but prevented sternly every independent effort on behalf of organized Labor to organize politically

independent of both the Democratic and Republican parties in the United States.

The American Federation of Labor opposed the Socialist Party of America no less than the two old capitalist parties of Democrats and Republicans.

At last the dream of many of us to find the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor united on one platform on the political field has come true. The Executive Council in session in Atlantic City decided not only to endorse the Progressive ticket, but to conduct a vigorous campaign for the victory of our ticket. For the first time since the formation of the Socialist Democratic party of America we are making common cause with the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods outside the Federation.

The enemies of Labor have sound-

ed the alarm threatening the leadership of the Federation with loss of prestige and power. Due to the change of heart and attitude on the part of the old veterans of the Federation on the political field, the Socialists will seize leadership and capture the Federation. We have already read statements supposed to emanate from official spokesmen for the Federation that the A. F. of L. leadership will not be dictated by Morris Hillquit or anybody else. This, as I pointed out before, is another effort to begot the issues and prevent a permanent realignment of our forces, especially unity of purpose and action on the part of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor.

Labor's history is in the making throughout the world, as well as in our country. The organized Socialist and Labor forces are shaping the

destinies of Europe, and sooner or later, organized Labor will assert itself in America. The endorsement of the A. F. of L. and the La Follette-Wheeler ticket is of great significance and will be epoch-making. Whether the American Federation of Labor joins the Progressive forces after Election Day in the formation of a Farmer-Labor party or an Independent Political Progressive party makes very little difference. The Republican party by its traditional attitude of rejecting Labor's rights, and the Democratic party by its cunning evasiveness of Labor's Magna Charta, have forever forfeited their claim to Labor's support.

Labor must seek relief from unjust discriminatory laws, illegal persecutions, injunctions, open-shop conspiracies by means of independent political action. Labor will emerge from the coming elections stronger, more united, more powerful, more class-conscious, more politically advanced than ever before. The Socialist Party is destined to play the leading part not only during the coming campaign, but also after the campaign in the formation of a third party. This great responsibility, this consciousness, calls for diplomacy, tact and careful handling of the situation, and let us hope that the leadership of the Socialist Party will prove equal to the task. The Socialist Party of America, being the political expression of the working class, must never again lose direct contact with organized Labor in America and must forever work on the economic, as well as on the political field, with the American Federation of Labor.

Is the Socialist Party to sacrifice its principles of independent political action and class struggle? No! A thousand times no! But we must hereafter continue to conduct the class struggle along the lines indicated at the last convention of the Socialist Party in Cleveland in order to make it possible for American Labor to work together with the Socialist Party for the emancipation of the working class of our country!

Labor's Progressivism Worries Old Parties

Senator Pepper's Attacks on Backing of La Follette Refuted by Position of Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN

As Mr. Dooley would say: "And there ye are!"

For Senator Pepper to make the discovery that the farmers and workers do not belong in the same party is indeed news of the utmost importance. What the gentleman means, of course, is that they do not belong in a party which expresses their desires. He has no objection to their being together in the Republican party.

That they should have been in the Republican party is curious. For neither class belongs there. But if they have been together in the old parties, when they did not belong there, that is all the more reason for their being together in their own party, where they do belong.

Any time Senator Pepper wishes to argue that the farmers and industrial toilers do not belong in the same party, let him announce which crowd should first leave the Republican party.

After making his baseless assertion, Mr. Pepper declares that "Senator Wheeler is a very able man, but he is arraying class against class." This is a Senator's courteous way of saying that all the arraying should be left to the Pennsylvania member. But there is no trespassing. While Mr. Pepper is trying to slander the related farmers and city workers, Mr. Wheeler is organizing the nation's useful citizens against their plunderers who maintain Mr. Pepper's party.

To go on with our Pennsylvania critic. He says: "Mr. La Follette's present ambition is not to be President, but to go down in history as the founder of a party in which divergence of interest will be hidden under a good name."

Mr. Pepper might be reminded that his party, Republican party, can plead guilty to that charge. That was in the days when the party of Fremont and Lincoln had justification for its existence as the organ of freedom-loving men and women. The party has so completely drawn away from its honorable past that Mr. Pepper can properly demand that its past be kept in the dark. The Republican party today is utter stranger to any claim to "a good name," for it much more desires "fine gold."

Consider the charges made against La Follette and Wheeler. Instead of being ambitious to secure their own selfish ends in the White House, they are really bent upon organizing a movement which will live after them, and out of which they may gather no personal emoluments. Isn't that terrible? In the lexicon of the disreputable political gang who constitute some of Mr. Pepper's supporters back home, can any more heinous offense be imagined than to be in politics for any reason except "to get all out of it for yourself"? It cannot. La Follette and Wheeler stand convicted as being too much wrapped up in the desire to serve

the people to have any place in politics—old party politics.

Now we come to the charge of disrespectability. Among Pennsylvania's first families, one can be anything but he must be respectable. Senator Pepper therefore levels his heaviest artillery against the new formation, when he says: "Its industrialists are more representative of the malcontents of Labor than the sound industrial workers of the State."

What the Senator doubtless means is that such "sound" Labor leaders as are invited to consort with Pennsylvania's "best people" will not lend their names to the La Follette-Wheeler candidacies. They surely will not. In the eyes of Labor, it would throw suspicion upon the integrity of the new movement if they did so.

The political Labor henchmen in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will find good and sufficient excuse to support the open-shop candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties. But if Senator Pepper does not wish completely to destroy the usefulness of such stool pigeons to the enemies of Labor, he should not advertise this too boldly.

In Pennsylvania the State Federation of Labor has a reputation for decency, honesty and loyalty to the cause of the masses which it is hard to match. It commands the respect of every right-minded observer, however much opposed to its class viewpoint. This is so generally accepted that Senator Pepper probably knows it.

Despite the most virulent onslaughts of the well-financed opposition, the forward policy of the Federation has now been maintained for ten years. It combined all the workers in this, the most representative and largest industrial State in the union. It is the active agent of the new party in Pennsylvania. No wonder it has Senator Pepper worried!

Wasting Men

The July issue of the "Monthly Labor Review," of the U. S. Department of Labor, contains among the articles of special interest one on the wastage of men, by Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics. The tragedy of human waste is emphasized by Mr. Stewart in connection with the unnecessary arduous toil which many workers are required to perform especially since such work can be handled by machinery with much greater efficiency. By the use of labor-saving equipment it becomes possible to concentrate men upon productive work at better pay and thereby reduce the amount of social restlessness so prevalent among the workers of the world today. Besides the use of men for tasks which offer them little or no incentive there is great waste of manpower through unemployment and lost time; through Labor turnover which is very largely concerned with the unskilled and semi-skilled workers; and through plant inefficiency, while in the agricultural industry there is great Labor waste by reason of inefficient and outworn methods of farm management and operation. The remedy for the industrial economic and social ills resulting from these conditions is considered to lie in the "reform of our manufacturing and industrial methods upon a basis of human conservation and helpfulness rather than upon human deterioration and wastefulness."

Steadying the workers' income—a study of out-of-work benefit plans, part of which appeared in an earlier number of the Review, shows what is being done to alleviate the ill-effects of unemployment by the workers themselves through the trade-unions, and by employers and workers themselves through the trade-unions, and by employers and workers through joint assumption of the unemployment risk. The latter plan is the one most favored by the workers at the present time because of the inadequacy of the insurance against unemployment which the national and local trade-unions have been able to support and the increasing belief of union members that unemployment, like accidents, should be to some extent, at least, a charge upon industry.

The Calf-Path

By SAM WALTER FOSS

One day, through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should,
But made a trail all bent askew—
A crooked trail, as all calves do.
Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind a trail:
And thereby hangs a moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steppe,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.
And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made;
And many men wound in and out,
And turned and dodged and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.

But still they followed (do not laugh)
The first migration of that calf,
And through this winding woodway stalked,
Because he wobbled when he walked.
This forest path became a lane,
That bent and turned and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse, with his load,
Toiled on beneath the burning sun
And travelled some three miles in one.

And thus, a century and a half,
They trod the footsteps of that calf.
The years passed on in swift flight,
The road became a village street,
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis,
And for two centuries and a half
Men trod the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand men
Followed the zigzag calf again,
And o'er his crooked journey went
The office of a continent—
A hundred thousand men were led
By a calf near three centuries dead:
They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day.
For thus such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach,
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
And do what other men have done.
They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back;
They still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise wood-gods laugh
Who saw that first primeval calf!
How many things this tale might teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

From Our Readers

7430 Monticello Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor, The New Leader:

I want to congratulate The New Leader on its general excellence; its sane editorials; special features and articles; condensed news of the Labor movement; its convincing attack on the Klan and the religious question; racial animosities, etc. A well-balanced, sensible paper, in short.

Also, particularly in the current issue, your masterly arguments in reply to a critic on the Klan and Socialism. I think from the viewpoint of the man in the street, or the one on the fence, that article will appeal to the fairness of the reader and tend to bring him to his sober senses, if his passions have not, as yet, gotten the better of him. It will prove to him, if logic can do so, that the chief devilry of the Klan's propaganda is that it divides the workers and makes them an easy prey for their exploiters, and consequently retards the economic improvement of Labor. It offers not success from any unrest, or dissatisfaction, or misunderstanding, or even from revenge, or whatever motive may actuate his joining the Klan. (By all means print it as a leaflet.) It will win praise in any quarter not deliberately hostile. Grand scoop to expose Dawes' and Davis' hypocrisy and duplicity. More exposé to come—no doubt.

Fraternally yours,
M. S. DARBOUX.

The Birthday of Warren K. Billings

By LENA MORROW LEWIS

July Fourth was Warren K. Billings' birthday, the eighth he has spent in prison since his conviction in the well-known Mooney and Billings case. This year Lena Morrow Lewis arranged to have a collective letter sent him from the conference of the League for Industrial Democracy, held at Belmar, N. J.

The following paragraphs from Billings' letter to Mrs. Lewis will be of interest to all directly concerned as well as the readers of The New Leader. Under date of July 13 Billings writes:

"The package of collective letters from Belmar, N. J., reached me on the 8th. I do not know just how to reply to the flock of letters from Belmar, as only three or four of the writers sent addresses, but I suppose I had better write to those who sent an address and depend on you or someone else to thank the others for me. Celia Rotter seems to be under the impression that Tom and I are in the same institution so I'll have to inform her of the facts anyway."

"Maud Richards wrote the best. The unity of the working class is the one thing that matters.—Keir Hardie."

Justice is the only worship. Love is the only priest. Ignorance is the only slavery. Happiness is the only good. The time to be happy is now. The place to be happy is here. The way to be happy is to make other people so.—Ingersoll.

Gold has wings which carry everywhere except to heaven.—Russian proverb.

