

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
One Year.....\$2.00  
Six Months.....\$1.25  
Three Months.....\$.75

# The New Leader

A Weekly Newspaper  
Devoted to the Interest  
of the Socialist and La-  
bor Movement.

Vol. 1, No. 34.

Twelve Pages

NEW YORK, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 6, 1924

Entered as Second Class Matter January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price 5 Cents

## COOLIDGE BACKS IMPERIALISM

### West Virginia Miners Celebrate Rebuilding of Union Headquarters Operators' Thugs Burned Down

Brady Is Scene of Impressive Demonstration on Labor Day.

By ART SHIELDS

BRADY, West Virginia. — Ten thousand union miners, their wives and little ones, held a union meeting on the heights overlooking this corporation town last Sunday that for spontaneous enthusiasm makes John W. Davis's Labor Day meeting in another West Virginia city seem a stale farce.

This meeting marks the comeback of the United Mine Workers, which Davis has fought. It was officially called to dedicate the fine new brick union hall, which has arisen near the crest of the hill, just over the hall the Brady-Warner gunmen burned down last June.

But it developed into a mighty concourse of working folks from 100 hills and valleys, come together to pledge solidarity in the fight which the open-shop operators have intensified since last April.

Many From Pa.

All Northern West Virginia had sent its quotas by flivver and truck and a special train brought many more from Western Pennsylvania. Maryland and Ohio had contributed their quotas to the giant gathering in this little town that had come to symbolize the conflict raging wherever an operator rejects the Jacksonville agreement. International officials were present from many districts.

As the union multitude cheered on the hill eleven huge amplifying horns carried the speakers' challenges down through the hollow to every strikebreaker's family in their little gray shacks and to the Brady-Warner gunmen in the club house nearer the Monongahela River far below. The horns blared out defiance to the "yellow dogs," as the miners call the gunmen, and appealed to the non-union workers lured in from the closed down Frick mines of Pennsylvania to be true to their fellows.

Union Hall Near Completion

The pageantry of the struggle of the Brady strike was set all about the great gathering. Seven hundred feet nearer sea level the tipples of the Brady-Warner Coal Company rose by the shimmering waters of the river.

Straggling up the winding hollow were the company "homes" from which the Brady families had been evicted to make room for scabs. Standing proudly above all these was the brick union hall, which is rising to completion with the aid of the strong arms of union members who are assisting the bricklayers and carpenters from Fairmont.

Beside the new building is the bullet-pitted concrete foundation of the hall destroyed last June, and ominously, back of the speakers' stand, behind a wire fence on company property, is the big water tank the automatic rifle men used as a cover in their bombardment of the old hall, before Sheriff Yost arrested the defenders and made way for the thugs to come down and set the torch.

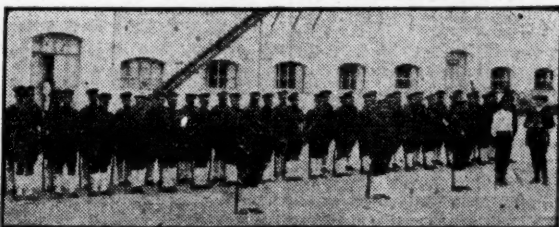
Stirring Slogans

It was an amazingly exuberant crowd. As they felt the mass contagion of solidarity, memories of unemployment and the open shop, which many of them are fighting now, dropped away and they exulted in the occasion. Even a woman, one of three whose babies had been born dead from brutal treatment by gunmen evicting them, watched the stream of cars bringing up new throngs, with eyes a-sparkle. It was a recreation.

This is the spirit that West Virginia knights of the Coronado suits cannot down.

There was life, too, in the local (Continued on Page 2)

For Union and Country!



A Company of Mexican Soldiers, Recruited Exclusively from Among Union Members, Who Did Valiant Service in Putting Down the Reactionary De La Huerta Rebellion.

### Mexican Labor Leader Tells of Unions' Progress

By J. R. SMALLWOOD

Scratch a Mexican labor leader and you discover a general, a colonel, a major, or at least a captain.

Say the right word and the Mexican farmer, miner or artisan downs his peaceful implements and grips the trusty musket proffered by his labor union.

There is only one stipulation: The rifle must bear the official seal of the Mexican Federation of Labor, and on his straw headgear he must be allowed to wear the colors (red and black) of his union. Then with the cry "Viva la Crom!" on his lips he rushes into battle in defense of his Government. He has a Labor Government to defend. Its enemies are his enemies, i. e., domestic and foreign capitalism.

Mexico Is Safe.

'Tis said that Rome was great while she was surrounded by many thousands of brave farmers who were willing and anxious to lay aside their plows and take up arms against the foreign invader. Rome fell when those farmers no longer had anything to defend, and the onward rush of tribes from German and Russian forests was not stemmed.

By this token, Mexico is safe for a good many generations yet to come. The workers have something to defend there, and they have shown, as recently as a few months ago, that they are willing and capable of defending it. They've got a Socialist, a former machinist and ex-school teacher, elected to the Presidency. Their Federation is cock of the walk in their country, and what it says goes. No one can get elected to any important office, or for that matter to many unimportant offices, except by and through it, and the Mexican Labor Party. You can mark up Mexico as a Labor country, through and through.

Col. Trevino Here.

Such is the general tenor of the story brought to the United States and related exclusively to The New Leader by Ricardo Trevino, carpenter, colonel, secretary-general of the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, in English the Mexican Federation of Labor, but popularly known as the Crom.

Col. Trevino passed through New York a few weeks after General Calles, Socialist President-elect of Mexico, left for Europe, and the Federation secretary-general was seen by this paper before he, too, departed for the other side, where he will meet the Right Hon. J. R. MacDonald, Socialist Premier of Britain, and other working class statesmen of the continent, before he returns to Mexico with his comrade and President, General Calles.

That's how it goes in Mexico these days—you are in doubt whether to address Calles as General, President or Comrade, and the safest way is to mix them up alternately. Every (Continued on Page 3)

### WHEELER TOURS N. Y. NEXT WEEK

Vice-Presidential Candidate Will Address Cooper Union Meeting on Saturday.

By LESLIE H. ALLEN

In historic Cooper Union, where Abraham Lincoln spoke against chattel slavery, Senator Burton K. Wheeler speaks Saturday night, September 6, against the economic slavery to which the people of the United States are subjected by the subservience of the Republican and Democratic parties to special privilege.

Lincoln said that in any contest between the rights of the dollar and the rights of the human being, he would stand on the side of the human being.

Upon that platform the La Follette-Wheeler movement stands today. Stripped of all details, the La Follette platform asks the people this question:

Will you permit the dollar, controlled by the favored few, to continue its domination over the right to happiness which is guaranteed for you by the Constitution, or will you, by electing La Follette and Wheeler, give special privilege a smashing blow from which it will never recover?

This was the question asked by La Follette and Wheeler in their Labor Day speeches. From the radio broadcasting studio in Washington, which was probably as hot as Hades, sitting in a chair, and without response from a visible audience, Fighting Bob, addressing 10,000,000 people, delivered one of the most masterly speeches of his career. On Boston Common, cheered by thousands of men and women, Wheeler struck at old party-corruption straight from the shoulder.

It was the first time a Presidential candidate had addressed the radio audience exclusively, and the first time La Follette had spoken without a visible audience. He mastered the difficult technique of the microphone. Although accustomed to pacing a platform and gesturing frequently, his voice needed neither of these accessories. He put over his speech with such effect that the auditor felt that it came straight from the heart. At times the voice trembled with emotion. At others it sparkled with satire. Frequently it thundered with denunciation.

The actor was still there. When he quoted Lincoln he lowered his voice. When he meant to say "Jefferson and Lincoln" he started to say "Jefferson and Hamlet." But he used no bunk, no bombast. It was a speech of brass tacks, without the brass of Dawes cymbals, and with every tack exceedingly sharp at the point. It was the voice of righteousness crying in the wilderness of special privilege. The people will heed that voice. It can make votes from the platform. It can multiply those votes over the radio.

Senator Wheeler's Cooper Union appearance is in charge of the Greater New York La Follette-Wheeler Progressive Campaign Committee. Arthur Garfield Hays, State chairman, will be chairman of the meeting. There will be several other speakers, and an overflow meeting will be held in the square. Wheeler is expected to address the overflow after the meeting inside.

On Sunday, the seventh, Wheeler will start a tour of the State. Accompanied by Mr. Hays and Oswald Garrison Villard, he goes first to Albany for a speech at Schenectady early the night of the eighth and at Albany later that night. The rest of his itinerary follows:

September 9, Utica at noon and Watertown at night.  
September 10, Oswego at noon, Syracuse in the afternoon and Rochester at night.

(Continued on Page 5)

For Vice-President



BURTON K. WHEELER

### WHEELER WILL SPEAK AT TAMIMENT

Hillquit, Johnston, Thomas, Maurer and Others Will Also Speak at Camp.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the young, fighting Montana Senator who kicked Attorney General Daugherty out of the United States cabinet and is now candidate for vice-president on the Progressive ticket, will head the list of prominent progressive leaders who will speak at Camp Tamiment, the Rand School's Summer Camp, in Pennsylvania, this week-end.

Senator Wheeler will speak today (Saturday, September 6). Other speakers will be Morris Hillquit, member of the La Follette National Campaign Committee; B. C. Vladeck, of the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action; Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor; William H. Johnston, head of the C. P. A.; James H. Maurer, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and George E. Roemer, La Follette Campaign Manager in Massachusetts.

The Camp has extended a cordial invitation to the rank and file of the La Follette workers to spend the week-end at the Camp.

### Huge Wheeler Demonstration In Union Square

Union Square, historic landmark in New York City, scene of many a famous working-class monster demonstration, will again, this Saturday night, re-echo the sound of Labor's voice, when United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Labor candidate for Vice-President, will address an overflow meeting after having spoken in Cooper Union from the same platform as that from which Abraham Lincoln, Wendell Phillips and Eugene V. Debs have addressed great audiences in the past. Cooper Union, by all indications, will be packed to the very walls, and arrangements have been made for a great overflow mass-meeting on Union Square, flanked by statues of Lincoln and Lafayette.

### DICTATOR FOR VIRGIN ISLES APPOINTED

Natives Suffer Under U. S. Rule Started by Wilson, Continued by Coolidge.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, U. S. A.—A revival of the worst form of autocratic rule by the United States has made itself manifest here. Captain-Governor Philip William, U. S. N., over the protest of the inhabitants, the press, and Associated Virgin Islands Societies, has appointed George Washington Williams, former United States Government Attorney, as Judge of the District Court for the Virgin Islands.

During the fall of 1923, Williams acted as official propagandist of the Naval Administration here, and attempted to block the passage of a Bill S2786 in the U. S. Senate introduced by Senator McLean of Connecticut, granting among other things, citizenship, and erecting a permanent form of Civil Government in the Islands.

Williams hails from Maryland and is viewed as a bitter Negro-hater by the inhabitants who constitute about 98 per cent of a population of hybridized African descent, boasting a civilization considerably older than that of the United States.

The appointment of Williams to the highest judicial position is looked upon in the Virgin Islands with great alarm by the inhabitants.

The Governor has civil, military, and judicial powers. He is vested with far more power than the Governor of any American State.

The Virgin Islanders are asking for a civil and permanent form of Government, compatible with the American conception. Last fall the Williams Administration did all in its power to frustrate the efforts to procure such form of government by assisting the Colonial Council, relic of the Danish Regime, in their efforts to maintain a monarchical form of government that is neither Danish nor American, wherein the franchise is momentary, and aliens are permitted to vote and hold public office.

Such is the state of affairs prevailing in these Virgin Islands that Uncle Sam bought and then forgot. The occupation and autocratic domination of the Virgin Isles was begun in 1917 under the administration of President Wilson, Democrat; it has been continued with equal rigor by Harding and Coolidge, Republicans.