Still in Jail



WARREN K. BILLINGS

letter with Anna Strunsky Walling running a close second and I give Jessie Wallace Hughan third place for her quotation from Lowell's 'Present Crisis.' Those who wrote verse did the best they could I guess, but I can't say that any of it was startlingly good poetry. The sentiment though more than makes up for the shortcomings in rhyme and rhythm and it is no doubt better than I could do on such short notice. No doubt that is the reason why some of the real poets in the gathering didn't attempt to put their thoughts in verse. One needs a sharp inspiration or plenty of time to mull over one's thoughts if one is to write good poetry, and as all

experienced poets know this they avoid writing verse offhand in order to keep their writings up to their standard—therefore I don't blame Clement Wood and others for not attempting verse.

"I wrote you something about our July 4 celebration in my last letter and am now enclosing our souvenir program. My name does not appear in the band list as I am not regularly assigned to the band and am allowed to play with them only 'out of courtesy.' That is, I am invited in on all the work but get none of the benefits. I fooled 'em on the Fourth though. I didn't go near the bandstand all day. I never work on my birthday. Sincerely, as always,

"WARREN K. BILLINGS,
"Reprea, Cal."

Facts for Campaigners

The Department of Commerce reports that for the fiscal year ending June 30 there was a heavy falling off in the value of imports, and a very heavy increase in the value of exports—an increase of \$350,892,424. The total exports for the year were \$4,311,625,797, as compared with \$3,956,733,373 in the previous year.

In commenting on this fact the New York Times, without any idea of the suggestive implications of the situation, says:

"Both the falling off in imports and the increase in exports are attributed by the officials mainly to the general slump in business conditions as a result of which imports have fallen, while manufacturers

have been stirred to make heavier sales abroad in an effort to dispose of surplus goods that could not find ready sale in the home market."

There were "surplus" goods which could not be "disposed of" in the home market for the simple but sufficient reason that the consumers who should be consuming the goods could not purchase them because, as producers, they had not earned enough to enable them to buy back what they had produced. The capitalists, themselves unable to consume all of what they had wrung out of the producers, did not "feel like" handing it back for nothing, so they "have been stirred to make heavier sales abroad." It's a great game, my mates,

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 2145

MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

CLOAK AND SUIT OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 1, I. L. G. W. U.
Local 1 Building, 135 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 Soanman St., Bklyn. Dickens 0882
Local meets every 2nd and 4th Monday eve. Ex. Board meets every Tues. at 7:30 P. M.
WILLIAM COHEN, Chairman. HARRY CHANCER, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and REEFER MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 17, I. L. G. W. U.
Office, 144 Second Avenue Telephone Orchard 0415-0416
Regular Meetings Every Thursday Evening at 79 Delancey Street, 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 23, I. L. G. W. U.
Office, 16 West 51st St. Watkins 7950
The Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the Office. Branch meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.
MAX BLUSTEIN, Chairman. I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Lexington 4540
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
SECTION MEETINGS
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.
Bronx—E. 187th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday 12 A. M.
Bklyn—165 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINFO, Manager-Secretary.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

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

Italian Dressmakers' Union

Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.
Affiliated with Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office, 8 West 21st Street. Telephone 7748—Watkins.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

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

120 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M.
M. POLINSKY, A. WEINGART, Secretary-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. Suite 701-715
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5300-1-3-4-5
SYDNEY KILMAN, Gen. President JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
511-521 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 7600-1-3-4
DAVID WOLF, General Manager ABRAHAM MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WORKERS' JOINT BOARD

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

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."
Office 44 East 19th Street. Stuyvesant 5566.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. in the office.
MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

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

Children's Jacket Makers

of Gr. N. Y., Loc. 10, Sec. A. A. C. W. A.
Office 231 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8587
Executive Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
MAX R. BOYARSKY, Chairman
A. LEVINE, Rec. Sec'y
M. LENCITZ, Fin. Sec'y.

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10, A. C. W. A. Section "B"
Office 231 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8587
Exec. Bd. meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
Reg. meetings every Wednesday, 8 P. M.
Chairman L. Felsman
J. Barowitz, Rec. Sec'y
J. Feltner, Bus. Agent
J. Feltner, Fin. Sec'y.

Pressers' Union

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

Children's Jacket Makers

OF GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL 10, A. C. W. A. Section "B"
Office 231 Stuyvesant St. Drydock 8587
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Chairman L. Felsman
J. Barowitz, Rec. Sec'y
J. Feltner, Bus. Agent
J. Feltner, Fin. Sec'y.

The Socialist Movement

I. Where Socialism Came From

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

Socialism is the greatest and most significant movement in the world. Already Socialism is in the control, or has been in control, of the governments of the greatest nations of the world. As these lines are written, there is a Socialist Government in Great Britain, in five of the six Australian States, and in Denmark; while within recent years there have been governments headed by Socialists and controlled by the Socialist Party in Germany, Sweden, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and smaller countries, and huge Socialist parties with powerful influence in Government in France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and in practically every other important nation of the world.

Socialism is growing fast. Socialism is the dominant force in political life, in international relations and in solving the industrial problems that vex every people of the world. Until Socialist statesmen took hold of the British Government, until Socialism drove the war mongers out of the French Government, the outlook for world peace was dark. Today peace is in sight for the first time since 1914. Until Socialist thought began to be heard in high government places, there was no possibility of solving the vexing housing problem, or any other problem.

Socialism is the hope of the world; the one light in a murky universe; the one element today that makes it worth while to go on and meet the trials that capitalist misrule have forced upon the peoples.

Socialism is a Growth
Where did Socialism come from? It did not spring full grown and panoplied, like Minerva from the head of Jove, from the head of thinkers or agitators. It is not a scheme arbitrarily invented to be applied to the world, or to be rejected. It is not a "discovery," like, for instance, the Einstein theory; or a new chemical formula. It is not

the invention of a single man, like, for example, the Mormon religion. Socialism is a growth. As an organized movement, modern Socialism was launched by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in 1848, but even if Marx and Engels had never lived, Socialism would have developed and would have taken some such form as it has assumed. Because Socialism is rooted in the soil and is part of the life of the world. That is its strength. That is why it will sweep the world.

In 1381, there was a great revolt in England, the revolt of Wat Tyler; and John Ball, the "Mad Priest of Kent"—they always call the divinely sane mad—delivered addresses all over England that read today almost like Socialist orations. Likewise, it is said that for many years, Paraguay was a sort of Socialist commonwealth, and that for centuries, there were none of the problems there that vex mankind hereabouts in that idyllic country.

The struggle and the aspiration for freedom is as old as oppression; and oppression is as old as the world; in the days of the Gracchi and of Spartacus; in the days of John Ball and Jan Hus; and down through the poetry of the ages one can trace the great revolt at intolerable conditions. In many ways the passionate protest against intolerable conditions in past days approximates in its form the language of the Socialist movement of today.

But Socialism as we know it today was not possible until the beginning of the nineteenth century. And in the nineteenth century, Socialism appeared.

The origins of Socialism are, in effect, the origins of the present industrial system.

The End of Feudalism
In the fifteenth century, both in England and on the Continent, the feudal system had about battered itself out. Between York and Lancaster, the two powerful families battling for the control of England and everything that went with that control, there had been a war so fearfully destructive that it resulted in the extermination of the chivalry so celebrated in song and story.

At the same time, on the continent of Europe; in France, in the "Empire"—which was the name that medieval Germany went by—in Bohemia, the old system was bleeding to death. It had about reached its limit, and the picturesque knights and robber barons killed and robbed each other, until there was little left to kill and rob.

In the days when feudalism was dominant, each section of the world was self-sufficient to take care of itself. The serf tilled the soil and turned over his product to his "lord"; the "lord" over him owed service and homage to an overlord—and so it went up and up the feudal ladder to the sovereign.

When Knights Were Bold
The lord felt that it was part of his business to engage in warfare with other lords. It was unlordlike not to fight. And he was supported in his fighting by the serfs under

him, who supplied the food and the clothing and the weapons. Sometimes, the overlord—the king or the emperor—wanted to go out and do some fighting, too. Then he got all his underlings together, and the underlings got all the under-underlings, who in turn told the serfs to go ahead and work, for they were going to do the fighting that needed food and clothing for themselves and the women folk at home. That's where the serfs came in.

The food came from the great estates. The clothing came from the backs of sheep and from similar sources. The shelter came from the woods and the quarries that abounded everywhere.

The manufacturing was done in the cities, where the guilds of workers—not serfs—grew to great numbers and power. But the cities fashioning leather belts and fabrics and shoes and verses and gold vessels did not produce wealth. That was done on the estates.

The estates began to run down because of too much fighting and carousing and jousting and too slopy cultivation—for forced labor is almost the most inefficient labor.

The Black Death
Likewise, there came the Black Death, sweeping away millions of workers in a single year and breaking up the rigid rules of the caste system because with labor now so scarce it was impossible to hold the serfs to the former rules. And as the Wars of the Roses, the Black Death, and the petty wars of the barons in continental Europe caused the dissolution of the vitals of the feudal system and the impoverishment of the great estates, many things befell.

One was the rapid growth of the cities both materially and culturally. Some of them were inland, and they manufactured. Such were Nuremberg and York and many German cities. Others were seaports, like Florence and Venice and Genoa and Pisa; others were both, like the Hansa towns, Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck; and the Flemish cities, Antwerp and Bruges.

Another thing that befell was this, that with the wasting out of the great landed estates and the growth of the non-producing cities, it became more and more necessary for the cities and the formerly self-sufficient estates to get into touch with other parts of the world for the very means of life. And the quest of the means of life, the interchange of men and ideas, carried more than dynamite.

Wool and War
For example, even before the break-up of feudalism, there was the Hundred Years' War between England and certain parts of the continent. That war was over the woolen trade. That trade, so vitally important, had been a British monopoly. But there was better weaving done in Flanders than in England. Who should do the weaving? There was the quarrel, and the war that began with Agincourt and Poitiers, and that did not end until Joan the Maid redeemed France from the British invaders, was fought over that quarrel.

And so we find ourselves in the year 1485. In that year, Henry Tudor became king of a war-wearied and distracted England after thirty years of ghastly and destructive civil strife. Henry VII. knew what was the matter. England was no longer the England of Edward III. and of Richard the Lion Heart.

Similarly on the continent, the nations found that the old system was dead. They wanted to expand. They needed spices and silks and adventure and more territory and converts to Christianity and various other vital things.

Portugal had been sending expedition after expedition down the East Coast of Africa, to get to the East, where there were spices and silks and natural resources that the civilized nations needed so much that their quest was the mainspring of national action for centuries.

The Italian Cities
Similarly the Italian cities had been reaching toward places for their trade. For they produced nothing but lived on the proceeds of their commerce. The onward sweep of the Moslem hordes closed Constantinople to them, the one great gateway for their trading, and so they went in other directions.

All these forces, the impoverishment of the estates, the break-down of the old landed system, the need for greater and greater trade by the cities that lived on nothing but trade, or by manufacturing with the raw material secured by trade, resulted in a great revival of shipping, exploring, colonization, that began in the years when the people of the world had begun to recover from the ravages of the Black Death and from the horrors of civil wars.

All these forces made for the one thing—the interdependence of all the people of the world one upon the other.

With the beginning of what is called the mercantilist age of the world, the brotherhood of man began. Not the preachings of idealists; not the hopes and desires and

100 PERCENTERS FORM AN INTERNATIONAL TO COMBAT MOSCOW

ROTTERDAM.—Practically coincidentally with the holding of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, one of the leading Dutch bourgeois newspapers, printed a story calculated to rejoice the hearts of the American 100 per centers of the National Security League, the American Defense Society and similar so-called patriotic organizations whose officers speed most of their time waving the red flag and calling upon the American capitalists to dig up enough money to prevent that banner from being "planted upon the capital at Washington." The Dutch paper's story reads:

"There has just been organized in Geneva a provisional bureau to lead the fight upon the Third International. This bureau is sending out an appeal to all patriotic organizations of Europe and America in order to create in all countries a movement against the Third International. Numerous offers of affiliations have already come in from all over. The matter of holding a congress in Paris to form a united front against the Third International is being seriously considered. The appeal declares that the Third International is everywhere trying to destroy the economic, social, moral and religious order. In order to fight against it the churches and moral or economic associations ought to collaborate.

"The provisional bureau of Geneva is assembling data on the activities of the Third International in all countries. This bureau ought to form the center of all the anti-Bolshevik forces of the world. It purposes to organize the propaganda against Communism, to agitate for the formation of parliamentary anti-Bolshevik groups, to make special efforts to influence members of Governments and to furnish them with the necessary documentary evidence. Finally, the bureau will be the instrument permitting the national anti-Bolshevik groups to work together permanently. It is to assume the leadership of a modern crusade directed against the Executive Committee of the Third International."

Long Hours Obtain In Paper Box Trade

The June issue of the Monthly Labor Review contains an account of an important conference on working hours in the paper box-board industry which was called early in May by the Secretary of Labor. Delegates were present at the conference representing 62 companies. The industry has developed under conditions which have fostered long hours of labor, amounting in most cases to two "tours" of 11 and 13 hours each and a seven-day week. Recently some mills have adopted the three-shift system and a shorter week, but owing to the keen competition throughout the industry a general agreement seemed to be necessary in order to bring the hours of labor to the standard which is becoming generally accepted in this country.

A resolution adopted by the conference stated that it was the sense of the meeting that the working hours of the industry should be changed to five days of operation consisting of 120 hours, the sixth day to be reserved for changes and repairs, and that all Sunday work should be eliminated. It was also agreed by a majority of the delegates that the 11- and 13-hour tours should be abolished and eight hours recognized as the proper labor hours of the industry.

Mr. Dooley on Prohibition

"Don't ye think prohibition has had anny effect?" Mr. Hinnissy asked.

"Sure it has," said Mr. Dooley. "Ivry reform increases th' number iv jobs. Th' more reforms, th' more laws; th' more laws, th' more policemen; th' more policemen, th' more crimes; th' more crimes, th' more reformers; an' so on, till finely th' country will be akelly divided—fifty per cent taxpayers an' fifty per cent cops."

"There ain't as much drunkenness as there was. 'I know that,' said Mr. Hinnissy.

"No," said Mr. Dooley, "but what there is is a much more finished product."—In the New York World.

dreams of dreamers—but the simple, objective, economic facts that came out of the break-up of feudalism. No longer could each region support itself. Each region depended upon all the world for its food, its clothing, its luxuries and its very life.

Out of this interdependence came industrialism, and then capitalism. And out of the flowering of capitalism came the Socialist movement. Without the practical brotherhood of the world, all people depending upon all people, the hope of universal brotherhood and peace and happiness would remain a passionate longing. With that interdependence, there has come the solid foundation of the new world, and the materials with which it will be built.

[Next week's article in "The Socialist Movement" will be "How the World Became Capitalist." Don't miss a single chapter of this series.]

EMBROIDERY WORKERS' UNION

UNION, Local 4, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at the Office, 501 E. 161st St.
Melrose 7490
CARL GRABBER, President.
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union.
Office and Headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Pulaski 0798
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
M. REISS, President.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.
E. WENNEIS, Fin. Sec'y.
R. KALNIKOFF, Bus. Agent.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
1 E. 15th St. Stuyvesant 7074
Regular meetings 1st Fri. every month at 12 ST. MARK'S PL.
G. LEVINE, Pres.
A. Schwartzwald, Chas. Razano, Vice-Pres.
LEO SAFIAN, Bus. Agent.

CAP MAKERS

N. Y. Joint Council
of the U. C. H. & C. M. of N. A.
Office, 210 E. 8th St. Orchard 0800-1-3
Council meets every 1st & 3d Wednesday
Jacob Roberts, R. 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.
SOL HANDMAN, Rec. Sec.
L. BAER, Fin. Sec'y.

Local 3 (Cutters)

Meetings every 1st & 3rd Thursday
Executive Board Every Monday
G. M. SPECTOR, ED. SASLAVSKY, President.
SOL HANDMAN, Rec. Sec.
L. BAER, Fin. Sec'y.

JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

Office: 22 East 22nd Street Phone Gramercy 0618
Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office.
SAM COHEN, President ABRAHAM BROWNSTEIN, Manager
ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, Sec. Treas. ADOLPH LEWITZ, Rec. Sec'y. WILLIAM CHERNIAK, Vice-Pres.

FUR FINISHERS' UNION

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

FUR CUTTERS' UNION

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

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION

GENERAL OFFICE:
62 UNIVERSITY PLACE, N. Y. Phone Stuyvesant 4405
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman OSSIF WALINSKY, General Manager

FUR NAILERS' UNION

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

FUR OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 8
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 5:30 P. M., at 22 East 22nd St.
M. BEGDON, Chairman.
N. GOLDFELD, Vice-Chairman.

LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

Amsterdam and Moscow Negotiate
Through the receipt of an official communication from the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of detailed reports of the July Congress of the Red Trade Union International, enough information regarding the status of the negotiations for unity in the world-wide trade-union movement occasionally referred to in rather confused cablegrams is at hand to make it possible to summarize the situation as follows: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions held in Amsterdam on July 15 it was decided, in view of the telegram suggesting a unity conference sent by the Russian Federation of Trade Unions to the Chairman of the Vienna Trade Union International Congress, in June, to send a letter to the All-Russian General Council of Trade Unions at Moscow drawing attention to the resolution adopted by the Vienna Congress empowering the Bureau of the I. F. T. U. to continue consultations, in so far as this was compatible with the dignity of the I. F. T. U., with the object of securing the inclusion of Russia in the International Trade Union movement through the necessary acceptance of the Federation rules and conditions, and expressing hope that the Russian Federation of Trade Unions would see its way clear to naming a delegation of not more than six members to meet with the Bureau and talk over the situation. On July 22, General Secretary Losovsky of the Red Trade Union International announced at the closing session of the Moscow Congress that the Russian Unions had received the letter from Amsterdam and that, as part of the Red Trade Union International, they would answer in accord with the resolution adopted by the Congress the day before. This resolution pointed out that there must be a general campaign among the masses of the union workers everywhere in favor of international unity and that then an amalgamation congress should be called at which the organic unity of the two internationals could be effected. The Congress named a commission of seventeen to take the matter up with Amsterdam and the British

unions. In view of the fact that the Amsterdam organization's letter was addressed to the Russian Trade Unions, and not to the Red Trade Union International, and that the Communists have not ceased their campaign of vilification of prominent leaders of the I. F. T. U., the prospects for the successful outcome of the present negotiations are not regarded as especially bright. In answering the Amsterdam invitation, President Tomsy of the Russian Federation of Trade Unions expressed willingness to meet delegates of the Amsterdam Bureau, either in Berlin or London, preferably without preliminary conditions.

Hairdressers in a Quandary
Facing the eventual disappearance of their independent unions if the gains of industrial organization vs. trade organizations as recorded in some countries continue, the delegates to the fourth congress of the Hairdressers' International, held in Vienna, July 21-23, issued a warning to the effect that it would be well to be more careful about such reorganization and that the Barbers and Hairdressers' Unions should be allowed to maintain their status as craft unions, at least for a time. It was pointed out that in England the barbers were included in the Association of Warehouse Workers, in Switzerland in the Clothing Workers' Unions and in Russia in the Municipal and District Employees' Union. The Hairdressers' International has been hard hit by the Communist dissection in Norway and France, but the crisis is reported past and an improvement in the general situation noted. The Congress resolved to have its affiliated bodies fight in their respective countries for the enactment and enforcement of legislation for Sunday rest and an eight-hour day for barbers. Fr. Etzkorn, head of the International, laid stress upon the importance of the union's sanitary program as a protection for both the public and the barbers and urged the organizations to have special doctors teach hygiene to the apprentices. The headquarters of the International was continued in Berlin, and Paris was selected as the scene of the next congress.

German Labor Athletes Increasing
At the fourteenth convention of the German Workers' Athletic and Sporting League held in the City Hall of Cassel in June, the secretary was able to report that the membership had practically doubled since the Munich convention of 1921, the number of affiliated groups totaling 6,399, with 650,166 members, on January 1, 1924, since which date about 100 more groups had joined the league. Great importance was laid by a number of speakers upon the necessity of getting all Labor and Socialist athletes to line up with their class organization and to sever their connections with the bourgeois athletic societies, many of which were hotbeds of reaction and monarchism. A resolution calling upon the local groups to oust any member who insisted upon belonging to a bourgeois sporting society was unanimously adopted. An attempt by the Communist minority to get the League to break away from the Lucerne International Labor Athletic and Sporting Association and affiliate with the Communist Sporting International failed, as a resolution to that effect was defeated by a two-thirds majority. President Gellert and other defenders of the Lucerne affiliation emphasized the fact that the German Labor athletes desired to remain neutral in clashes between the Socialist and Communist political organizations. An indication of how the Labor sporting associations are cutting into the bourgeois groups was given by a report on the legal fights with the German Turner Society resulting from a number of its local units voting to go over in a body to the Labor Sporting League. Under the rules of the Turner Society, a group cannot leave the parent association except by a unanimous vote, so the courts have suspended the claims of the bourgeois athletes to the names and property of the bolting organizations. It was voted to have every member contribute 24 cents for the purpose of building a national athletic school. The next convention will be held in Hamburg.

Dutch Textile Strike Ends
Finding the position of the striking textile workers in the Twente district made almost impossible through the defection of the members of the Clerical Unions, the officials of the Textile Workers Union of Holland have called off the conflict, which began last Winter when the bosses cut wages, involved many thousands of workers and furnished a fine example of trade union solidarity until the Clericals yielded to the blandishments of the employers and their spiritual leaders. The Socialist union, although defeated, has kept its ranks intact and will soon be ready for another test of strength.

Brazilian Workers Save Comrade
Via the Paris Humanité comes an account of a successful struggle for justice to one of their members waged by the Labor unions of Rio de Janeiro. Early in 1921, there was a big strike in Brazil of dock workers and sailors. One day, a strange ship came into port and José Leandro da Silva, a striker, sought to board her and tell the sailors that a strike was on. In the fight that ensued with the police, da Silva killed two officers and wounded many others before falling with eighteen bullets in his body. When he recovered, he was sentenced to thirty years at hard labor. But as the result of his comrades' agitation, after three years he has been retried and acquitted.