Students of modern American history and development declare the islands to have no particularly great value to the United States; their acquisition is explained as the carrying out of the general policy of American imperialism which has brought American military and financial domination of Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo and several Latin American countries.

The Virgin Islands problem is as much an American citizen's problem as it is that of the defenseless, down-trodden Virgin Islanders. The American aggression there, pursued by Republican and Democratic administrations, alike, is nothing less than another activity of the same financial imperialists of Wall Street who plunged America into the World War and have made the White House a mere adjunct to their business of exploitation of both American and foreign citizens.

### Louis F. Post Backs La Follette Drive

WASHINGTON.—Louis F. Post, who was Assistant Secretary of Labor under W. B. Wilson, disagrees with his old chief as to who should be elected President. He comes out for La Follette. Post, who is the author of "The Deportations Delirium of 1920," says the crisis in 1924 is like the one in 1856-60.

### HEAR WHEELER SUNDAY!

LA FOLLETTE, SUPPORTERS AND SOCIALISTS OF NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT AND NEW JERSEY WILL HOLD A HUGE LA FOLLETTE-WHEELER PICNIC THIS SUNDAY AT DICKERTS' PARK, 242ND STREET AND BOSTON ROAD, THE BRONX. THE SPEAKERS WILL BE BURTON K. WHEELER, CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT; NORMAN THOMAS JASPAR MCLEVY, GEORGE L. RECORD, CHARLES SOLOMON, FRANK R. CROSSWAITH AND SAMUEL ORR.

ALL ARE WELCOME!

SPEAKING AT 2:30



## SWEDISH LABOR FAVORITE IN ELECTION

**Preparedness Is Big Issue On Which Socialists Expect to Triumph in a Few Weeks.**

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—With general elections for the Lower House of the Swedish Parliament only a few weeks away, the campaign is being fought with a vigor rare in the history of Swedish politics. The main issue is the clean-cut one of military preparedness vs. preparedness for peace, and the Social Democratic forces, led by the veteran Hjalmar Branting, are hopeful of winning the victory over the Conservatives and their allies, headed by Premier Ernest Trugger. If the Socialists of both varieties and the Communists make as heavy gains as they did in the elections of 1921 they will have a working majority, even without the support of some of the more radical members of the Liberal party.

Such a result would mean that Branting would come back as Premier, with the power to put through an army and navy reorganization bill which would go far toward putting Sweden in line with the disarmament program proposed by the Socialist Government of little Denmark, with the possibility of Norway also adopting a similar course if the coming elections in that country should weaken the Conservative party materially. Then, say the Swedish Socialist campaigners, we would have a real Scandinavian alliance in the interest of human brotherhood that would be a valuable aid to Prime Ministers MacDonald and Herriot of Great Britain and France respectively, in their efforts to substitute reason and justice for passion and international murder.

Recent references by Premier Trugger in campaign speeches to "unholy alliance between Social Democrats and Red Communists, who take their orders from Moscow," have evoked much sarcastic comment not only in the Socialist, but in some of the capitalist newspapers. As it is common knowledge that Hjalmar Branting is one of the pet targets for the mud constantly being fired from the Communist batteries at prominent Socialist leaders, in the Riksdag elections of 1921, the Social Democrats won 93 seats,

## TWO DIE IN BUFFALO AS RESULT OF FIGHT STARTED BY THE KLAN

BUFFALO.—The Ku Klux Klan issue is at the front in Buffalo. Last week a shooting affray occurred in which two men were killed and one seriously wounded. This cannot be blamed on anti-Klan feeling because, apparently, all the men involved were members of that organization. The injured man is said to be the local leader.

Mayor Schwab has taken a stand with reference to publicity for certain cards which have come into his hands purporting to be lists of local members of the Klan. His stand should be sustained by every Socialist and every radical; because publicity is the one thing that will destroy any "Invisible Empire." The Klansmen are beginning to feel the influence of "Economic Determinism," as Jews and Catholics withdraw their trade and patronage from men whose names appear on the lists.

gaining 18; the Left Wing Social Democrats got 6, gaining 1; and the Communists 7, gaining 5. The Conservatives won 62, a loss of 9; the Agrarians, 21, a loss of 8; and the Liberals 41, a loss of 7. Thus it is apparent that if the parties of the Left gain as heavily in the coming test of strength as they did three years ago, Branting will have a majority for his anti-militarist legislation, even without the support of the Liberals who deserted him in 1923 on the question of paying unemployment benefits to men locked out during industrial conflicts, thus forcing him to resign the Premiership and let the Conservatives take the job.

It is expected that what few Communists may be elected will not oppose the Social Democrats in cutting down the army and navy. In the Upper House, one-eighth of which is elected indirectly every September, there are 52 Socialists, 36 Liberals, 44 Conservatives, 17 Agrarians and 1 Communist. Consequently, a slight shift toward the Left there would make it easy sledding for the anti-militarist program, as it is understood that quite a few of the Liberals in both Houses are in favor of lower military expenditures from a taxpayer's standpoint.

As Branting pointed out at the June convention of the Social Democratic Party, the bulk of the Swedish Socialists believe that they can put over their general program of running the industries of the nation in the interest of the people a step at a time and they are hopeful of taking a big step in that direction at the polls this month.

## W. Va. Miners Celebrate Rebuilding of Union Hall

(Continued from Page 1)

union banners that hung resplendent with the clasped hand emblem of the miners and with stirring slogans from the speakers' two-story stand and rose on flagstaffs from the audience.

And in tune with the spirit of the crowd was the hilarious music of the union bands. Particularly pertinent was a song, which some minor improvised and which was called back three times by the audience. Two stanzas ran like this, to rollicking band music:

*As sure as the world goes round,  
As sure as the world goes round,  
We'll whip Sam Brady into line,  
An agreement he will sign,  
As sure as the world goes round,*

*As sure as the world goes round,  
As sure as the world goes round,  
We will surely win the strike,  
And the thugs will take the pike,  
As sure as the world goes round,*

"This vast crowd," said John McCleary, an international representative, the first speaker, "ought to convince Sam Brady that the United Mine Workers of America is not dead. Burning our union hall was a challenge which we have met."

### Appeal to Negroes

Appealing to the colored men among the strikebreakers below McCleary denounced operators' propaganda, asserting that the Negro had no place in the United Mine Workers of America, and said that all miners were brothers, regardless of their color. Brady lost several colored workers the next day.

David Watkins, international representative from District 5, Van A. Bittner, International Representative in charge of the sub-district, with headquarters at Fairmont, were among the other speakers. Watkins told of the gallant fight Northern West Virginia fought in 1897, a fight lost by the employers' injunction and the union's lack of funds. Now, he said, the opportunity to win was here.

Brady miners are fighting an injunction now, nineteen awaiting trial on contempt charges for attempting to induce non-union men to break yellow dog contracts.

Like many other open-shop operators in West Virginia, Sam Brady has a private force of gunmen or "yellow dogs," as the boys call them here. But, unlike ordinary capitalists employing gunmen, Brady sometimes takes personal command of his thugs when they are doing their stuff.

Brady personally directed a raid on the miners' homes, in which doors were smashed down, women were dragged out, and the lives of three unborn children were destroyed. These eviction proceedings, carried out without regular process of law, were followed shortly by Brady's next dramatic atrocity, the shooting-up and burning down of the miners' union hall, all part of his campaign to crush the local union which was conducting the strike against the 1917 wage scale Brady posted up last May.

Brady was not fighting this group of miners along the upper Monongahela River for himself alone, but in the interest of a larger open-shop program. His firm, the Brady-Warner Coal Corporation, which has mines in other parts of the State, is linked up with the Warner sugar interests and has close relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

When the company refused to sign the Jacksonville agreement last April the miners saw a fight coming. May 2, Brady posted a notice that tonnage rates were cut from 62½ and 64 cents to 28 and 42 cents, with \$3.75 for day labor instead of \$7.25. The notice bluntly announced that any miner objecting to these terms could vacate his company house by May 9, seven days off.

Local Union No. 4041 met the challenge at a rousing meeting in their new hall, dedicated Labor Day a year ago—the hall which Brady's thugs were so soon to burn down. The

miners declared emphatically that 1917 scales were out of date and that not a union miner would work for anything less than the 1924 scale.

Heavy rains prevented Brady's moving vans from getting in till the 19th. On that date the operator marched up the hollow at the head of a file of "yellow dogs" and a big truck. His equipment did not include warrants. Sheriff William McKinley Yost, a young Republican leader, who sanctioned the evictions, said Brady didn't need any.

"Get ready to move!" shouted Brady at the door of Tom Morton, secretary of the local union.

Morton is a young man, but he has a wife and six children. This little gray, four-roomed house was the only home he had or could get readily. Homes for families of eight are not easy to find. He told Brady he could not go.

"Well, I'll move you, by God, whether you want to be moved or not," shouted the boss, according to numerous witnesses.

Morton showed a written statement from Dr. Forest B. Combs, his family physician, certifying that his wife was in a delicate state of pregnancy and could not be hastily moved without risk.

"Nonsense!" bawled Brady, with an oath; "she looks all right."

Morton barred the door. It was crashed in, but the gunmen did not cross the threshold. Something in Morton's hand stopped them. Sheriff Yost, faithful to the operators, saved the situation for Brady. The boss and his gang, with the sheriff's backing, threw all the furniture into the van, roughly handling Mrs. Morton, and her children were ejected and the household belongings were dumped on the union lot up the hill. There the family camped till the union found a home for them near Fairmont.

Mrs. Morton took gravely sick; two months later she was delivered of a dead child, and the physician attending her said the stillborn infant's death must have been due to the treatment she had received.

Mrs. N. E. Coulter has a child murdered in similar fashion. The Brady thugs came to the door demanding the family get out. Coulter barred the door, put his wife and children in a rear room, and warned the thugs to stay away. Down came the door with a long battering ram behind it. Then the thugs leaped back. Coulter's rabbit gun was ready and he told them what would happen if they crossed without a warrant. One gunman's hand sneaked to his hip, but it jerked away as the steel rod in the miner's hand snapped into line with his stomach. But Sheriff Yost again saved Brady's game. Coulter was arrested, kept in jail for days, and is now out on \$2,500 bail. Under Yost's protection the thugs entered and rushed out the stuff, breaking some of the furniture and shocking Mrs. Coulter into a sick spell.

The coal digger's wife was in an advanced stage of pregnancy. Shortly after she gave birth to twins, one dead.

Mrs. James Tony is the third woman whose unborn child perished as the result of the evictions. Fifteen families were evicted, with a total of sixty-four children. The resultant deaths of the babes the mothers were then bearing speaks volumes for the brutality of the eviction proceedings. The union miners speak of these three babes as murdered by Sam Brady's company.

Sam Brady was a major in the Spanish-American War and served in the Philippines. Native life was cheap there, as far as the American army was concerned. His miners' children's lives are just as cheap to Brady now, say the workers of Brady. At best the homes they lost were miserable places, typical of the greed of their employer—little one-story homes, all painted a dull blue-gray and mounted on stilts, beneath which the winds whistled in winter. All are now living in houses obtained by the international union.

## Curley O. K.s Saber Rattling

BOSTON.—"Defense Day" is to be a day of saber rattling of letting the world know that the United States is armed and intends to use its armed force, according to a statement by "Jim" Curley, the Mayor of this city.

Mayor Curley had received a request from Albert Weisbord, Harvard Law graduate and district organizer of the Socialist Party, for a permit to hold a demonstration in favor of international peace on historic Boston Common, long the freest forum in the United States, on September 12. Curley refused permission, writing to Weisbord:

"I regret to inform you that it will be impossible for me to comply with your request, as September 12 has been designated as 'Defense Day'."