German Unions For Labor Bank
Encouraged by the success of Labor banks in the United States and in Austria and some other European countries, the German trade unions are about to enter the banking field on a large scale. At a general meeting of the German Society for the Profitable Use of Capital, an organization that formerly performed a sort of trade union banking service within narrow limits, it was voted to incorporate as a banking stock company, with an initial capitalization of 750,000 marks (about \$180,000.) All the unions affiliated with the German General Trade Union League and the German General Petty Officials League, as well as most of those belonging to the Office Employees' League, are taking part in the enterprise, which is to bear the name, "Bank of the Workers, Office Employees and Petty Officials," and will be got under way as soon as the technical formalities can be complied with.

German Painters' Union
LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.
BRUNO WAGNER, President.
CHAS. KOENIG, Rec. Sec'y.

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Board of Officers Meet 2nd & 4th Friday.
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Frank Walter, H. Kramer, President.
A. Paggioli, Wm. Dettelbach, Secretary.
H. Volk, August Schrempf, Vice-Pres.
H. Volk, August Schrempf, Treasurer.

WAITERS' UNION & ALLIED CAFETERIA WORKERS
LOCAL 219, H. & R.E.I.A. & B.I. of A.
Office & Headquarters 170 E. 80 ST., N.Y.
Regular meetings every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Meyer Schachter, Chas. S. Laws, President.
Bus. Agent & Sec.

JEWELRY WORKERS
UNION, LOCAL 1, I. J. W. U.
Office: 63 Park Row, Room 713.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday in the office at 6 P. M.
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth Tuesday.
Room 506, 43 Park Row, New York City
S. E. BRIDLEY, LEON WILLIAMS, President.
Sec'y-Treas.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418
Of Queens County, New York.
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday 8 P. M.
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.
WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM McHEPERS, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

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

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

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION
OF GREATER NEW YORK
Office and Headquarters, 2 St. Mark's Place.
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
JOSEPH MORIKOWITZ, MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPPER ANNA MUSICANT, President, Treasurer, Sec'y.
HERMAN WIENER, JOHN REPAZI, JOE DIMINO, Organizers.

Amsterdam and Moscow Negotiate—Hairdressers Worried—German Labor Athletes—German Labor Banks—Dutch Strike Ended—Brazilian Unionist Aided.

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CONEY ISLAND OFFICE:
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Headquarters 366 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Longacre 3629
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F. BAUCHNER, Fin. Sec.

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

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

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS' UNION, LOCAL 418
Of Queens County, New York.
Office and Headquarters, 250 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Regular meetings every Wednesday 8 P. M.
MICHAEL J. McGRATH, President.
WILLIAM PIPOTA, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM McHEPERS, Recording Secretary.
CHARLES McADAMS and GEORGE FLANAGAN, Business Agents.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers
LOCAL UNION NO. 463 OF NEW YORK CITY
Meeting Room, 243 East 84th St., New York City
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JOHN P. BURKE, President-Secretary, 163 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York.


PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION
OF GREATER NEW YORK
Office and Headquarters, 2 St. Mark's Place.
Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
JOSEPH MORIKOWITZ, MORRIS WALDMAN, J. KNAPPER ANNA MUSICANT, President, Treasurer, Sec'y.
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Organization Committee of Locals 87, 100, 163, 169 and 305

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL 34
Office: 230 EAST 84TH STREET Telephone Lopez 4880
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS PORTER, Rec. Secretary EDWARD DUNN, Fin. Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING AT 495 East 166th St.
OFFICE: 501 EAST 181ST ST. Telephone Melrose 5674.
THOMAS DALTON, President. CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent.
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
LOCAL 385
Office and Headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place. Dry Dock—4866
Regular meetings every Monday evening.
MICHAEL CURTIN, Vice-Pres. WILLIAM GARDNER, Rec. Secretary.
N. VILLACCI, Bus. Agent. CHARLES FIESELER, Fin. Secretary.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Local Union 586
Regular meetings every Monday evening.
Walter Anderson, President Bert Post, Rec. Secretary James Duhamel, Fin. Sec'y.
Victor Sault, Vice President Joseph Vanderpool, Treas. Chas Nobis, Business Agent
Board of Trustees—Jos. Hess, Louis Schmidt, E. Glaw

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
LOCAL UNION No. 808
Office and Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 943 Willoughby Avenue.
Regular meetings every Monday evening.
JOHN HARKETT, SIDNEY PEARCE, HENRY COOK, President, Rec. Secretary, Treasurer.
FRANK HOFFMAN, JOHN TRAILER, CHARLES FRIEDEL, Vice-President, Fin. Secretary, Business Agent.

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS
LOCAL UNION 1456, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA.
Office: 12 St. Mark's Place. Orchard 6804
Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President.
Michael Erikson, Vice-Pres. Ed. M. Olson, Fin. Sec. Lewis Benson, Recording Secretary Charles Johnson, Sr. Ray Clark, Business Agent.

COMPRESSED AIR AND FOUNDATION WORKERS
UNION, Local 68, I. H. C. & C. L. of A.
Office, 227 E. 84th St. 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily except Wednesday, closed all day Monday.
Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
DANIEL HUNT, PETER FINNERAN, JOHN McARTLAN, JOSEPH MORAN, Vice-Pres. Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary Bus. Agent.

PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL 60
Office, 4 West 125th St. Phone Harlem 6432.
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening. The Executive Board Meets Every Friday Evening at THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
J. J. O'CONNELL, Vice-Pres. MICHAEL J. COLLIERAN, President and Business Agent.
THOMAS SHERIDAN, Fin. Sec'y. JOHN LEAVY, JOSEPH DOOLEY, MICHAEL GALLAGHER, Rec. Sec'y. JOSEPH LEHONTE

Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 76
Office 35 East 2nd St. Phone Orchard 3283
Meets Every Second and Fourth Wednesday at Arlington Hall
23 ST. MARKS PLACE AT 6:30 SHARP
JOSEPH HARKOW, Secretary-Treasurer J. RUTTER, President WOLF ALPER, Business Agent

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

PAINTERS' UNION No. 261
Office: 62 East 106th Street Telephone: University 1828
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday at the Office.
Regular Meetings Every Friday at 210 East 104th Street.
ISAIDORE SILVERMAN, J. HENNENFIELD, Financial Secretary Recording Treasurer

NEW YORK SIGN WRITERS
Union Local No. 230
Office and Meeting Room:
106 Seventh Avenue, Phone Chelsea 9542
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.
Executive Board Meets Fridays at 8 P. M.
J. J. COUGAN, President D. J. NATHAN, Vice-President
Rec. Secretary Fin. Secretary

PAINTERS' UNION
LOCAL 892
Office and Headquarters: 216 E. 68th St.
Tri. Regent 2523
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening
John Barry, Clarence Harbes, President, Rec. Secretary.
Peter Gindie, J. J. CANNELL, Vice-President, Fin. Secretary.

United Hebrew Trades
175 EAST BROADWAY
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday 12 Noon.
R. GUSKIN, MAX PINE, President, Secretary.
H. ABRAMSON, M. FEINSTEIN, Vice-Chairman Asst. Secretary

HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION
Local 224, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
175 E. R'way. Orchard 6280
Meets every 1st & 3rd Tuesday.
L. ROSEN, AL. GRABAL, President, J. J. CANNELL, Manager.

Party Notes

(Continued From Page 6.)

NEW JERSEY

Outdoor Meetings in Hudson County, Saturday, August 16
Hoboken.—Washington and Fifth streets. Speaker: C. William Thompson.
West New York.—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker: Henry Jager.
Bayonne.—Broadway and 23rd street. Speaker: Annie E. Gray.
Union Hill.—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker: To be announced.
West Hoboken.—Summit avenue and Courtland street. Speaker: Frederick Kraft.
Jersey City.—Jackson and Orient avenues. Speaker: George Bauer.
Jersey City.—Danforth avenue and Old Bergen Road. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood.
Jersey City.—Central avenue and Charles street. Speaker: William Kane Tallman.

Cannon in Passaic

Joseph D. Cannon will start the open air campaign in Passaic, Saturday evening, August 16, at the corner of Main and Passaic avenues.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven for La Follette

The candidacy of La Follette and Wheeler was cordially endorsed by the New Haven Trades Council following an earnest attempt on the part of Ira Orburn, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, to secure an endorsement of Davis and Bryan. John Murphy, president of the City Council, fought the Berger and Hillquit control of the La Follette movement. The endorsement was carried by a two to one vote.

Marie B. MacDonald will speak on the New Haven Green, Saturday night. Last week, in spite of the rain, Samuel E. Beardsley spoke to over 400 people.

A La Follette club was organized in New Haven on Tuesday.

John Sievelevets, a member of Local Hamden, died this week. He was a member of the party for a number of years and had been a candidate for State Senator and on the town ticket a number of times. He was a carpenter and a member of his union.

BROOKLYN

(Continued From Page 6)

William Morris Feigenbaum is the candidate.

The following letter explains itself:

Mrs. Winifred Branstetter, Chicago Ill.

Dear Comrade Branstetter:

The comrades of the Twenty-third A. D. Socialist Party, Brownsville, were greatly affected to learn of the untimely passing of your noble and large-souled husband.

To us, fellow comrades and workers in a noble cause, who fought side by side with Otto F. Branstetter in the battle against Capitalism, in order that we might bring a little more light and happiness in this vale of tears, the passing of this noble man is an irreparable loss.

While many of us may not have had the great pleasure and honor of having met Comrade Branstetter in

person, the heart-breaking and great self-sacrificing efforts that characterized the work of your dear husband and our beloved comrade during the years 1919-1924, will never be effaced from our memories. In life he had been a constant source of inspiration and hope to those of us who might have been tempted to lag and grow discouraged; in death, the work he has left behind and the pleasant memories of the incidents of his fruitful and constructive life will serve as a constant reminder of "He who gave his all for the cause, and got nothing in return but the love and respect of his comrades, and the personal satisfaction of having done much to leave this world a much better place than when he entered."

We offer you our most sincere sympathy and grieve with you in your personal loss but rejoice with you that the life of your noble husband had been well spent in serving the cause of humanity during his life time and his work will always stand forth as a constant spur and urge to countless thousands to emulate his example and follow in his footsteps.

Again assuring you of our most profound sympathy and grief in the passing of a kind and generous soul, we are,

Respectfully yours,
COMRADES OF THE 23d A. D.,
Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Another Letter

I have been a good Democrat all my life but for the first time I am making a change for a better man. I hope that a new party will be formed so that I can stay with it. To show my good faith you will find ten dollars for the La Follette campaign.

HARRY DOOSH,

444 Christopher street, Brooklyn.

Socialism does not mean that you will have to surrender your privacy. On the contrary, it means that you will have an opportunity to regain the privacy which you have already surrendered.—John M. Work.

Were it possible for the pathfinder to sit down and count the cost, then even the bravest might shrink back appalled.—Keir Hardie.

We must first secure a livelihood, then practise virtue.—Aristotle.

Union Halls

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COME AND SEE US WHEN YOU NEED OFFICE SPACE

D R A M A

Ibsen Down to Date

"Dancing Mothers," by Edgar Selwyn and Edmund Goulding, at the Booth Theatre.

When Nora Alving found that she had been living with a stranger and had borne him four children, she left her husband in her "Doll's House," and the play ended with the ominous slamming of the door as she went out to seek her freedom.

That was over thirty years ago, and since then hundreds of plays have been written in which the wife discovers that she has been unhappy and has been getting a raw deal from life. Most of them have had pretty-pretty "happy endings" to save the feelings of Pollyanna audiences. It is therefore so much more to the credit of the authors of "Dancing Mothers," which opened last Monday at the Booth Theatre, that they were honest enough to let the situation work out to its logical conclusion. But instead of a banging door, Hugh Westcott and his fatter daughter (Helen Hayes) hear the chugging of a motor as the wife and mother follows her happiness and leaves her conventional home with a man who had won her love.

"Dancing Mothers," written by Edgar Selwyn and Edmund Goulding, begins like the usual "happy" play, with the daughter living a fast life—drinking cocktails, smoking innumerable cigarettes and eagerly pursuing Gerald Naughton, fascinating bachelor. Father is a handsome business man with interests in the city, while mother (Mary Young) stays home and starves for love, wondering if her daughter is going to the devil.

But when she learns that her husband's frequent trips to Philadelphia end in New York with a pretty lady, she suddenly remembers that she once loved life, too. She dolls up, rouges her cheeks, begins to smoke cigarettes and repairs to the roof garden where things are doing all the time. There she "makes" a fascinating gentleman—who happens to be Gerald Naughton.

There are thrills and suspense aplenty. Daughter gets herself compromised. Father gets himself compromised. Mother blossoms out in a gorgeous gown and is discovered in Naughton's flat in a passionate embrace. And then the last scene at home. Daughter takes mother's face in her hand and begs her not to make her ashamed of her mother, and mother nearly weeps. But she doesn't, and she leaves for Europe with Gerald and her happiness.

Despite certain crudities in dialogue, it is an honest play, brilliantly acted. What is the mother of 40 or thereabouts to do after the child is grown up? Is she to sit and sew and sigh patiently when her husband leaves her for long, long nights? Is she to let her daughter have all the fun of life? Ethel Westcott started out to teach her family a lesson, and ended by finding love where she had thought love was dead. And for avoiding the tempting "happy ending," the authors deserve a laurel wreath, especially in this age of movies where to end a story natural is almost a crime, it would seem.

All the actors are excellent, but special mention should be made of Helen Hayes as a modern girl, restless, eager, passionate, and wondering what life means to her. Her cocktails and cigarettes and pursuit of the bachelor are her reactions to a dull and meaningless life in which there is no place for a growing girl of the comfortable classes.

If the new plays are all going to try to be honest rather than pleasant, we have much to be thankful for.

W. M. F.



NORMA TALMADGE in "Secrets," at the Capitol Theatre, beginning Sunday.

THE NEW PLAYS

TUESDAY

"THE BEST PEOPLE," a new comedy with which the Frohman office will begin the new season, will open at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday evening. This play was written by David Gray and Avery Hopwood based on one of Mr. Gray's stories which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. In the cast are James Rennie, Florence Johns, Charles Richman, Margaret Dale, George Graham, Frances Howard, Gavin Muir, Hope Drown and Eva Condon.

WEDNESDAY

"THE DREAM GIRL," Victor Herbert's last work will be presented by the Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert at the Ambassador Theatre, Wednesday night. Fay Bainter plays the leading role, with Walter Woolf featured. Others in the cast include Billy B. Van, and George Le Maire and Maude Odell. Clara Palmer, Vivara, Wyn Richmond, Alice Moffat, John Clarke, Bill Taylor, William O'Neal, Edward Basse, Edmund Fitzpatrick. Based on "The Road to Yesterday," "The Dream Girl" has books and lyrics by Rida Johnson Young and Harold Atteridge, and has been staged by Laura Hope Crews and J. C. Huffman.

"THE EASY MARK," a comedy of American life by Jack Larric, is announced by The Independent Theatre for Wednesday night at the Comedy Theatre. The cast includes Walter Huston, Pauline Armitage, Kate Morgan, Lulu Mae Hubbard, George P. Collins, W. J. Brady, Ted W. Gibson, Worthington L. Romaine, Joseph Bailey and Ellsworth Jones.

The New Season

Grace George, through Lee Shubert, has secured the American rights to "Si Je Voulais" ("If I Would"), a comedy written by Paul Gerdard, whose other plays, "The Nest" and "Aimer" (To Love) were seen here. Miss George is to act one of the leading characters in the New York production.

"Rain" will reopen at the Gaiety Theatre on Labor Day, September 1, for a period of four weeks, under the management of Sam H. Harris. Jeanne Eagels will again be seen as Sadie Thompson.

Louis I. Isquith, under the producing name of Isquith Productions, Inc., will present as his first offering of the coming season a farce comedy known as "A Regular Girl." The farce is by Sydney Stone. The production is scheduled to open up in New York during the first two weeks in September.

When Vera Gordon returns to the spoken stage this season in "The Golden Spoon," a member of the supporting cast will be her daughter, Nadya Gordon. This will be the first time that Mrs. Gordon and her daughter have appeared together on the legitimate stage, although they played together in a vaudeville sketch entitled "America."



WALTER HUSTON

will be seen in a new comedy of American life, "The Easy Mark," by Jack Larric, scheduled for the Comedy Theatre, Wednesday evening.

Danish Socialist Tackles Problem of State Theatre

COPENHAGEN.—Denmark has experienced quite a shock by the drastic and resolute manner in which Mrs. Nina Bang, Minister for Education in the Social-Democratic Government has tackled the problem of the Danish State Theatre, says the Christian Science Monitor. The old order of things, within a day, became a thing of the past; the chief, Count Brockenhuss-Schack, a member of one of the leading Danish noble families, and who for 11 years has been chief of the theatre, received notice to quit with only a day's warning. The five directors were reduced to one, and he is solely and entirely responsible for both the artistic and business management of the theatre, one of the oldest and most famous in Europe, having as his assistant a literary adviser.

Moreover, Mrs. Bang has decided that a second and smaller theatre shall be constructed as soon as circumstances will allow, where the drama will henceforward be installed, the very fine present theatre being then reserved for opera and ballet, while hitherto all three branches have been domiciled at the old theatre.

Plans for this change have been ready for years but after endless discussion the plan was shelved. Even old conservative papers voice a certain amount of admiration for Mrs. Bang's action, admitting that something of this sort ought to have been done years ago.

The colony in Provincetown will witness a presentation of Eugene O'Neill's plays beginning next week by the Barnstormers. The cycle of the playwright's works will be produced under the title of "S. S. Glencairn" and will include "The Moon of the Caribbees," "In the Zone," "Bound East for Cardiff" and "The Long Voyage Home." Frank Shay is directing the O'Neill playlets and the production will take place in the Provincetown Barn Theatre.

A. L. Erlanger has leased the Colonial Theatre, Broadway, between 62d and 63d streets, this city, for a term of years. The first attraction booked by Mr. Erlanger to open the new season on Labor Day is B. C. Whitney's production of "The Chocolate Dandies," a new musical-dancing entertainment, by Sissle and Blake, authors and composers of "Shuffle Along."

Noble Sissle and Ubie Blake will be the stars of the new production.

"The Werewolf," the comedy which ran for a year at the Lustspiel Haus in Berlin, was presented Monday night in Long Branch, by George B. McLellan. The play has been adapted by Gladys Unger from the original of Rudolph Lothar.

"The Werewolf" will be called "Find the Man," when it opens at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre a week from Monday.

George Chooz will launch his theatrical season with a new comedy by Dorrance Davis entitled "Early To Bed." The comedy is now in rehearsal and will open in Stamford, Conn., thence on to the La Salle Theatre, Chicago, for a limited preliminary run. It will have its New York premier on Monday night, October 13.

"Kid Boots," which has been running at the Earl Carroll Theatre since its New York opening on New Year's eve, will move to the Selwyn Theatre on September 1.

"Charlotte's Revue," now at the Selwyn Theatre, will return to the Times Square Theatre, in which it made its New York debut, remaining until October 1, when it will go on tour.

"The Red Hawk," tried out by George Broadhurst a year ago, will be produced in New York this fall.

Moran and Mack, well known on the vaudeville stage, have been engaged for the sixth annual production of "The Greenwich Village Follies," now in rehearsal under the direction of John Murray Anderson.

"Conscience," a new play by Don Mullally, will be presented at the Cherry Lane Theatre on Monday night, August 25, by Roy Walling.

"Hell-Bent for Heaven," by Hatcher Hughes. An American drama of the Blue Grass country, which won the Pulitzer prize.

"The Swan," by Franz Molnar, adapted by Melville Barker. A Hungarian comedy getting satirizing royalty.

"Outward Bound," by Sutton Vane. An English dramatic novelty in which all the characters discover that they are dead and passengers on a Styxian steamship.

"The Goose Hangs High," by Lewis Beach. An American domestic drama with the younger generation menace as a theme.

"Beggars on Horseback," by George Kaufman and Marc Connelly. An American satire built on the foundation of a German dream play written by Paul Apel.

"Sun Up," by Lula Vollmer. An American folk play of the North Carolina mountains.

"The Changelings," by Lee Wilson Dodd. An American drama dealing with social problems and family complexes as they have been recently overdeveloped.

"Chicken Feed," by Guy Bolton. An American comedy farce backed by a purposeful theme—the division of the net family income.

"Tarnish," by Gilbert Emery. An American drama presenting the case of the men women marry hoping that though they are a bit tarnished they will "clean easily."



JAMES RENNIE in "The Best People," a new comedy by David Gray and Avery Hopwood, coming to the Lyceum Theatre Tuesday night.



WALTER WOOLF

with Fay Bainter in "The Dream Girl," Victor Herbert's last musical play, will open at the Ambassador Wednesday night.

Merry Margie

"Marjorie," with Elizabeth Hines, at the Shubert Theatre.

It was a breezy play that the cooling storm swept in, to help start the new season last Monday. Only one feature of outstanding excellence, but a solid body of good fun and entertainment that looks as though it will last. The words of the songs, for a change, deserve as much attention as the music; they are both catchy and clever. The cast is assembled with an even hand: Elizabeth Hines' smiling gracefulness finds fit company in the poise of Roy Royston and the naive awkwardness of Richard Skeet Gallagher. The main business of a star in a musical play is to look pleasant and to dance gracefully; she is often, therefore, less actively entertaining than what used to be called the soubrette. Much of the fun of the play comes from Ethel Shutta, and the efforts of Gallagher to Shutta up.

The feature of outstanding excellence is Andrew Tombes, by his own admission a man of many words, if he only could get a chance to use them. The use he does make of them, in spite of his protest, is effective in humor that is also intelligent, without which the play would be largely flat spaces interrupted by music. There is, of course, a plot; though elements that waken our expectation are later neglected (such as the movie star who is afraid of the lunatic). But things of that sort must be expected when three men write the words and lyrics, four men supply the music, one directs the dialogue, another the dancing, another the art (whatever else that may include), and a fourth apparently directs the directors. Fortunately, too many cooks did not succeed in spoiling this comedy, which tinkles merrily along, and probably will continue so for some time to come.