"As an American Mayor of an American city, interested in America, I am opposed to anything that savors of pacifism propaganda which, in my opinion, unless checked, may serve to deprive Americans of their present splendid heritage, which was secured through the use of the sword, and so long as the Governments of the world continue constituted as at present can only

be preserved and perpetuated by the sword."

Curley's sturdy Americanism and patriotism are well known. He is a product of the lowest type of ward politics, and has served a term in prison for impersonating others in civil service examinations. He has been long an associate of ward heelers and the type they usually associate with. During one of his campaigns, he addressed an audience of his supporters as follows: "Pickpockets, door mat thieves and milk bottle stealers—you see I know you all."

That is the type of man who is setting himself up as a paragon of patriotism.

## Spreckles Opens Drive for La Follette in Calif.

Formally opening the campaign of Victory for Senator Robert M. La Follette for President in the San Joaquin valley, Rudolph Spreckles, millionaire philanthropist of San Francisco, and State chairman of the Progressive movement, on Wednesday night, in Courthouse Park, addressed an enthusiastic audience, conservatively estimated at 2,500.

## OKLA. WORKERS BACK WILSON FOR SENATE

**Walton, Reputed Klan Opponent, Once Favored Hooded Order in Oklahoma.**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Headquarters of the Farmer-Labor party are preparing to take up the fight where the Farmer-Labor Progressive League left off and carry the battle against the two old parties in the November elections.

The Farmer-Labor party since its organization has consistently refrained from any public campaign in order to permit its followers to support the league candidates in the general primary. At the time of its organization, however, the leaders of the new party prepared for the very contingency which has now arisen, namely the defeat of the Farmer-Labor candidates in the primaries.

The nomination of Walton on the Democratic ticket by a vote totaling less than one-fourth of that cast in the primary and the determination of the Klan Democrats to vote for W. B. Pine on the Republican ticket leaves George Wilson, Farmer-Labor party candidate as the only man on whom anti-Klansmen can center with any hope of defeating the Klan candidate in the general election.

The primary battle between Walton and the various anti-Walton forces can not be healed even should all the defeated candidates agree to abide by the primary choice and support Walton. The leading candidates cannot pull their supporters into line behind Walton. Thousands of Wrightsman and Gore supporters will refuse to vote for Walton. Walton will find the majority of his Socialist votes will go to the new party. Much of Walton's comparatively small vote was given him "to get even" with the Democratic party. Walton got thousands of votes from persons who merely believed that his nomination would mean the death of the Democratic party.

Those who have made up their mind never to vote for Walton must make up their mind whether or not they want to, to vote for Pine or George Wilson. Pine is making his race a straight out endorsement of Coolidge. If Pine goes to the Senate he will uphold Coolidge against La Follette. Walton's following in Oklahoma will soon realize that their chance to elect him is quite hopeless. They are mostly La Follette followers. If they would send the man to the Senate who is a more consistent anti-Klansman than Walton and at the same time prevent Oklahoma from giving Coolidge another defender against the coming graft exposures they will cast their vote for George Wilson.

Wilson's anti-Klan record is of longer standing than J. C. Walton's. He was removed from the A. & M. College presidency by J. C. Walton, ostensibly on the grounds that he appointed A. A. Bagwell, Socialist, on the faculty. The real reason why Walton removed Wilson was to curry favor with the Ku Klux Klan Senators who threatened his impeachment if he did not fire Wilson. Walton thereupon capitulated to John Whitehurst and named a Board of Agriculture favorable to Whitehurst. A few weeks later the Klan was once more holding its regular meetings on the campus of the A. & M. College but Walton found that he could not trust the Klan promises. The Legislature and Senators who had half-way promised him immunity soon turned on him.

Seeing the trend of events, Walton soon cancelled his own Klan membership, sent his membership letter back to Emperor Simmons, declared martial law and loosed his hatred against the Klan. The huge number of the Klansmen he appointed to office, his utterance to the Legislature on its being disbanded are proofs of his friendship to the Klan up to the date mentioned.

While George Wilson is an anti-Klansman he fully realizes that the present primary illustrates the havoc which all religious battles wreak within the ranks of the common people. He holds the Klan primarily responsible for the situation but he will base his campaign on the fundamental economic issues enunciated by La Follette and the Farmer-Labor party State platform and appeal to the voters to forget their respective religious faction and vote for their best economic interest.

Wilson has been persecuted by Jack Walton. He was Walton's sacrifice to the Ku Klux Klan's hatred, but he realizes that the Klan war on its present plane is as futile as all the other religious wars of history. He realizes that an anti-Klan resolution in Washington won't raise the prices of wheat, won't relieve the tenant's misery, stop the career of injunction judges, or the usurpation of the Supreme Court.

The real friend of Labor shows his friendliness by granting the claims of the workers to know most about their own affairs. The professional in that line is known by his assumed superiority of judgment.

## Lectures and Forums

### FREE LECTURES Applied Psychology

Character Analysis  
How to Read People  
At Sight



DAVID V. BUSH

America's Great Orator  
CARNegie HALL, 5th St. & 9th Ave.  
Every Evening at 8:15 to 9:15  
Except Sept. 8 and 13

CLIP THIS FOR DATES

### Some of the Subjects

SUNDAY NIGHT—The University of the Master Mind. The Psychology of Contentment. The Law of Peace, Power, and Power.

TUES., SEPT. 9th—Smile, Smile, Smile. The scientific effect of peace, police and laughter. Dr. Bush will give free test character analysis of strangers from the audience.

WED., SEPT. 10th—Imagination: What It Will Do For You. The Law of Scientific Eating.

PUBLIC INVITED

**M.J. Roth INC.**

Third Ave. at 84th St.  
**KODAKS**  
Sporting Goods  
Stationery  
Toys, Books, Dolls

Sixty Cups of the Finest  
Tea you ever tasted—  
for 10 cents.

**WHITE LILAC TEA**

At All Grocers. 10c a Package

## Restaurants

### The Center Restaurant

204 East Broadway  
East Side Socialist Center Bldg.  
Catering for Parties  
Our Specialty  
Zatz, Props.

Established  
1898



Tel. Ashland  
3224

### The Fox Restaurant

Ladies' and Gents' Table D'Hôte  
and a la Carte  
123 Fifth Avenue, New York  
ALEX. FUCHS, Prop. Est. 19th and 20th

## Trusses



When your doctor sends you to a truss maker for a truss bandage or stocking, go there and see what you can buy for your money.

Then go to P. WOLF & Co., Inc.

COMPARE GOODS AND PRICES

1499 Third Ave. 70 Avenue A

bet. 44th & 45th Sts. bet. 4th and 5th Sts.

(1st floor) Open Even., 7:30 p.m. Open Even., 8 p.m.

SUNDAYS CLOSED

Special Ladies' Attendant

## UNITY HOUSE

A Workers' Summer Resort at  
**FOREST PARK, PA.**

700 acres of woodland and a magnificent lake.  
Unexcelled food. Unlimited out-door sports. Incomparable comfort and pleasure at minimum cost.

REGISTER NOW

For Reservations, Information, etc., apply to Room 6, 16 West 21st Street, New York City.

## PAPER BOX WORKERS TO VOTE ON STRIKE

A monster mass-meeting of Paper Box Workers for the purpose of voting for a strike in all the non-union shops of Greater New York, will be held this coming Tuesday, September 9, at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue. It is the object of the union to extend its gains to the entire industry in the city, the main points being a 44-hour week, eight legal holidays, a minimum living wage and union recognition.

Louis Waldman, candidate for Attorney General of New York State will address the gathering.

A Leader in Clothes and a Friend of  
The New Leader

**SUITS FOR THE NEW SEASON**

The Latest and Smartest Styles for Fall are already here. Tailored of fine material; a varied assortment of attractive patterns and colorings. Just the Suits you can depend upon for service and appearance.

**\$27.50**

**Top Coats and Overcoats**

New Designs - New Models - Moderate Prices

## BOYS' QUALITY CLOTHING

We specialize in Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings. We are now in readiness with ample assortments of new Season Stock. At moderate prices, you will find a selection of clothing for the little fellows, the boys and the more advanced youths.

**THE F. & S. STORE**

S. E. Corner 84th Street and Third Avenue  
Remember the Address! Just Off the "L" Station

For the Convenience of the Working Public: Our Store is Open Daily to 9 P. M. and Saturdays to 11 P. M.



## SNOWDEN SUMS UP LABOR'S WORK

Record Compares Favorably With That of Any Previous Government.

LONDON, Eng.—Summing up six months' work of the Labor government after the close of the session, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the leaders of the Labor party and of the Socialist movement, vigorously attacked the enemies of the Labor movement in a speech at Greenfield in his own constituency of Colne Valley.



Snowden claimed that the six months' record of the Labor Government would compare favorably with the record of any former Government. When he heard the criticism by both the other parties that the Government had not yet fulfilled the whole of its programme, he felt almost pity for them.

He had always said that the unemployment problem could not be solved in a day, a week, or a year, but that normal unemployment was inevitable under the present industrial system. His criticism of other parties was that they had not looked ahead and prepared schemes when trade was good. When he introduced a far-reaching and fundamental program of national reconstruction, the only criticism brought forward by Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberals was that the Government had taken the Liberal program. Mr. Lloyd George was in office and power continuously for seventeen years, and why did those schemes still remain in the Liberal program?

### Fishy Metaphors

He was accused by Mr. Lloyd George of bringing out some old kippers from the Liberal and Coalition barrels, where they had been stored for seventeen years. Mr. Lloyd George was a great master of metaphor, but that gift was a very dangerous one. The Liberal program might be described by another metaphor—that of stinking fish.

Mr. Snowden declared that not one proposal which he had made to Parliament a fortnight ago had originated in the brain of any Liberal statesman, but it was quite true that some had been appropriated by Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal Party for electioneering purposes.

If it rested with the Government, added the Chancellor, the next General Election would take place four years hence.

The Government had a difficult problem to deal with in the International Conference, but Mr. Lloyd George had thirteen International Conferences, and never succeeded in settling anything. The Labor Government took up the work after six years' misunderstanding and bungling, and was trying to bring order out of the European chaos.

Labor was able to record a diplomatic triumph which would prove that, not only in the sphere of domestic affairs, but in the more important realm of international politics. Labor had statesmanship, vision and great ideal, and had succeeded where others had failed.

Workingmen, When Buying Your HATS Look for THIS LABEL



YOU WILL FIND IT UNDER THE SWEATBAND  
United Hatters of N. A.  
Rm. 418 Bible House, N. Y.  
MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary

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

Membership Dec. 31, 1922—53,139

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

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

A Uniform Death Benefit of ..... \$250.00

Sick Benefits to male members from \$3 to \$15 per week.

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

Monthly Assessment—\$1.55, \$1.05, 80c and 30c, according to class. For further information write to the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Local Branch, or to the Main Office, No. 9 Seventh Street, corner Third Avenue, New York City

(ORGANIZED OCTOBER 19, 1884)

## Mexican Labor Leader Tells of Unions' Progress

(Continued From Page 1.) statesman is a labor leader, and every labor leader is a colonel.

900,000 Members.

This Crom business, for novelty and interestingness, has 'em all skinned, to make use of the graceful American language. The word comes from the initials of the Confederacion Regional, etc. Did you know that this Mexican Federation of Labor has over 900,000 members organized into no less than 850 local unions? It's only a few years ago that the American Federation of Labor numbered about the same. Another two or three years and there won't be a worker of hand or brain in Mexico but will be an affiliated member of the Crom.