J. T. S.



JUDITH ANDERSON

who does such excellent work in "Cobra." After five months at the Hudson, Martin Brown's drama will be transferred to the Longacre, Monday night.

Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY
Beginning Monday, B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre will show Harold Lloyd in "Girl Shy." The Keith acts include "The Rebellion," with Leo Chace, Marion Kingston, Bill Pike and Sonia Meroff; George Walsh and Marie Ellis, Bert Walton, The Texas Four, Arthur Tracey and other acts.

PALACE
Odette Myrtil, Adelaide and Hughes, Lewis and Dody, Bobby Folsom and Band, Toto, Mound City Blue Blowers, Jim McWilliams, Van Horn and Inez.

RIVERSIDE
John Tiller's Sixteen Sunshine Dancing Girls from Fred Stone's "Stepping Stones," William and Joe Mandel, Jans and Whalen, Ann Gray, Combe and Nevins, Lyle and Emerson, Mlle. Dupree and Company, Kenny, Mason and Scholl.

REGENT
Monday to Wednesday—Ed. Janis Revue, Pert Kelton, other Keith acts. Baby Peggy in "The Family Secret," with Gladys Hulette and Edward Earle. Thursday to Sunday—Signor Friscoe, other Keith acts. Virginia Valli in "The Signal Tower," with Wallace Beery and Rockliffe Fellowes.

FRANKLIN
Monday to Wednesday—Ed. Lowry, Signor Friscoe, Swift and Kelly, others. Baby Peggy in "The Family Secret," with Gladys Hulette and Edward Earle. Thursday to Sunday—Snub Pollard, Flo Lewis, other Keith acts. Virginia Valli in "The Signal Tower," with Wallace Beery and Rockliffe Fellowes.

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Woman in the Future

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

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Socialism and the Negro

THE NEGRO WORKERS. By Eugene V. Debs. New York: The Emancipation Publishing Co., 2311 7th Avenue. Ten Cents.

One of the encouraging signs of recent years has been the increasing political independence of the Negro people and the workers especially. The Republican party has considered the Negro as much its property as the Southern landed gentry did before the Civil War. It used him as a pawn in the politics in the same organization that was organized by Lincoln and his type. The fact is that Lincoln and many of his associates would be jailed as revolutionary fanatics by Coolidge, Butler and Company should some miracle bring them back to earth.

The present pamphlet is a stenographic report of an address delivered by Eugene V. Debs in Harlem in October, 1923. Delivered to an audience of Negro workers, it deals with the problem of the Negro in modern capitalist society. No white man living today goes farther than Debs in presenting the claims of the Negro people to all the rights and privileges that human beings should enjoy. There is no equivocation, no compromise, no dodging of issues, no words capable of a double meaning.

He presents the Socialist position of no color line in the struggle of the working class to be free. The writer heard him on this occasion and Debs was never in better form. His intense sincerity was never more evident than when he told of incidents in his own career when he stood against race prejudice in the old American Railway Union and some public meetings in the South which he addressed.

The reprint of this speech should be of considerable service in Socialist educational work among Negro workers. The argument is clear and eloquent and the Socialist message stands in bold outline. Those desiring an excellent pamphlet for propaganda among the Negro people cannot do better than to order a supply.

J. O.

Irwin Around the World

Wallace Irwin is on his way around the world. In a letter just received by his publisher, George Putnam, from Ceylon, and which he heads "Cooking in the Straits of Malacca," he says:

"Well, here we are, if anywhere. By now I have seen so many kinds of men, maids and scenery, that my mind feels like a German breakfast. I have collected enough misinformation to write successfully the rest of my life. But I am resisting the temptations of authorship heroically. Rangoon, for instance. The Shwe Dagon Pagoda, which is frightfully overrated, would have made a grand Hashimura Togo article. The Buddhists make white people take off their shoes and stockings before entering. The Britishers claim that this is done to get the white man's goat and advise tourists to keep out. The result is that all the tourists pull off their socks and wade in through pools of leprous native filth. The beauty show at the door, where large, wide ladies from Omaha disrobe their elephantine legs, is one of the sublime sights of the Far East. And the morning all that happened I forgot to bring my kodak!"

Yipsel Notes

Circle Eight will have its first meeting at their new headquarters, Friday, August 15. Friends and sympathizers are invited.

Circle Two, Brooklyn, has changed its meeting night as well as its headquarters. The next meeting of the circle will be held on Tuesday, August 19, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street. George Field, chairman of the League Educational Committee will deliver a short talk on a subject to be announced.

Circle Eight will hold a reorganization meeting at its new headquarters, 207 East 10th street on Saturday evening, August 23. All those interested are invited to attend.

The Glee Club Committee will meet at 7 p. m. Monday, August 18, in the League office.

The Open-Air Committee will meet at 7:45 p. m. in Room 609 of the Rand School, on Monday, August 18.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE
Bronx County

WHEREAS, Otto F. Branstetter has devoted the best years of his life to the work of the Socialist movement in general and the Socialist Party in particular, and

WHEREAS, Comrade Branstetter has carried the Socialist Party through the most trying years of its career as its National Secretary and during that period has never faltered and endangered his life as a result of strain and overwork, and

WHEREAS, By the loss of this devoted Comrade the Socialist movement has lost one of its sincerest workers. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Y. P. S. L. of the Bronx assembled, hereby pledge ourselves to the work of the Socialist move-

Rolland Interprets Gandhi

A Review by Blanche Watson

MAHATMA GANDHI. By Romain Rolland. The Century Co. New York: \$1.50.

"A better combination of author and subject could scarcely be conceived," is the way the Century Company announces Romain Rolland's "Mahatma Gandhi," now in its second printing. Not always is a publisher's blurb so true in letter and spirit. Gandhi has been fortunate in his commentators and biographers in the Western world, however much he may have suffered from some of them in his own country. Introduced to us in 1921 by John Haynes Holmes, and now made the subject of sympathetic study by the supreme exemplar of the non-resistant ideal in our Western world, Gandhi stands before us, a soul as lofty as that of humanity has produced since the beginning of time.

M. Rolland charges the writer of this review with having exaggerated ideas on the subject of Gandhi and Indian non-cooperation, so, lest she be taxed with exaggerating the importance of his book, citations shall be made from other and as profound admirers of the great Frenchman. Says Mr. Holmes:

The combination of these two names, one as subject and the other as author of this book, is a thrilling experience, like the conjunction of two planets. . . . Rolland tells the story of Gandhi's life . . . with such exquisite touches of poetic insight and with such profound sympathy and understanding that the narrative takes on, even in its narrow compass, the proportions of a vast epic. . . .

Dr. J. T. Sunderland, for many years a resident of India, one of the first in this country to take an interest in the non-cooperation movement, writes in Orient:

One cannot in any degree do justice to the exquisite comprehension of the Gandhi philosophy which M. Rolland manifests, or to the intuitional character and the beauty and clarity of its presentation. . . . It was easy for him to do this, for he is of the same temperament and ideology as the man of whom he has chosen to write.

This study in three essays is chiefly notable for the extraordinary consideration given to the smallest details of India's non-violent program. Limited as to length, it is nevertheless a well-rounded, deeply-plumbed and amazingly correct interpretation of Gandhi the man, of his philosophy and of his unique activity. The author has possessed himself of the spirit that underlies and energizes this remarkable politico-spiritual movement. Always he sees the Indian, unlike European revolutionaries, not a maker of laws and ordinances, but "as a builder of a new humanity."

Gandhi (he says) never asks men for more than they can give. But he asks for all they can give. And this is much in a nation like India—a formidable nation, through its numerical power, its force of duration, and its abysmal soul. . . . Gandhi knows what he can demand of India, and India is prepared to give whatever Gandhi may demand.

This understanding Frenchman knows that Mahatma Gandhi has revealed to his people their real nature and their hidden strength. He comprehends (where Gandhi's compatriot, Rabindranath Tagore, fails) the inner meaning of the philosophy of non-cooperation, and this is to say, the positive ideology of the seemingly negative program. Tagore, he notes, recoils from the negation but M. Rolland instances Gandhi's reply that "the art of eliminating is as vital as that of accepting." His comment, too, is enlightening—"India has lost the power of saying 'No,' and Gandhi has given it back

ment and trust that our combined efforts and activities will at least make up for the energy and enthusiasm which the party lost through the untimely death of Comrade Branstetter, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to that wonderful and inspiring companion, Winnie Branstetter and her family.

The newly elected Executive Committee of the League will hold its first meeting, Monday, August 18, at 8:30 p. m., in Room 609 of the Rand School.

All circle meetings for Saturday, August 16, are called off.

All League members are requested to cooperate with the East Side Socialist Centers in today's Excursion. Tickets are to be secured from the League office.

Augusta Smith, educational director of Circle One, Manhattan, has arranged a musical program for the next meeting, Tuesday, August 19. Comrades Shirley Rubinstein, Betty Gratz and Louis Goldin are to participate.

Meetings of Circle 6, Brooklyn, are held every Thursday at 8:30 p. m. At the next meeting, August 21, Comrades Louis Levinson and Harry Tuvim will debate—subject to be decided.

Circle Three at its meeting Thursday, August 14, voted to go in a body to the Excursion of the East Side Center. A committee to make plans for the celebration of the first anniversary of the circle was elected.

to her. Weeding is as essential as sowing." In short, he sees India's two great personalities for what they are, the Poet and the Prophet—the student in the cloister and the general on the battlefield, no less a battlefield because it is the high ground of the spirit. At home here, the biographer of Gandhi, as would be expected, speaks with unusual insight and enthusiasm.

If Gandhi has revealed his people to themselves, spiritually, has he not revealed to themselves, in like manner, all peoples?

So the author of "Mahatma Gandhi" apparently believes. Says he: If the spirit of India now surges forth from temples and forests, it is because it holds the message for which the world is sighing. This message carries far beyond the boundaries of India. India alone could formulate it, but . . . this would mean little, if the surging spirit of Asia did not become the vehicle for a new ideal of life and of death, and, what is more, of action, for all humanity, and if it did not bring a new vaticum to prostrate Europe.

According to M. Rolland, the prophet's message is self-sacrifice. "On the proud principle," he reminds us, "Tagore and Gandhi agree," and he cites the former as saying:

We, in India, must show the world what this truth is which not only makes disarmament possible but transmutes it into strength. The fact that moral force is a stronger power than brute force will be proved by an unarmed people. . . . The day will come when a weak, noble man absolutely unarmed will prove that the meek shall inherit the earth. It is logical that Mahatma Gandhi, weak of body and without material resources, should prove the unconquerable strength hidden in the heart of the outraged and destitute humanity of India. . . . If we can defy the powerful, the rich, the armed, by showing the world the power of the immortal spirit, the castle of the giant Flesh will crumble into nothingness. And then man will find real Swaraj. We, the miserable outcasts of the Orient, we must conquer freedom for all humanity.