Grave-diggers' unions, bull-fighters' unions, prison guards' unions—are some of the queerer kinds within the Crom. I looked sharply into Col. Trevino's face, but he was not jesting. And if you think these unusual unions consider the case of the National Federation of Graphic Arts, affiliated to the Crom. The woodmen who cut down the trees and bring them to the paper mill, the workers who make the pulp and paper, the workers on the particular railroad which hauls most of the newspaper into the cities, the men who handle it at every stage, the printers, typesetters, linotypers, stereotypers, pressmen, editors, reporters, newsboys and indeed all connected with the graphic arts—all are in the N. F. G. A. and therefore members of the Crom. There's industrial unionism for you. The Crom people are obviously proud of this union. The Mexican Federation of Labor's 850 unions are craft and trade unions, industrial unions, and regional and local unions; but their favor leans to the industrial form of unionism.

### "Away With Capitalism."

This will give you an idea of the strength of the Crom: I asked Secretary-General Trevino what was the official, declared purpose of the Mexican Federation of Labor?

"To do away with capitalism," he replied simply.

And that is the object, as stated in the preamble to the constitution of the Crom.

"We are already strong enough to accomplish our object," added Col. Trevino.

"Then why don't you?" was a natural-enough question.

"Because Mexico is not ready for it; that is, the people are not ready for it."

He explained that things had so built up in Mexico as to leave them largely dependent upon foreign capitalism, and upon foreign technical knowledge and skill. "We must place ourselves in the position of being able to perform, before we attempt the reconstruction so vitally necessary in Mexico." It is these labor men's ambition to make Mexico self-sufficient, or as nearly so as may be possible, and by the establishment of new industries to stop the present importations. Particularly anxious are they to produce technicians who shall owe allegiance to the Mexican working-class rather than to foreign capitalism. Nor are they overlooking the importance of producing and developing local administrative skill. Depend upon it, this Crom is a live institution.

### Only 6 Years Ago.

It is only six years old, having been founded in 1919 by Luis Morones, the grand old man of the Mexican working-class movement. At first they planned all their faith upon direct industrial action, and there followed an epidemic of strikes. Mexican workers were not long in realizing that their objects were not to be achieved by industrial action alone.

"We decided that we needed to control Mexico politically," explains Trevino simply. "We found that we were like a man trying to win a race with one leg."

So on the basis of such simple but sufficient reasoning, they proceeded to create the Partido Laborista Mexicano: Integrador Obrero y Campesinos. Which, being interpreted, reads Mexican Labor Party, made up of workers and peasants. The Labor Party grew directly out of the Federation and has been very close to it ever since. Next door to a branch of the Crom you will find a branch of the party. After serving as an officer with the Crom a man is usually elected an officer of the party. For instance,

Col. Trevino two years ago was secretary-general of the party, and Luis Morones (he hasn't got a military title; he's only the head of the accoutrements department of the Government) was secretary-general of the Crom. After each had served a year, they simply swapped jobs; and now, the grand old man is secretary-general of the party. Neither organization has a president or chairman.

### Candidates Must Belong.

A man has to be a member of the Crom before he can be a candidate for the Laborista Partido, etc. He has to believe in the platform and policies, and the one main object, of the Crom, before he can be a party candidate. In a few rare cases, in districts where the party has no candidates of its own, it may agree to extend its endorsement to an outside candidate who agrees to support certain demands of the Crom and the party.

"From what you say, it looks to me as if the Labor Party were simply a machine created for the purpose of campaigning for and electing candidates to represent the Crom," I remarked to Col. Trevino. "It is that exactly," he agreed. "The Labor Party simply hatches out the Crom's eggs."

### Guard Against Caste System.

They are very careful in labor circles in Mexico to prevent the development of a political caste within their movement. For that reason they have provided that a man can serve as secretary-general of either organization for only a year at a time; and even in the case of Morones himself the rule was not broken.

After a man has served his year, and if he is not elected to an office in the other organization, he becomes a general delegate and is at the call of the secretary-general for the work of carrying on strikes in various parts of the country. But when he is not on active service of such kind, he is back at his regular work.

Eulalio Martinez, for instance, after serving as secretary-general for a year, went back to the workshop. However, the knowledge and training acquired during his year are still valuable to the movement, and he may be called upon at any time to proceed to a section where a strike is on. And in such an emergency as the revolution instigated some months ago by the enemies of the Labor movement and the Obregon Government, all working-class leaders downed their tools and jobs and organized whole regiments of workers to fight.

Trevino, for instance, went to the coal mine district where he had been a carpenter, and organized a regiment of miners, becoming their colonel. They agreed to wear the army uniform, minus the cap. For headgear they insisted on retaining their coarse straw sombreros, and across the front of this they sewed the colors of the Crom and party. They would not accept rifles unless the seal of the Crom was stamped thereon. Thus equipped, they fought with a valor the world knows, and with a success their reactionary foes remember.

## LABOR URGED TO AID FUND FOR LA FOLLETTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hence, every administration is virtually mortgaged over to the Dohneys and Sinclairs, as well as the more respectable Morgans, Garys and Lamonts.

"The La Follette-Wheeler candidacies hold great promise. Their administration would not be mortgaged. It would be free and clear for the service of the American people. They are not merely 'honest' or champions of 'common sense'—they are loyal servants of the people, symbols of a great awakening of millions of workers and toiling farmers of the land.

"Senator La Follette alone represents the best and finest in American political life. While he was battling for the rights of Labor his opponents were either wantonly defeating the hopes of Labor or building professional berths in the laps of Big Business.

"And just as this new movement differs from the old parties in aim and purpose, so does it differ in the methods and conduct of its campaign. Its slogan for the worker—'MY DOLLAR FOR MY PARTY!'—is much nearer true American democracy than \$100,000 in bills conveyed in a black satchel by the son of an oil magnet.

"The undersigned, N. Y. Division of the La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Committee, representing hundreds of thousands organized workers in New York City, call upon the rank and file to rally to the support of La Follette and Wheeler. The predatory grip on American wealth and power must be broken. It can

## THOMAS PRAISES LA FOLLETTE'S RECORD

Socialist Candidate Terms Davis "Best Republican Democrats Ever Nominated."

BUFFALO.—Addressing a huge Labor Day picnic here, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor, declared:

"Hitherto Americans have had the habit of voting against somebody or something. The Progressive movement this year asks them to vote for somebody and something—for the emancipation of themselves and their children, from dishonesty in Government, the threat of war, and slavery to special privilege. We present candidates who have been tried and found true in their allegiance to these things.

"What corresponding claims have the Republicans? Theirs is a Government of special privilege. Their gift to Doheny and Sinclair was in line with the historical policy of the party to extortion in tariff for taking money from the people's pockets to aid the steel barons. Their candidate for President is Calvin Coolidge, who has grossly fumbled the leadership which came to him by accident. He could not lead his own party in Congress. He was not personally responsible for the oil scandal but he knew of it and kept his peace, and he wiggled and wobbled and only acted under pressure to remove Fall and Daugherty. Not all the reporters and moving picture men on his father's Vermont farm can make him appear as in a real sense a man of the people and champion of their interest. Then there is General Dawes, the American Fascist, who gently slaps the Ku Klux Klan on the wrist and praises it with faint damns. General Dawes tells us that he is the enemy of bombast and lawlessness, yet this 'efficient' and 'law-abiding' business man stands convicted of breaking at least the spirit of the banking laws. He loaned over a million dollars to his friend, the corrupt boss Lorimer, who needed it to put into the assets of his shaky bank while the inspector was around. That little episode by a recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court has cost the General or his bank over a hundred thousand dollars. It ought to cost him his reputation, as a spokesman of efficiency just as his notorious open-shop record ought to cost him every vote of every worker.

"The Democratic candidates are not much better. Mr. Davis has been called 'the best Republican the Democrats ever nominated.' The financial journals hardly know which to choose between him and Coolidge. He says now that he is for honesty in Government, but he was too busy making money by defending great corporations to speak out at a time when La Follette and Wheeler were beginning to fight against dishonesty in Government. He or his friends circulated the story that at some time in the past he had defended Debs and Mother Jones. When Debs denied it and the Herald-Tribune of New York showed that in one famous case instead of defending Mother Jones he had done his best to put her in prison in an injunction case, he replied that his private practice was his own business and that he supposed he had been 'on every side of every sort of case.' That may be good ethics for a lawyer. The people want champions who do not wait to sell their ability until they see which side offers the larger retainer. Such champions they have in La Follette and Wheeler. They have sacrificed for the people's cause. Even now the trial of Senator Wheeler on trumped up charges framed by big business interests, Republican party chiefs and the Department of Justice is about to begin.

"But I do not ask you to vote on personal issues. I ask you to vote (1) to clean house. That means more than dismissing a few dishonest officials. It means setting up a Government which special privilege cannot bribe, a Government pledged to do what it can to remove the power of special privilege to corrupt public administration.

"(2) To stand for peace. That means more than a sentimental opposition to war. In 1916 a lot of us voted for a man to keep us out of war, who promptly put us in, without, alas, winning permanent peace or making the world safe for democracy. You will hear La Follette's war record attacked. Every disclosure from the secret archive shows that La Follette was right in believing that we could use our

be destroyed only by the combined efforts and unity of purpose of the great masses of producers. The duty of the worker is clear. Let 'MY DOLLAR FOR MY PARTY' bring victory to the causes of progress in America and usher in a regime of economic liberation and social justice."

(Signed)

LA-FOLLETTE-WHEELER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

New York Labor Division, Abraham Tuvim, Director.

## For Your Child's Sake

Don't torture your child by making him swallow something that he does not like. When your child needs a physic, give him

# EX-LAX

The Sweet Chocolate Laxative

EX-LAX is as delicious as the choicest confection, and cleanses the bowels in a most natural, pleasant and painless manner. It is absolutely harmless, and children love it.

10, 25 and 50c a box, at all drug stores.

## Noted Educators Will Meet at Pawling, N. Y., to Organize Experimental School for Labor

Labor people and educators of national prominence will meet on Saturday, September 6, for a two-day conference at Manumit School, Pawling, Dutchess County, New York, for the purpose of organizing an Experimental Community School for the children of workers.

Forward looking educators and progressive labor people have been seeking a type of education that will develop the creative, critical and social capacities of children. Witness the effort last spring on the part of the Teachers' Union to get the Board of Education to establish an Experimental School in one of the public schools of New York City. Now comes the organization by these same forces of a modern community boarding school for the children of workers at Pawling, New York.

The call to the conference is signed by such prominent labor people and educators as: James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Thomas J. Curtis of the Building Trades Compensation Department; Rose Schneiderman, Vice-President of the Woman's Trade Union League; Fannia M. Cohn of the Workers' Educa-

tion Bureau and Vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Professor William F. Ogburn of Columbia University; Dr. Henry R. Linville, President of the Teachers' Union; Miss Elisabeth Goldsmith, Psychologist of the Walden School; Dr. Joseph K. Hart of the Survey; Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott of the Ethical Culture School; and A. J. Muste, Chairman of the Faculty of the Brookwood Labor College.

According to the call these men and women believe that: "If the Labor movement is ever to realize its ultimate aim, 'the good life for all men,' it must not only foster the growth of educational enterprises for adult workers, but once again, as in the early thirties of the last century, when it was influential in helping to establish the Public School System, interest itself in the problem of elementary and secondary education in order that there may be developed an educational system under which children will grow alert and intelligent with regard to the fundamental social and economic issues of our day, and capable of functioning as useful and constructive citizens of a free commonwealth."

moral and political power for peace without taking violent side in a conflict between rival imperialisms. La Follette's record is a guarantee he will not plunge you into another war. At the same time, La Follette's record is a record of steadfast interest in the well-being of soldiers and ex-soldiers that our professional flag-wavers cannot equal. More than that, La Follette stands opposed to the causes of war, to the militarism which is responsible for the jingoistic gesture of Mobilization Day, with such profit-making patriots as Judge Gary in the fore front of the picture; to the onward march of our economic imperialism in Latin America which in country after country employs our marines to collect interest on bankers' loans, thereby making us hated in our sister nations; La Follette would have us use our influence to secure a revision of the Treaty of Versailles in accordance with the terms of the Armistice, without which there can be no peace. Never will he consent to allow our military forces to be used to guarantee whatever loan our bankers may see fit to make to Germany under the Dawes Report.

"(3) To make Government your servant as against economic tyranny. This means the abolition of the power of the courts to rule by injunctions and by declaring social legislation unconstitutional. So great is that power today that unless it can be curbed special privilege can well afford to be almost indifferent to what laws our legislatures and Congress may pass. The Government as your servant means the adoption of the Child Labor legislation. More than that, it means that the people's Government will take out of the hands of private interest the monopolistic control of railroads, coal mines and superpower for private profit. The railroads are the arteries of our body

politic. They cannot be left in private hands. The wastes and tyranny of private ownership of coal have become a public disgrace and must be ended in the interest of all the people. The power of the future will be super-power coming from centrally located stations up and down our country. The masters of this power will be masters of our lives. This is an issue of special interest to New Yorkers. Across the boundary of Canada, the Province of Ontario has shown what can be done by the efficient public development of water power. The progressive movement in the nation, the Socialist Party and its candidates of New York State pledge themselves to do all in their power to achieve similar results.

"We do not pledge ourselves to bring the millennium at once. Progress is a matter of economic organization as well as political action, of education as well as of organization, but this campaign is a beginning. It is a beginning in the interest of all those who do useful work in society. We Socialists, for instance, in New York State, and the La Follette movement generally are vitally interested in the farmers' problem. There is no reason that farmers and city workers should not stand shoulder to shoulder in behalf of all the issues which I have discussed today. Indeed the great issue of this campaign is the creation of a new party representing these interests. Without such a party very little can be achieved. With such a party we can begin the long campaign for the emancipation of ourselves and our children from corruption and inefficiency of Government, the continuing threat of war, and the tyranny of economic slavery. Others shall finish the battle we have begun, but the struggle itself is glorious. The day of march has come. Let us go forward."

## CAMP TAMIMENT FOREST PARK, PA.

PROGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN GET-TOGETHER  
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, SEPT. 5-7.

Speakers:

SENATOR BURTON K. WHEELER,  
Morris Hillquit, B. Charney Vladeck, Norman Thomas, William H. Johnston, James H. Maurer, Geo. E. Roewer.

Special Rate, \$4 per day. Make Reservations Now.



# 'DEFENSE' DAY IS NOT THE DAY OF THE PEOPLE!

The setting apart of September 12 as "National Defense Day" has but one object and that is the promotion of militarism in the United States.

One would imagine that the horrors of the World War and the frightful ruin and wreckage in which the nations participating in that criminal slaughter have been wallowing ever since, would have set the heart of humanity irrevocably against such savage warfare between nations, and turned the mind of the people resolutely toward the ways of peace.

But not so with Christian (!) nations, and professed followers of the "Prince of Peace," the bloodiest butchers, the most savage, heartless and destructive hordes in the entire history of the human race, thanks to their highly civilized ruling classes in this the most advanced age the race has ever known.

The American war lords and their host of hirelings of high and low degree are moving heaven and earth to complete the task already well under way of turning the American Republic into a Prussian Military Despotism. As certain as I write these lines the war department, the deadly weapon of Wall Street, is aiming to force compulsory military training upon the American people and load down with murderous and destructive armament the American Government.

Applaud this damnable and treacherous conspiracy against peace and you are a "patriot" in the eyes of your Wall Street masters; denounce it as every good citizen should, and you are branded and persecuted as a traitor to your country, or more properly, the country of your masters.

September 12 is to be celebrated as "National Defense Day," according to law, and September 6 as the anniversary of the first battle of the Marne, obedient to the command of the war lords, through their tools in public office, to foster the war spirit and to promote their treacherous plot to buttress imperialism with the mailed hosts of militarism in the United States. That is the object and the sole object of setting such days apart for national celebration and glorification.

Why a "National Defense Day" in the United States? Because we may be attacked? That has been the excuse of every robber and every thief and malefactor in history.

If a national "defense" day is necessary for fear of attack why not an individual "defense" day? We too may be attacked. Therefore let women have pistol-pockets sewn in their dresses and let us become a nation of gun-toters, and then our "preparedness" will be complete and will assuredly guarantee us against attack and preserve the peace of the world.

What criminal idiocy this would be, and to what brutal degeneracy it would reduce the nation!

The same ridiculous logic applies to the notion that the nation must arm like a highwayman to prevent war and preserve the peace.

If just one nation that calls itself "Christian" had the sense of honesty and honor that knows no fear because it has no evil conscience, it would set apart a day for the utter annihilation of its entire murder machinery, sinking every battleship,

**"Let the Profiteers and Their Sycophants Celebrate Mobilization Day"—  
"Everyone Who Hates War Should Scorn the Day and Repudiate Its Glorification."**

By EUGENE V. DEBS

blowing up every fort and armory, and completely disbanding its army and navy. Such a nation would at one bound leap into a state of moral preparedness that would secure its lasting peace, for no nation on earth, however covetous or bloodthirsty, would dare to attack a people of such supreme courage and moral rectitude.

If the United States Government were capable of setting such an exalted national example, which it is not and never will be under the domination of capitalist imperialism, it would command the respect and achieve the peace of the whole world, and the day of its moral and spiritual triumph in conquering its own war lust and discarding as objects to be ashamed of its own murderous weapons, and extending its open hands in peaceful greeting to all other nations, would be celebrated with increasing exultation and joy

throughout the world to the end of time.

But all this is of course idle speculation while capitalism rules the United States, for capitalism, whose foundations are laid in robbery at home and abroad, is substantially the same in all countries, and it sets them all against each other as robber nations in a deadly rivalry that sooner or later ends in the bloody butchery of their ignorant and slavish subjects.

Capitalist rulers who declare war stay at home in their smug palaces when war comes, while their "patriotic" subjects are slaughtered like cattle for the profit of their masters and the perpetuation of their own slavery and degradation.

"Mobilization Day?" I understand its naked purpose and I despise it and spurn it with utter contempt.

It is the ugly head of militarism that is being raised in this country; the death-head of murder grinning behind its mask of meekness and patriotic pretense.

President Coolidge and all other defenders of "Mobilization Day" have been trying to explain how "harmless" the observance will be, and how necessary to our "patriotic" traditions and the future security of our people.

But when the war comes for which they want you to prepare as cannon fodder and dog-meat, they will not be in it. They will need no "national defense" so far as they are concerned. They have such respect for the security of their own precious skins that they provide their own defense by staying safely in the rear attending to their Teapot Dome affairs while their poor dupes are being slaughtered, mutilated, shell-shocked, blinded and crazed to the tune of

"Preparedness and National Defense to Preserve the Peace and to Prevent War."

Every influence and every agency that money can command, and that includes almost everything, is being employed, openly and covertly, to militarize and debase this nation. The press, the pulpit, the college, the stage and screen, all are in the criminal and cowardly conspiracy. Civic and so-called fraternal societies too have their share in the treacherous plot to make every boy a soldier, a uniformed killer of other boys, the while we blindly, idiotically wonder why so many murders are committed in the United States.

The boy scout and the girl scout movement, so subtly managed and directed and so alluringly advertised in the gaudy pictures on the billboards, side by side with the "Go to Church" mandates of the war

lords and ruling masters, with their "God and my Country" for hokum, would never have been organized and financed for any other purpose than to inculcate the military spirit and develop the war psychology in these young boys and girls under the false pretense of solicitude for their health and welfare, and the Christian church is further prostituting itself by making the alleged House of God of which they are the custodians and keepers, the headquarters of these military organizations for the prevention of peace and the promotion of war and bloodshed, to the utter denial and repudiation of the Christian doctrine, "Thou shalt not kill," and to the shameful betrayal of their crucified "Master" and "Prince of Peace."

"Black Jack" Pershing has returned after his tour of self-exhibition in France and "laying a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier." It is getting to be quite a notable and honorable function, this "laying a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier," and only the stone blind will fail to recognize the "bunk" of this capitalist ceremony and see in it the black hand of the war-mongering militarists.

Look now in the capitalist papers and the capitalist movies for the daily appearance of Pershing, grave, solemn and awe-inspiring in his fetching army uniform, the very incarnation of "National Defense," and join in the applause that greets the illustrious Military Chieftain in his crusade for Mobilization in and Militarization and Organization of the United States.

Now is the time for the Voice of the People to be heard in emphatic protest!

Down with Mobilization and Military Despotism in the United States! Let the Profiteers and their sycophants celebrate Mobilization Day. It is their day.

It is not the day of the people. Every man and every woman who hates war should scorn the day and repudiate its glorification.

## Listen to the Mothers of Our Soldiers

Our desire for peace must be as strong as our desire for happiness. We must be ruled by the thought that nothing great and nothing permanent can come into existence so long as the phantom of war is hovering on the horizon. We mothers, whom war robs of our sons, our husbands, our brothers and our fathers, must seek in our own hearts for strength to carry on the fight against war. Meetings and conferences of all kinds can only show our desire for peace; they can do nothing to remove the obstacles which block the fulfillment of that desire. What we have to do is to fill the minds of our children with horror of all such butchery, and to bring them up to the genuinely international spirit.

In our daily conflicts, whether these be political or trade union, we must unite against the only great cause of war—capitalism. The idea of the fatherland need not be altogether excluded; it need only be raised to a higher level, so that we are all eager to work together to create that new fatherland of which Jaurès said: "That it can only come into being through the self-government of all countries, through the onward march of democracy, and through the solution of every fresh problem by means of the vitalizing strength of all the nations; in other words, through the extension of the idea of the fatherland into that of humanity."

We women have the finest task as educators. Let us fulfill these tasks with all earnestness and confidence.

HELENE BURNIAUX,  
President of the International Federation of Working Women.

against the religion of patriotism. Only by educating the coming generation up to peace shall we succeed in turning the minds of all mankind against war. Above all, the women of all nations who have the decisive vote in the education of the child, must in all sorts and conditions of life take their part in this great and urgent work, so that peace may be won by its being the expression of the united will of all the nations.

JEANNE CHEVENARD,  
Women's League for Trade Union Action, France.

If the Federation of nations to which we look forward with such earnest longing and such trembling hope is to be strong to meet all difficulties, to cherish and unite all humanity, it can only be and do all this, as its nation members agree to cooperate, to lay aside their age-long struggle for mastery over the other, and to settle their differences, as these arise, by law and not by force.

ALICE HENRY,  
National Women's Trade Union League, America.

Since the World War two ways have been open to mankind. One of these leads to new wars, the other to universal disarmament. A new World War can mean nothing less than the final end of our civilization. Those who will tread the path of universal disarmament, must fight capitalism and nationalism and fight for social democracy. Women also must choose one or other of these two ways.

There is only one choice possible to them—the Holy War against war! Make haste to make this choice, for even now the poison gases of the next war are being made.

Women, who in so many countries have won your political rights, remember that you too will share the responsibility for the next war. Realize how great is your influence

on your children. Cease to look heedlessly on, while nationalism and patriotism are being drummed into the children. Bring up your children to hate fratricide. "There is only one fatherland, our earth; there is only one nation, humanity!"

## Study the Causes of War

By NORMAN THOMAS

It is interesting to observe the people who are in the foreground of the picture for Mobilization Day, September 12. (Oh, yes, beg pardon, we understand the War Department has changed its baby's name to Defense Day).

Well, first or foremost in the advocacy of Defense Day is the present administration and general staff of our Army and Navy. Such executives as President Coolidge, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, and others who saw the Navy oil reserve given away for a song—or for a bribe—to Doheny and Sinclair. Of course, they themselves got no bribes but they did not stop the carnival of corruption; they did not save the nation's oil for the nation's uses. It was that good pacifist, Senator La Follette, who began the investigation which led to whatever action has now been taken.