More particularly does one realize, reading this book, that this Eastern guru is revealing a broken and an apostate Christianity to itself. He is showing the followers of the Nazarene the power and the impracticability of the "sword of the spirit" that Jesus put into the hands of his followers nearly two thousand years ago. He is giving new meaning to the oft quoted but almost universally disregarded Sermon on the Mount. He is re-presenting Christ to the modern world. "Non-violence has come to men," Gandhi has declared. (Let it be noted that he does not say "non-resistance" or "passive resistance.") "It will remain." This according to Romain Rolland is Gandhi's revelation. For those who have not the faith in the Indian people that some of us have, the eminent Frenchman has a word. It is the concluding paragraph of his heartening and altogether lovely book, and reads: "Either Gandhi's spirit will triumph, or it will manifest itself again, as were manifested centuries before, the Buddha and Messiah, till there finally is manifested in a mortal half-god the perfect incarnation of the principle of life which will lead a new humanity on a new path."

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.

"THESE ACCURSED CORMORANTS"

By REV. JOHN WING

In "The Best Merchandise," 1622.

(Rev. John Wing was an ancestor of Simon Wing, the first Socialist candidate for President of the United States, who polled 21,164 votes in 1892. The following is from "The Owl," the Wing Family magazine, published by George Dikeman Wing in Kewaunee, Wis., and appeared June, 1909. We are indebted to Edwin Webb Wheat for this selection.)

MY soule hath a quarrell against these accursed cormorants who devour multitudes and draw them unto wonderful misery, to make up their owne mouthe, not caring to overturne all trade, to raze the fondation & pillars of a common wealth for the support of themselves; those are the vipers of mankind and the bane of the body civill that bred them, living and gayning, as the divill doth, only by undoing every body they deal with.

The theife by the highway, the pirate at sea, the combination of all robbers, of all rovers, are farre short of these fellows; they professe stealing and take as much as they finde, and a man knowes what he loses; these mysticall and monstrous villains deceive and cozin us in the use of our love to them, confidence in them, commerce with them, that when we thinke we lende to doe them good, trust them with our goods, or trade with them to doe ourselves good, behold their fidelity is become felony, our kindness is our damage, all is lost—we let them have; they grow fatt with other men's flesh, and lyne themselves with the skins, which they teare from all such as they have traded withall.

J. M. Sunge

From Letters of John Millington Synge in the July Yale Review

As you ask me to tell you something of my life I will try to do so as briefly as I can. I was born in 1871 near Dublin—my father was a barrister and landlord. I went to various local schools and had private tutors till 1877 when I entered Trinity College, Dublin, taking my degree (B.A.) in 1892. Meanwhile I had given a great deal of my time to music—I took the scholarship of Harmony and Counterpoint in the Royal Irish Academy of Music about the same time—and in 1893 I went to Germany (partly for a holiday), but I stayed there studying music for nearly a year. I saw the Germans were so much more innately gifted with the musical faculties than I was that I decided to give up music and take to literature instead.

I went back to Germany for a few months to work at the language only, and then on the first day of 1895 I went to Paris for six months. The next year I went to Italy and learned Italian, and then I spent six or seven winters in Paris going back to Ireland for half the year.

In 1898 I went to the Aran Islands to learn Gaelic and lived with the peasants. Ever since then I have spent part of my year among the Irish-speaking peasantry in various localities as I am now doing once more.

During the last ten years I have written a certain number of short articles and reviews for various papers, but my first real success was with the two little plays—which I suppose you have seen or heard of—"Riders to the Sea," and "The Shadow of the Glen" which were played in Dublin by our Society and also in London March, 1904, where they were very well received.

Since then I have given up Paris and give all my time to writing for the little Theatre we have in Dublin. I hope to have another play ready before very long.

I am not fond of photographs and I have not been taken for ten years.

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Saturday, August 16, 1924

RODGERS SPILLS THE BEANS

ONCE in a while the truth is blurted out. While our President and our Commanding General, and editors and preachers, are assuring us that the "defense day gesture" is merely a "fire drill" and is to prevent war, up pops Rear-Admiral W. L. Rodgers, Retired, and says that the United States is arming for war—and not only defensive war, but offensive, aggressive war.

The gallant sea dog made his break at the Politics Institute at Williamstown. Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia, one of the sanest and clearest thinkers in the United States, had just presented his plan for the outlawing of war. The Rear-Admiral couldn't endure the thought of a world without war, without navies, and without Rear-Admirals, and thereupon he read his statement.

When the population of the United States reaches 200,000,000, "if there is any manhood left in the American people the United States will go to war in order to keep our place in the world, protect our population, and give it a place to go to at the expense of other nations."

Rodgers said that the Shotwell plan "rests on the mistaken belief that the world wants to get rid of war." The nations of the world are incensed at the immigration law, and we must be prepared to fight to defend it. (It never occurs to the gallant admiral that if we have a vicious law on the books, it might be sensible to repeal it, rather than go to war to defend it.)

It's good to have this honest confession from a high naval authority that these "defense" plans, and the "fire drill" mobilization have no pacific implications; that the United States—or the war makers in the Army and Navy—are just as aggressive, just as Junkerish, as any old-world militarist clique; that the palaver we—officially as a nation—are a peace-loving people is tosh and rubbish and untrue. It's good to have this American Tirpitz tell us what is in the minds of all the high officials in the War and Naval colleges.

But unless we use that information, there isn't any good in having it. And the only way to use it is to realize that in a competitive industrial world—Capitalism, to be exact—there are such trade rivalries that conflicts between nations are inevitable; that to try to maintain peace in the face of these rivalries is to attempt the impossible. And that the only way to get real, lasting peace is to get rid of trade rivalries, to get rid of Capitalism, and to establish a workers' world, where industry and trade are carried on for use and not for profit.

The sea-dogs don't relish the prospect of that kind of a world. But, fortunately, Tirpitz and Rodgers and all the sea and land warriors in the world, and the munitions makers and the fire-eating Jingoists, and all the hate-mongers put together, constitute a tiny minority of the population; and when the rest of us realize that we are a majority—and act accordingly—Rodgers will go into the museum together with Geronimo and Genghis Khan and Tamburlaine.

The New York campaign got off to a fine start with the American Labor party convention Monday night. With large delegations from scores of organizations, with enthusiasm and spirit, with remarkable addresses by Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas, and with a strong and winning ticket nominated, the A. L. P. has reason to be confident of its prospects. The convention was a fine omen of a great campaign.

MR. DAVIS ACCEPTS

M. R. JOHN W. DAVIS, in an address of high literary quality, accepts the nomination for President of the United States. Few men in public life could have written so fine a speech. If the Favorite Son of West Virginia should be elected, we can be assured at least of a continuance of the Wilsonian tradition of State papers so well written as to be worth while reading for their own sake.

When Mr. Davis evoked the spirits of his ancestors from the hills that encircle Clarksburg, strong men wept. When he spoke of his idyllic childhood in the green fields of his native heath, women tore their hair and children beat their breasts. When he said that he had given up all his Wall Street clients as soon as the Democratic nomination had been given him, men

gnashed their teeth and fell upon the ground in a faint.

And when Mr. Davis indicted the Republican party for its dishonesty; when he called attention to the scandals that had disgraced the Harding-Coolidge administration, loud and hoarse laughter broke into the harmony of the lovely scene.

A gentleman collapsed on the grounds, and he was rushed off in an ambulance. When revived with restoratives, he gasped that he had been reading a book. The reporters swiped the book when the doctors weren't looking. It was a campaign text book of the Republican party of 1920, calling attention to Hog Island, aircraft frauds, chemical patents, profiteering, and sundry other charges against Mr. Davis' party when they were the Ins.

Anyway, it was a nice party for Mr. Davis.

So John F. Hylan comes out for the Wall Street candidate for President, after all. And Red Mike is such a progressive—with his mouth. Like a lot of others.

"I have no clients today but the Democratic party"; John W. Davis, August 11, 1924. "I have a fine list of clients—what lawyer would not want them? I have J. P. Morgan & Co., the Erie Railroad, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Standard Oil Company, and other foremost American concerns on my list. I am proud of them"; John W. Davis, January, 1924.

NO GOOSE-STEP DAY IN DENMARK

IT is refreshing to read the program of the Social Democratic Government of Denmark, printed in this issue of The New Leader, proposing a capital levy, cooperative housing and complete disarmament. When the Folketing assembled in October, instead of asking for the usual staggering appropriations for more ships, bigger guns, elaborate maneuvers for "preserve peace" and all the rest of the flub-dub and clap-trap; that other governments ask for, the Stauning Ministry will ask for the abolition of the army and navy, and the substitution of a frontier patrol and naval police. The Minister of War wants to be known as Minister of Disarmament!

In addition to everything else, this revolutionary step will cut the annual expenditures of Denmark down so that, together with the capital levy, the burden of taxation will be lighter than in any other country. Will that be the end of Denmark? Will nameless hordes swoop down and annihilate the country? Will, for example, the Ramsay MacDonald Government of Great Britain take advantage of Denmark's "weakness" and invade that beautiful country? Will MacDonald forget that for years he and Premier Stauning have been comrades in the Socialist movement, fighting the same battle of liberty and Socialism together, serving in international committees together? To ask the questions is to answer them.

If every one of Denmark's 3,318,000 population were prepared for war; if every man, woman and child were withdrawn from the beautiful farms and taken from the industries of that country; if the co-operatives were abandoned and that smiling country turned into a grim war machine with tanks in place of dairies, forts in

place of silos, towering warships in place of fishing smacks, if the glorious farming lands were converted into drill grounds, would Denmark be any better off? Yet that is what complete armament would have meant.

The Socialists alone had the courage to assert what every one felt in his heart; they alone had the manhood to face the jibes and jeers of the "patriots" and put up a fight for decency and peace.

The integrity of Denmark could not have been maintained in the face of a hostile Great Britain, for example, even if the whole country were mobilized. So what would be the use of increasing the war machine up to the saturation point? For Denmark, ten soldiers would have been as effective as ten thousand or one million—so why any at all?

The way to peace is through Socialism; there can be no other way. Socialist England will not attack Denmark, so Socialist Denmark can disarm and feel safe from the nightmares of war and invasion. And the only way to make peace certain is to ring the world around with workers' governments, devoted to the ideal of international peace and amity and understanding.

And America's way is not the "mobilization day" way; it is not by showing motion pictures of big ships and booming guns, and by parades and "patriotic" speeches by militarists. If we want peace, we can vote for it. And no other way. A staggering vote for La Follette and Wheeler—a Labor party to take its place in national life as the British Labor party has taken its place across the water, and peace will be secure. And there is no other way.

Did you ever hear of a white, Nordic Protestant business man refusing to negotiate a loan with a bank because of a Jewish bank director, or refusing to make a profit out of his workers because some of them might be Catholic Italians or Poles? There aren't any Ku Klux Klans among the business men. Take a tip from the bosses.

FRANK CRANE SAYS . . .

D. R. FRANK CRANE, the he-Pollyanna of American journalism, has his say about Calvin Coolidge, Jr., and various other things, in a recent number of Current Opinion, to which he contributes a monthly sermon.