Next in line comes Judge Gary, and with him other big industrialists who are mobilizing their factories to show what they can do. This is particularly appropriate. Judge Gary is an honorary member of the Italian Fascisti. He is the man who according to recent disclosures was compelled only by direct threat of the nationalization of the steel industry during the war to come down a bit on the prices he was going to charge. While he profitably served his country on a cost plus basis, a lot of his employees were risking their lives in the trenches in a war

to make the world safe for democracy. But when those employees came back and wanted a little democracy in their own industry Judge Gary fought them to the bitter end.

His trust has a direct financial interest in all kinds of arms and ammunition made out of steel whether for the United States or sold to foreign powers. There could be no more appropriate figure in charge of Mobilization Day. No one more perfectly exemplifies the alliance between economic imperialism and militarism.

Leaving satire aside, we call upon all true Americans to show their sorrow at this unfortunate gesture—a gesture bound to be misunderstood abroad and to create at home a false sense of militarism. No such day as we are to observe on September 12 is demanded by the National Defense Act. It is simply a bit of advertising on the part of the War Department. It will not make our army more efficient. It will tend to make our people more jingoistic. It certainly will keep them from realizing that the true strength of the country is not in militarism such as Germany tried in vain but in a determination to do justice and to walk in brotherhood with our neighbors.

The best use patriots can make of Mobilization Day is to dedicate it to a study of the causes of war and to their removal.

### Opticians



### A Radical Difference

will be made in the clarity and strength of your eyesight by the marvelous new "Punctal Glasses." Let us prove it to you by actual demonstration.

All Departments under the personal supervision of Dr. B. L. Becker.

111 East 33rd Street, Near 14th Avenue.  
131 Second Avenue, Corner 8th Street.  
218 East Broadway, Near Clinton St.  
100 Lenox Ave., Bet. 116th & 118th Sts.  
262 East Fordham Road, Bronx, N. Y.  
895 Prospect Avenue, Near 163rd St.  
1709 Pitkin Avenue, Brownsville, Bklyn.

**DR. BARNETT L. BECKER**  
OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN

**MAX WOLFF**  
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN  
328 W. 125 St., Bet 8th and St. Nicholas Aves.

**I. M. KURTIS**  
Expert Optician  
1028 Broadway  
Brooklyn  
**GLASSES \$2.00 AND UP**  
Open Evenings Telephone Bushwick 346

Telephone 4786 W'msburg  
**DR. M. ADEST**  
OPTOMETRIST  
EYES EXAMINED  
165 Tompkins Ave.  
Corner Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Next door to 6th A. D., S. F.  
Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.  
Sundays 1 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**DR. KARL E. GOTTFRIED**  
SURGEON CHIROPODIST  
(Podiatrist)  
Putnam Building, 1493-1505 Broadway  
Between 43rd and 44th Sts.  
Room 214. Tel. LACKAWANNA 7158-7159

**Lawyers**  
**WILLIAM KARLIN, Lawyer**  
291 Broadway Telephone WORTH 8248-8249  
**S. HERZOG** Patent Attorney  
116 Nassau Street  
Even. Sunday, 1436 Glover St., Bronx. Take Lexington Ave. Subway, Pelham Bar Extension, to Zereza Ave. Station.

**Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society**  
INCORPORATED  
New York and Vicinity and 49 Branches in the United States.  
Established 1872. Membership 44,000.  
Main office for New York and vicinity at 241 East 84th St. Phone LENOX 8559.  
Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sat. 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.  
Brooklyn Office open only Mondays and Thursdays, from 6.30 to 8.30 p. m. Labor Union, 949-957 Willoughby Ave. For addresses of Branch Secretaries, write to our main office.

## DIRECT FROM MAKER New Fall Suits

Mostly with 2 pairs of pants

ALL SIZES—STOUTS INCLUDED

A complete new and beautiful assortment of Men's and Young Men's Suits manufactured by us for Fall and Winter is now ready. Fine domestic and imported woolsens and a wide variety of patterns and models. Single and double-breasted models—conservative as well as the latest styles. Usual \$30 to \$55 values at retail—SANGER'S price direct to you

**\$23 to \$38**

Special Advance Sale

**OVERCOATS & TOPCOATS**  
BUY NOW — SAVE \$10 to \$15

New Fall and Winter Styles made right here in our own workshops of fine woolsens. Retailer's price this season will be up to \$55. SANGER sells them now at

**\$23**

No Charge for Alterations.

Open Daily to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

**HERBERT H. SANGER**

DESIGNED & MANUFACTURED HIGH GRADE CLOTHING

67 Fifth Avenue

New York City

Between 13th and 14th Streets.

### Glengarry's Review

Written for The New Leader

There ARE Some PESKY mules, But when the STICK FALLS on the BACK OF the MOST stubborn It will OBEY And BEHAVE.

SO will DAWES (The NOMINEE For the VICE-Presidency—The THUNDER Of the ICEBERG—The MOUTH Of the PRESIDENT—As AARON was the MOUTH Of the LEADER Moses) Be AS obedient As a CIRCUS clown.

SINCE he took The SPARE bit Which WALL STREET forged, And FELT it's SPUR, He hasn't EVEN uttered His FAVORITE outburst—"HELLN MARIA," But FOR ALL THAT sham FEW church-men Were FOOLED.

Though SOME shepherds Are KOW-TOWING to him There will be FEWER sheep SLAUGHTERED At the BALLOT-BOX This FALL than there were At ANY PRESIDENTIAL election; BECAUSE they DISCOVERED The MARK of WALL STREET ON EVERY candidate Whom Wall Street FAVORED. The church MEMBERSHIP Is LARGELY recruited FROM the WORKING class. And THAT class

### "Silent Masses of Reservists"

"Then after three days came the reservists . . . They neither shouted nor sang as did delirious behind-the-front warriors."

These are the words of one Schuntzinger, a German regular officer, describing in Berlin Vorwärts his memories of the first days of the war that ten years ago this month broke loose on Europe.

The recollections of the officer Schuntzinger confirm the impression, already established in the mind of every reasonable person, that the greatest tragedy of modern times looked as shocking to the average man in Germany as it did to the average man over here.

Everywhere throughout Europe there were masses of silent reservists; everywhere there were the singing, shouting, behind-the-front warriors, and everywhere were the still-further-behind patriots to whom the whole spectacle was something to gloat over with a full fountain pen. Very many of the reservists are silent for ever; not a few of these behind-the-front soldiers moved into their places and suffered their fate, but the stout still-further-behind champions are still with us, still shouting, singing, flourishing their pens.

The sheets of the Jingo press ring day by day with their vaunts; everywhere they decry new foes for some one else to fight, new battles for someone else to win; every hour they shout for bigger armies and navies for someone else to join. Nor have they troubled to discover any new device for protesting their "patriotism." The same catch-words, the same wild-cat calls are used in the endeavor to persuade the workers that war is "inevitable," perpetually imminent, and intrinsically not such a bad thing after all.

The "stunt" this year has been the attempt to revive memories of the "jolly" side of war, to re-furbish picknick descriptions of camp-fire rallies, to spread over the horror and dreariness of four bitter years a sickly sweet layer of sentimentality.

These, however, are not the memories that have really survived. The consciousness of the great majority of the people is too deeply charged with such recollections as those so unmistakably and accurately provided by the German regular officer Schuntzinger.

"Silent masses of reservists." Millions of bewildered men, torn from their homes and families, foreseeing what awaited them, pondering the "inevitability" of their predicament, and more than a little contemptuous of the shouting and singing of those whose roles it appeared to be merely to shout and sing.



# LA FOLLETTE CAMPAIGN, A MASS MOVEMENT

The point has been raised that the campaign to make Senator Robert M. La Follette President of the United States is like unto that of the Bull Moose campaign of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, and that La Follette is one of the same type of political charlatan as was Roosevelt.

Neither point is well taken and both must be ruled out for the following reasons:

As to the first, let it be remembered that the Progressive party of 1912 was entirely a one man affair and was organized by Roosevelt and his friends for no other reason than that he failed to receive the nomination for President from the Republican party—it was purely the creation of a disgruntled and egotistical politician who sought to punish the party which had repudiated him.

Unlike that of La Follette, his candidacy did not have behind it the endorsement of twelve hundred delegates, most of them with union cards in their pockets, representing some four millions of organized workers and farmers. Nor was there outlined and proposed a definite program for the organization of a permanent political party of producers within less than three months after the close of this campaign—a party in which the Socialist Party will be an integral part, maintaining its separate identity, as an educational and propaganda organization.

As to the second point, regarding the principles and records of the two men; they are as unlike as darkness and light.

Never did La Follette recommend

## La Follette Movement Compared to Roosevelt Candidacy—Latter Called A "One-Man" Movement—La Follette Record Praised.

By EMIL HERMAN

the arming of police with spiked clubs as did Roosevelt while Police Commissioner of New York City.

Never did he call out the State Militia to break a strike of underpaid workers who were striking to enforce an eight-hour law as did Roosevelt (who as Governor had signed the law) at Croton Dam while Governor of the State of New York.

Never did he undertake to get cheap advertising for himself by organizing a company of "Rough Riders," take them to Cuba and "storm San Juan Hill," (after a company of Negro soldiers had dislodged the Spaniards) shoot a few fleeing Spanish soldiers in the back and accept the credit for a great military achievement accomplished by other soldiers, as did Roosevelt during the Spanish-American War.

Never did he visit Germany and as a guest of former Kaiser Wilhelm, with him review the German Army and admiringly remark "Bill, if I had an army like that I could whip the world," as did Roosevelt on his return from a hunting trip in the jungles of Africa.

Never did he give his ability to arouse the people of the nation into a frenzy of war hysteria to engage in a world slaughter for the enrichment of the house of Morgan and other unscrupulous profiteers, as did Roosevelt before and during our participation in the World War. On the contrary, he had the honesty and courage to stand alone in the Senate of the United States and VOTE AGAINST the declaration of war recommended by a President who a few months before had been re-elected on the plea that he had kept us out of the war and the promise that he would give us four more years of peace and prosperity—and he did this in the teeth of a violent opposition which clamored to have him sentenced to the penitentiary under the infamous Espionage Act.

And the platforms of these two parties, how do they compare? Search the "Bull Moose" platform of Theodore Roosevelt and see if you can find there, as you do in that of Robert M. La Follette, endorsed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action, any declarations such as:

"Unqualified enforcement of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assemblage."

"Public ownership of the nation's water power and creation of a public super-power system. Strict public control and permanent conservation

of all national resources, including iron, coal, oil and other mineral resources—timber lands in the interest of the people. Promotion of public works in time of business depression."

"Retention of surtaxes on swollen incomes; restoration of the tax on excess profits, on stock dividends, profits undistributed to evade taxes, rapidly progressive taxes on large estates and inheritances and repeal of excessive tariff duties, especially on trust-controlled necessities of life, and of nuisance taxes on consumption, to relieve the people of the present unjust burden of taxation and compel those who profited by the war to pay their share of the war's cost and to provide the funds for adjusted compensation solemnly pledged to the veterans of the World War."

"Adequate laws to guarantee to farmers and industrial workers the right to organize and bargain collectively, through representatives of their own choosing, for maintenance or improvement of their standards of life."

"Creation of Governmental marketing corporation to provide a direct route between farm producer and city consumer, and to assure farmers

fair prices from their products and protect consumers from profiteers in foodstuffs and other necessities of life. Legislation to conduct the meat packing industry."

"Protection and aid of cooperative enterprises by national and State legislation."

"Common international action to effect economic recovery of the world from the effects of the World War."

"Repeal of the Esch-Cummins Law. Public ownership of railroads, with democratic management, and definite safeguards against bureaucratic control."

"Abolition of the tyranny and usurpation of the courts, including the practice of nullifying legislation in conflict with the political, social or economic theories of the judges. Abolition of injunctions in Labor disputes and of the power to punish for contempt of court without trial by jury. Election of Federal judges without party designation for limited terms."

"Prompt ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and subsequent enactment of a Federal Law to protect children in industry. Removal of legal discrimination against

women by measures not prejudicial to legislation necessary for the protection of women and for the advancement of social welfare."

"We denounce the mercenary system of foreign policy under recent administrations in the interests of financial capitalists, oil monopolists and international bankers, which has at times degraded our State Department from its high service of a strong and kindly intermediary of defenseless governments to a trading outpost of those interests and concession seekers engaged in the exploitation of weaker nations, as contrary to the American people, destructive of domestic development and provocative of war. We favor an active foreign policy to bring about a revision of the Versailles Treaty in accordance with the terms of the armistice, and to promote firm treaty agreements with all nations to outlaw wars, abolish conscription, drastically reduce land, air and naval armaments, and guarantee public referendums on peace and war."

There is nothing in common between the so-called Progressive "Bull Moose" party, its candidates and principles and those of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The former was a one-man party created to promote the ambitions of an egotistical political sore-head.

The present party is a great political uprising of the producers of this nation, calling into service as their standard-bearer Robert Marion La Follette, a man of understanding, sincerity, and courage (three cardinal principles required to make a good Socialist) to assist them in the solution of pressing economic problems which if not soon attended to, will plunge this people into nationwide bankruptcy, starvation and revolution.

ALAMAC GARAGE  
All Modern Equipments  
Best Service—Lowest Rates  
Now Open for Business.  
Sheridan Av. & 161st, Bronx, N.Y.  
(adjoining Concourse Plaza Hotel).  
A. V. BRANDON, Manager.  
Tel. Jerome 5022

Photographers

SPIESS STUDIO  
Photographs That Please  
54 SECOND AVENUE  
Entrance on Third Street  
Official Photographer for the  
RAND SCHOOL

Hats  
DON'T SPECULATE WHEN YOU  
BUY A HAT  
McCann, 210 Bowery  
HAS THE GOODS

CALLAHAN'S HATS  
140 Bowery, near Grand

Dress Goods  
SILKS and DRESS GOODS  
A Complete Assortment  
HAIMOWITZ BROS.  
871 Prospect Avenue  
Corner 161st Street, Bronx  
1376 Fifth Avenue  
Corner 114th Street, Harlem

Gents' Furnishing  
THE OLD RELIABLE  
LARGE STOCK IN GREAT VARIETY  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
S. WEINGARTEN  
1382 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK  
(Near 112th Street)

Dentists  
DR. E. LONDON  
SURGEON DENTIST  
240 W. 102d St. New York City  
Phone Riverside 3940

Dr. L. SADOFF,  
DENTIST  
1 Union Square, Cor. 14th St.  
Room 563. 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Dr. Theodora Kutyn  
Surgeon Dentist  
247 West 72d Street  
PAINLESS WORK GUARANTEED.  
MODERATE PRICES  
Over 15 Years of Practice

Clothier  
UP-TO-DATE CLOTHES  
B. PFEFFERKORN  
420 Ketcherbocher Ave. BROOKLYN

GUARD YOUR HEALTH  
SANTAL MIDY  
PROPHYLACTIC for MEN  
After Intercourse  
Large Tube 50c. 50c. 50c. 50c.  
Small Tube 25c. 25c. 25c. 25c.  
Catamen 50c. 50c. 50c. 50c.  
Write for Circular

### FOR YOUR SCRAP BOOK

Under this heading The New Leader will reprint excerpts from books, ancient or modern, that our readers should be glad to keep for future reference. Readers are invited to offer selections for consideration. The name of the author and the title of the book from which the selection is taken must accompany each contribution.

### THE FOLLY OF WAR

By THOMAS CARLYLE

In "Sartor Resartus"

WHAT, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Dumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "Natural Enemies" of the French, there are successfully selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men: Dumdrudge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them: she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected; all dressed in red and shipped away, at the public charges, some two thousand miles, or say only to the south of Spain, and fed there till wanted. And now to that same spot, in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending: till after infinite effort the two parties come into actual juxtaposition, and thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word "Fire!" is given, and they blow the souls out of one another, and in place of sixty, brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart, were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! Their Governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot. Alas, so it is in Deutschland, and hitherto in all other lands; still, as of old "what devilry soever kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper." In that fiction of the English Smollett, it is true, the final Cessation of War is perhaps prophetically shadowed forth; where the two Natural Enemies in person take each a Tobacco-pipe filled with Brimstone, light the same, and smoke into one another's faces, till the weaker gives in; but from such predicted Peace-Era, what blood-filled trenches and contentious centuries may still divide us!

### WORLD LABOR RALLIES FOR PEACE

The Austrian workers held their anti-war demonstration on July 27. A very large number of people took part in it, especially in Vienna, where it was organized on a magnificent scale. The number of demonstrators assembled in the square before the Town Hall was estimated at about 200,000. Speeches were made from 42 platforms, some of the speakers being foreigners.

On Sunday, August 3, the Danish working class celebrated its anti-war demonstrations by holding great meetings in the open air in Copenhagen and other towns. There was a large attendance everywhere. One of the clauses in the resolution which was adopted welcomed the disarmament proposal of the Stauning Government, and gave a solemn promise to neglect nothing which might promote the complete disarmament of Denmark.

As September 21 is the day of the Swedish parliamentary elections, the Socialist Party and the trade unions decided to make August 3 their anti-war day. On this day anti-war demonstrations were held at some 250 localities in Sweden. There was an excellent attendance, especially in the smaller places.

Preparations for Anti-War Day Belgium.—In a conference of the district representatives of the trade unions and Labor party, the question of the best way of making the anti-war demonstration of September 21 as effective as possible was discussed. Judging from appearances, the Anti-War Day in Belgium will be very impressive.

Czechoslovakia.—The National Trade Union Centre recommends the affiliated unions to hold meetings in all the towns on September 21, and, if possible, to organize processions. The National Centre itself will do all it can to assist the local demonstrations.

Great Britain.—The Trade Unions and Labor party have issued a joint appeal to all organizations connected with the Labor movement, urging them to set on foot energetic propaganda for the Anti-War Demonstration to be held on September 20 or 21. The "Daily Herald" will issue a special anti-war number.

Holland.—The Labor choir of the whole country will cooperate in the Anti-War Demonstrations of September 21.

Luxemburg.—The Anti-War Demonstrations will be organized by the Trade Unions and the Social Democratic party, acting jointly.

Norway.—The Social Democratic party of Norway has decided to hold meetings throughout the whole country on September 21, in order to make protest against war and militarism simultaneously with the workers of other countries.

Roumania.—The demonstrations in honor of Jaurès, which had been planned for the end of July were prevented by the police at the last moment. The reason given was that there must be no anti-militarist demonstrations. What line the authorities will take with regard to the Anti-War Demonstrations of September 21 is as yet unknown.

So long as the working class is dependent upon some power outside itself for reforms it is accepting a badge of inferiority. If democracy has any meaning it must mean that the mass of the people, in their own strength, must evolve solutions for their own problems.—Keir Hardie.

### THE MAKER OF WAR

By JOHN O'KEEFE

The Devil in his office chair  
Sat balancing his books,  
And green boy-devils heard him swear:  
"My business backward looks!  
Far less my tolls  
Of bold knave souls  
And souls of penny crooks!  
Oh, I must rule on earth again  
And get my golden gain  
Of souls of large, important men  
Which come by special train.  
Imps! Bring me forth  
From South and North  
My choicest souls in pain!"

"Caligua the cruel,  
And Gloster of the hunch,  
And Nero, who made fuel  
Of martyrs by the bunch,  
And Borgia, poison-giver,  
And Arnold, splitting hate,  
And, chief of all, deliver  
One Judas from his grate!"

And up the shrivelled, shredded things  
Crept from the furthest holes,  
With flakes of fire upon their wings—  
Just more hot slugs of souls—  
And Judas wept:  
"I've walked and slept  
Two thousand years on coals!"  
"Ha!" laughed the Devil, "4 shall take  
Your doubly damned crew  
And boil ye down, and grind and bake  
Till one dust-grain I view,  
And this shall spring  
The Devil Thing,  
My final work to do!"

"Caligua malicious,  
And Gloster, bent of back,  
And Nero, drunk and vicious,  
Whose world was red—and black—  
And Borgia, death-inventor,  
And Arnold, God-forgot,  
But for my hell-broth's centre,  
Hither! Iscariot!"

The Devil in his caldron threw  
Those black souls all asquirm,  
And as he stirred the poison-stew  
He grinned: "Let me affirm,  
I must reduce  
This venom juice  
To one world-wrecking germ!"  
And so he boiled 'em down, down, down,  
Till but one mite was left;  
Whereat, with scientific frown,  
He put it to the test;  
Then laughed and blew  
That atom through  
A world that was at rest!

"You Borgia's soul all rotten"  
(Thus did the Devil call),  
"You Gloster misbegotten,  
You Judas, worst of all,  
I've mixed you and I've blended,  
My one great purpose for,  
See, from my hand, out-ended,  
I blow you, Germ of War!"

### WHEELER TOURS N. Y. NEXT WEEK

(Continued from Page 1)

September 11, Dunkirk in the afternoon and Buffalo at night.

At Dunkirk the county fair authorities have refused permission for Wheeler to speak inside the fair grounds. James G. Sause, chairman of the committee in charge, immediately obtained a large field just outside the grounds, and he says:

"We should worry. We'll pull 'em all out of the fair grounds to hear Wheeler."

The night of the eleventh Wheeler leaves for New York. On the

twelfth he will speak in Newark, Trenton and Jersey City. On the thirteenth he will open the campaign in Pennsylvania.

What does all this mean to the old parties?

You will remember that, not long since, Republicans and Democrats alike were feeding the newspapermen with predictions that the La Follette-Wheeler campaign would not do much work in the East. The wish was father to the prediction. Wheeler's tour of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, and La Follette's possible appearance here a little later, is the answer to the hope that the new ticket would make a sectional appeal to the people. The appeal is being made to the people everywhere. And an indication of the result is the fact that polls now being taken show La Follette running a very close second to Coolidge, with Davis trailing a dly.

### DEUTSCH BROS.

2022 UNTIL 9 P. M. DAILY MONDAY AND SATURDAY UNTIL 10 P. M.

Life Time Service Guarantee  
We will keep any furniture purchased from us in perfect condition as long as it is in your possession.

GO TO OUR STORE  
NEAREST YOUR HOME—OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVGS.

West Side  
6th Av. cor.  
20th St.

Brooklyn  
Broadway,  
cor. Saratoga Ave.

Money Back Guarantee  
Money back if you are dissatisfied or can equal these values elsewhere.

Downtown  
Avenue A,  
cor. Fourth St.

NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE

CASH OR CREDIT

SEND FOR DEUTSCH BROS. FREE CATALOG



# THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

## Through the States

### NATIONAL

National headquarters are at 2653 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago. Readers of The New Leader who are not formally affiliated with the Socialist Party should write to Bertha Hale White, National Executive Secretary, for information how to be put to work for the cause.

**Wanted: A FLIVVER SQUAD**  
Everyone who is going to take an automobile trip or use his flivver for vacation purposes is requested to communicate with the National Office of the Socialist Party. Free literature and literature for sale will be supplied and meetings will be arranged enroute, upon request, if filled a sufficient time in advance. If an extended tour is undertaken a speaker may be supplied if desired.

### NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS A-FIELD

Emil Herman will continue during the entire campaign in the Northwest District. Special dates may be arranged upon application.

Alfred Baker Lewis will continue within the New England States. Special dates within that territory may be arranged upon application.

Albert Weisbord, National Director of the Y. P. S. L., will continue in New England under the direction of Helena Furits, District Secretary.