Taking the sad story of the death of the manly young chap in the White House as his text, Frank says that the President insisted that his son refuse to take advantage of the fact that his father was prominent.

"Calvin had not spent his vacations at fashionable summer resorts, playing tennis and wearing white flannel trousers. Sometimes he worked in tobacco fields, jerking the oozy leaves from their stalks. On the day last summer that his father officially succeeded to the Presidency, this boy was at work in a Connecticut tobacco field. He did not throw up his job and catch a train for Washington, but remained in wage-earning seclusion.

"Sometimes he helped his grandfather haying; and he didn't ride on the hay wagon, either. In fact, Calvin and John were preparing to leave for Vermont when the former was stricken and his haying hopes for this summer were frustrated."

"IF MORE AMERICAN BOYS WERE

BROUGHT UP LIKE CALVIN COOLIDGE, JR., PERHAPS WE SHOULD HAVE FEWER PRECOCIOUS CRIMINALS OF THE FRANKS CASE KIND.

"AND IF THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT IS GOING TO STOP BOYS AND GIRLS FROM LEARNING WHAT WORK AND SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITY MEAN, THAT AMENDMENT HAD BETTER GO INTO THE SCRAP BASKET." (Crane's capitals.)

The reverend Doctor writes a daily sermon for the readers of the Hearst papers, and they think he's just the dearest thing yet. Other publications use him as a feature to attract readers.

And Frank goes into the grief-stricken home of an American family and tears the veil from their sorrow to exploit the poor dead boy for an insidious argument in favor of the slavery of children in the mines and mills of America. Those who employ him know what they are doing.

There is a short word of five letters that describes one who spoils the dead. It is an ugly word, but it is hard to escape the conviction that no other word fits Mr. Crane—and those who pay him good wages to do that sort of thing.

THAT NATURAL LAW

SINCE the days that modern capitalism industry obtained a firm foothold over production, the professional economists and politicians have taught an interesting dogma. They assert that competition is a "natural law." We must not interfere with it. Due to its operation industry develops and progress is assured. The best men rise out of the struggle.

It is a nice theory but bad history. The theory has been intended for consumption by the workers. They have always been warned never to get control of government or to use it to interfere with the natural law.

The masters of industry, while approving the theory, have followed another course. They have used government to fertilize their plans for enrichment. Timber lands, coal deposits, mineral deposits, oil and water power have come into their possession by their control of government. Tariffs and subsidies have often helped them. Franchises and contracts have been gold mines.

Consider the taxi war now raging in New York City. Several companies are said to be preparing a drive on the Board of Aldermen to amend the ordinances establishing a standard rate for taxicabs and make a rate of forty cents a mile for one to four passengers. Others are charging half this rate.

What becomes of the "natural law"? It will still be offered as a dogma for the workers to observe but big capitalist organizations know better. They will use governing power, to jack up rates and thus cut out the "natural law." No competition for them if they can avoid it.

Our advice to the workers is to go and do likewise. Place your own representatives in power and use that power for the welfare of yourselves and your families. The "natural law" of the economists and editors may die but you won't. You will enjoy the situation as the exploiters of Labor have enjoyed it for many decades and be better off in the bargain.

Those Who Have Died for Socialism

By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

It has been honored by men and women who have willingly gone to jail for it, and to sacrifice their very lives.

There is little time to speak of the living, but in the mind's eye there loom the figures of two men who have put all the years of their manhood into the Socialist party's work. One of them has carried the burning message of Socialism into every corner of the United States. He has given himself neither rest nor respite in his task in well-nigh thirty years. He has willingly sacrificed what might have been a highly successful career, either in the organized Labor movement, or as a conventional orator. But he did not. Socialism to him was life, and he stands today as the highest exemplification of what Socialism means, who went to jail and risked his life with a song in his heart because he was serving his cause, America's noblest figure, Eugene Victor Debs.

And the other is a man who has willingly turned his back on honors and position and wealth and peremptory that could easily be his if he had cared to seek them. A man who lifted up his eloquent voice for Socialism when he was one of a very few crying in the wilderness, and again when it was inviting indictment and violence to speak for Socialism. Who worked for his cause—to the detriment of his private affairs—so incessantly that twice he was laid low by serious illness, but who goes on and on because of his devotion to the great ideal of Socialism in his heart. That man is Morris Hillquit.

There are many, many more. There are branch workers who deem it an honor to be called upon to climb stairs and secure signatures to nominating petitions. There are those who deem it an honor to be called upon to carry the platform, and to get up at five a. m. and distribute literature in letter boxes. There are those who deem it an honor to do anything the party calls upon them to do—to address envelopes, canvass voters, attend tedious committee meetings, sell tickets in the box office at dances and bazaars.

Out of such material a great movement is built up. Such people old Ben Hanford had in mind when he wrote of "Jimmie Higgins," to whom nothing was too small a task to perform in our cause.

Gene Debs went to jail for his cause, and many others did, too. But not all of the workers had the honor of doing that. Most of the party workers merely worked, and rejoiced that their efforts caused the movement to make progress.

Otto Branstetter's name is now in the Socialist Pantheon. He will be enshrined for it.

forever with such heroes and heroines as Ben Hanford, Frank MacDonald, William Mailly, Eugene Wood, Anna A. Maley and many, many others.

Ben Hanford literally gave his life for the Socialist movement. He died in January, 1910, and a whole generation has grown up since then that did not know him. But those who knew him personally, those who felt the electric thrill of his handclasp, those who heard the glorious proletarian eloquence of his voice will never forget him. He will be an influence in the lives of all who knew him as long as they live.

William Mailly was another such proletarian hero, eloquent, able, utterly devoted. So was Anna Maley. So was dear Gene Wood, gone from us but eighteen months ago. Frank MacDonald was not a speaker, but he was a great journalist who would rather struggle with The Call than make a fine living on a capitalist sheet. They were alike in their ability, their devotion and their self abnegation.

Otto Branstetter was another. An able man, a brilliant man, a gifted man, he never sought honors. Much of his work was anonymous. He was not known to many at first. He stumbled Oklahoma for Socialism when it was a physical danger to do it. He wasn't very well known when he began, and he didn't care much about being known. All he cared for was the privilege of serving.

Branstetter had just completed four and a half years of incredible toil for the party. It happens that I was closely associated with him during a large part of that time and I know how he absolutely poured out his strength. He was so weakened that he was unable to stand the shock of his accident and the operation that followed. Further, the lead poisoning of his years of working at the painters' trade made it impossible for the bones to knit when his leg was broken, and resulted in gangrene.

Otto Branstetter was one of the greatest Socialists I ever knew. Unbelievably I put him in a class with Ben Hanford and Eugene V. Debs for his devotion, his ability and his eagerness to sacrifice. Debs went to jail—but Branstetter was out of jail and carried on in the face of danger of lynching. There is no greater test of loyalty in our movement.

Otto Branstetter is gone. A gallant fighter is laid to rest. His voice will no longer be heard; his sharp, biting humor will no longer pierce the spines of those who fight against our cause. But we are richer by his example. As the years pass and our Pantheon grows, we will point out our heroes to our children, and say, "Look, these men so loved their cause that they died for it; the least we can do is to live

THE Chatter-Box

SUMMER IDYLL

We have been bourgeois-ing it in the Hebraic Valleys of the Catskill Mountains this week-end. Which accounts most tragically for the absence of the usual poetical effusion that introduces our weekly effort.

Much against our saner judgment, we sojourned at a regular boarding house that advertises most positively its peculiar advantages over all the other 86,000 boarding houses as to food, comforts, improvements, environment and amusement facilities. "Tennis, bathing and fishing, etc. Rates reasonable."

Our room consisted of half a bed under the protection of a government surplus tent that also protected six other similar beds, thirteen other week-enders (male of course), their pellucidous baggage and one underfed, leprous dresser.

And since the water-pump had broken down a week previous and would not be in commission until the week next, we brushed our teeth and made our ablutions in grace in dishpans at the horse-trough.

And since the tennis court had taken on the appearance of a shell-crater battlefield in Flanders from the constant removal of over-grown pebbles and the constant invasion of Cuban and French heels, we spent the forenoon and our excess energy repairing a hammock and strengthening the tree whereon it hung.

And since the lake had in all humility receded from our superior gaze and left the faint footprint of a puddle to remind us of a possible return when autumnal torrents deluge the earth, we proceeded to bathe most deliciously in our own perspiration.

And since the fish had by some chemical reaction evaporated into mist together with the lake, we fished about in thorny underbrush, and admirably succeeded in capturing three hefty huckleberries.

The advertisement also said something about the exclusive clientele that guested at the hostelry every season. We met most of the patrons and patronesses at dinner, which function we are glad to admit was not by any means undeserving of commendation, however taxing it might have been on our usual equine digestion.

After repast, the patrons in one splendidly organized effort recalled enough table etiquette to pick up the forks from the floor, wipe off the grease from their ties and shirt fronts, remind their spouses and daughters of the soup streaks that enhanced the classic contours of their chins, and in fine unison double-marched out to the veranda where tables, chairs, and pinochle cards awaited in expectant attendance.

After the patronesses had properly picked their teeth and laved their chins, they too in perfect alignment and precision stepped off to the far end of the veranda, where rocking chairs awaited them most eagerly.

We spent the afternoon in an orgy of intellectual diversion. Between exquisite hilarity from the male section over the fourth dimensional perspicacity of a four hundred meld, and the devotional humanity of feeding the kitty; and then the higher criticism from the weaker if more obese sex, over the toughness of the meat served at dinner, the pounds lost or gained during the week and the story of the lady who went home so suddenly last week because her husband was seen in the city with—we tossed like a bewildered, storm-battered sapling.

Somewhere, hidden under a heap of popular songs that lay on the piano, we found an old copy of "Nick Carter's Last Claw."

We climbed a hill a quarter of a mile from the maddening literati of the porch and sat us down for two hours of napanthe and anodyne.

For two days this went on. And since the improvements of the place did not work and the open plumbing was closed, we need not invoke any Rabelaisian comment further to clarify the sympathy and understanding of our dear readers, how divinely we spent our week-end.

The next time the mood for vacationing spurs us beyond our restraint and reason, we shall don our flannels, buy the "Daily Mirror," three hot-dogs with sauerkraut, a bottle of cream soda, and take a regrettably side on the trolley from the Battery to the Bronx. No one can spend two and one-half days in a pleasanter manner.

CAMPAIGN COUPLETS

If you're sick of giving to those who get—
Just cast your vote for La Follette.

For one who'll keep his campaign promise,
Just cast your vote for Norman Thomas.

May we add:
Keep in trim and grow hale and hearty
By working each day for the Labor Party.

TELEPATHY

I called you
And you seemed to come,
With O, how much allure;
But—I turned away my heart and lips.
You see, I was not sure.

Sonia.

This La Follette business is getting to be a harder nut for the Wall Streeters to crack as the days for mopping brows recede. After election, we venture to oracle, this Labor Party affair will put the shiver in the timbers of many a dumb dome in Capital-dom. And many a pudgy hand will tremble as it scissors off the coupons of them gilt-edged securities. Here's hoping for those shivers.

S. A. DE WITT.