Lilith Wilson has been engaged since the convention in Illinois and Indiana and reports better success and more enthusiasm than for years past. She will spend most of September in Indiana and continue until the end of the campaign in neighboring States.

Lena Morrow Lewis will start West September 5 through Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah.

August Claessens is engaged for the month of September in Pennsylvania, beginning a week's engagement in Pittsburgh on Labor Day. The latter part of the campaign he will spend in New York State.

Ross D. Brown (colored), has been working in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and will go from there to Buffalo, New York, September 1 for a ten days' engagement. Locals wanting to engage this capable orator and effective organizer should wire the National Office.

W. A. Toole, the well-known campaigner of Baltimore, is available for single engagements or a tour in that vicinity. Applications are solicited.

Ryan Walker, cartoonist, with his chalk-talks can be secured for a few engagements in the vicinity of New York. Boundary of territory considered—Boston, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, New York and Pittsburgh, Pa. Title of lecture, "Henry Dubb and His Teapot Dome."

Other regular speakers will be engaged and started, to continue through the campaign, as soon as the applications are received sufficient to make up tours.

### SPEAKERS FOR SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS

All of the following comrades can be engaged for one or two meetings at different times, and some of them will give from seven to ten consecutive dates, making possible a short tour covering some of the larger cities:

Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Joseph D. Cannon, New York; Abraham Cahan, New York; Wm. A. Cunneen, Chicago; Thomas A. Duncan, Milwaukee; Morris Hillquit, New York; Daniel Hoan, Milwaukee; Wm. Carlin, New York; Cameron H. King, San Francisco; Algernon Lee, New York; Leo Krayzicki, Milwaukee; Meyer London, New York; James O'Neal, New York; Charles Solomon, New York; Jacob Panken, New York; Louis Waldman, New York; Seymour Stedman, Chicago; Joseph W. Sharts, Dayton, Ohio; B. C. Vladeck, New York; John M. Collins, Chicago; Birch Wilson, Chicago; Leo M. Harkins, Philadelphia; May Harris Mainland, New York; W. R. Snow, Chicago; Patrick L. Quinlan, Chicago; George Koop, Chicago; George R. Kirkpatrick, Chicago; William M. Feigenbaum, New York.

There will, no doubt, be more meetings held during this campaign than ever before. Our speakers can serve wherever needed. All applications for assignment should be directed to the National Office of the Socialist Party.

### IDAHO AND NEVADA

Until recently Idaho and Nevada were included in the Mountain States District of which Comrade O. A. Kennedy is Secretary, but such a revival of interest and activity was shown that both were reorganized and granted State Charters. The secretaries are, C. H. Cammans, Box 31, Boise, Idaho, and W. H. Cordill, Box 75, Reno, Nevada. Comrade Lewis will spend most of the campaign in organization work, in these two States.

### THIRTY MILLION MESSAGES

The National Office plans to put out thirty million red hot unanswered Socialist arguments in the campaign, in the form of leaflets, each of two pages, with two messages. The leaflets are six by four and one-half inches—just the right vest pocket size—and so light that sixteen of them can be mailed for one cent.

There will be thirty-two different themes, each something to catch the eye and the attention. They will sell at 2,000 for one dollar—four thousand messages for a dollar, forty for one cent. None will be sold, however, in quantities less than a dollar's worth. Orders for personal, man-to-man distribution should be mailed at once to the National Office, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

### PENNSYLVANIA

August Claessens is in Pittsburgh for one week's speaking engagements in the interest of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign, and under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

He was principal speaker at the Labor Day La Follette-Wheeler celebration in Moose Temple, at 2:15.

The campaign is humming, the Socialist party workers working in active cooperation with the La Follette workers. There will be a huge anti-war demonstration Sunday, September 7, at the Lyceum Theatre.

Ross D. Brown is also holding remarkably fine meetings in every part of the city.

### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The New England Organization District has sold more than six and one-half times as many dues stamps to American members in June, July, and August of 1924, than it did during June, July and August of 1923. Can any other State or district office beat that record?

In the same time we have sold seventeen times as many pamphlets as we did in 1923. At the rate at which we are going, a quarter of a million leaflets will be distributed by Election Day in Massachusetts alone.

### MAINE

Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis' three weeks' trip in Maine has been a success both educationally and financially. The trip included three rainy days when no meetings could be held and three meetings in unions when no collection was taken, but people seemed eager to hear the Socialist message, bought pamphlets eagerly on the whole and contributed liberally. There was seldom any difficulty in getting former members to join again, pay dues, and give a donation.

The financial summary is as follows: Received for "New Leader" subscriptions, \$32.50; received from donations solicited, \$30.00; received from sale of literature, \$43.85; received from collections, \$67.87; received from sale of dues stamps, \$61.00.

These results were accomplished in a State where in June of this year there were only four American members in the entire State, and where the Ku Klux Klan is so strong that it has been able to control the Republican nomination for Governor. As it was generally possible to obtain private accommodation the expense to the district office was only \$132.93, so that there was a net profit on the whole trip for the district office alone, exclusive of what The New Leader, Rand School and National Office got from the sale of subscriptions, literature and dues stamps, of over \$36.00. In addition, orders were taken from active comrades for more than 8,000 leaflets as a starter.

### CONNECTICUT

William M. Feigenbaum of The New Leader will speak Saturday night, September 6, on the New Haven Green. Last Saturday, Martin F. Plunkett, State La Follette organizer, spoke to a huge meeting on the Green.

Burton K. Wheeler, candidate for Vice-president, will make a whirlwind tour of the State Friday, Sep-

tember 5, speaking in New London, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Hartford and New Haven. The New Haven speech will be broadcasted over the radio.

The La Follette committee decided not to name or endorse a State ticket, and the Jasper McLevy Socialist State ticket will stand as the only ticket that is endorsing and fighting for the La Follette national slate.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, will meet Sunday, September 7, at 99 Temple street.

The following local ticket was named in Hamden, Connecticut: 1st Selectman—Gutave Berquist. 2nd Selectman—Joseph L. De Scheen. Board of Relief—Sven Ottoson. Auditor—Joseph Bearhalter. Collector of Taxes—Ernest Castiglioni. Register of Voters—Walter E. Davis. Assessors—William E. White and Cornelius Mahoney. Constables—Louis A. Colombo and James F. Everett; School Commissioners—Mrs. Florence Davis and Mrs. Elsie Berquist.

## New York Activities

The State organization of the party will shortly begin a widespread campaign of literature distribution. Eight leaflets will be published and millions of copies available soon for the locals and branches. Among them will be the State platform, and leaflets by Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor, on Why a Third Party; by Louis Waldman, candidate for Attorney General, on The Courts and the Workers; by Vladimir Karapetoff, candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, on Superpower; by William M. Feigenbaum, on Oil and the People; by Senator La Follette, on the Ku Klux Klan, and on Housing in New York. Others will follow. Locals and branches, and comrades in unorganized localities should send in their orders for bundles at once, and prepare for distribution at meetings and in house-to-house canvases.

The speaking tours of Comrades Thomas, Waldman, Solomon, Stille and others will shortly be announced. The State will be covered as it has not been covered in a State campaign in the history of the party.

The State executive committee will meet Sunday, September 7, at 7 East 15th street, New York, to make final plans for the campaign. It is expected that the meeting will adjourn in time for the members of the committee to attend the great Tri-State Picnic at which Vice Presidential Candidate Wheeler is scheduled to speak.

### BUFFALO

Notices of Meetings  
The Executive Committee will meet on Thursday evening, Sept. 11, at Party Headquarters, Main and Eagle streets.

Street meetings will be held on Tuesday evening September 9th at Broadway and Fillmore streets, also at Broadway and Krupp streets.

Saturday evening, September 13, at William and Bennett streets.

Plans are being made for an anti-mobilization meeting at one of the large halls with a speaker of national prominence, on September 12th.

### Successful Picnic

The opening of the La Follette campaign was marked by a very successful picnic held at Genesee

Park on Labor Day. Comrade Hoffman figured as a very efficient chairman and Frank Ehrenfried, candidate for Congress, delivered an impressive speech. A feature of the afternoon was the broadcasted speech of Senator La Follette. Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor, made one of the clearest and most convincing speeches ever heard from a platform in this city. A great number of New Leaders were distributed and the people spoke in high terms of the excellence of the articles contained in it. Many expressed their wish to be subscribers. There was a concert and dancing in the evening.

The remarkable thing about the picnic was the fact that scores—possibly several hundred—of the old party members, out of the party since the Communists attempted to destroy the organization, attended and signified their intention of rejoining the organization and getting back to work. Many of them said that the party is now on the right track, and there is something to work for. Among those who attended and announced their intention of speaking on the party platform were Charles Baker, formerly of Cleveland—one of the original Left Wing leaders—and Marguerite Prevry.

### ELLICOTTVILLE

Ellicottville, New York, is a small village in Cattaraugus County. There is only ONE Socialist in Ellicottville, Miss L. E. Northrup. This comrade is over sixty years old and not in good health; yet read what this lone woman comrade did to assist in this campaign.

When Ellicottville decided to hold its annual Old Home Week in August, the committee voted to have a Republican Day and a Democratic Day. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, accepted to speak for Coolidge. Lieutenant-Governor George R. Lunn, of New York, accepted to speak for Davis. Miss Northrup petitioned the committee to establish a Progressive Day. They consented provided she could secure a speaker, and they gave her only a few days to do this. Miss Northrup wrote the Buffalo Socialists and they made arrangements to have Norman Thomas speak for La Follette.

Thomas spoke in Ellicottville, a village solidly Republican and

Democratic—excepting this one woman. After his speech he secured enough signatures in ten minutes to fill the quota for the entire county on the La Follette Independent Progressive Party Petitions.

With one woman displaying such interest and accomplishing so much good in a hostile community, it does not look as if the Socialist endorsement of La Follette and Wheeler had killed the Socialist Party.

### BROOKLYN

The following is the official ticket of Kings County, as filed with the Election Commissioners:

**County Judge**—Harry W. Laidler. **Congress**—3rd District, 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.

**State Senate**—4th District, Barney J. Reilly; 5th, B. C. Hammond; 6th, Dr. Jos. E. Faulk; 7th, James O'Neal; 8th, Alexander Fichandler; 9th, Morris S. Schechter; 10th, William Shapiro; 11th, Harry Schachner.

**Assembly**—1st District, John Donahue; 2nd, Morris Paris; 3rd, Arthur Griffith; 4th, Irvine B. Altman; 5th, Johanna Lindoff; 6th, Joseph Tuvim; 7th, J. J. Donnelly; 8th, Jos. Coyle; 9th, Julius Lichtenfeld; 10th, Mary J. Sackett; 11th, Marcia J. Lytle; 12th, Frank Smith; 13th, Gertrude Green; 14th, Nat Rubin; 15th, J. T. Atkins; 16th, Carl Cummings; 17th, A. T. Williams; 18th, J. J. Coronel; 19th, Morris E. Stamen; 20th, Emil Muller; 21st, Arthur Breckenridge; 22nd, Henry Rosoff; 23rd, Louis P. Goldberg.

**Alderman**—47th District, Agnes A. Laidler.

There will be a meeting of all party members of the 10th Congressional District Friday night, Sept. 5, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. This includes the 5th, 6th and 23rd A. D. Comrades J. A. Whitehorn, James O'Neal, Louis P. Goldberg and Joseph Tuvim will deliver short addresses, and then a campaign committee will be organized.

The 8th Congressional will organize similarly within a few days. Details later.

A plan for a comprehensive campaign of organization in Kings County was adopted at a fine Borough Meeting Wednesday night, at the Amalgamated Temple. Louis Sadoff was chosen chairman of a committee to arrange for membership rallies in every part of the county, to begin within a few days. Comrade Thomas attended the meeting and delivered an address that moved the entire membership.

### HARRY KRITZER RALLY

The ever beloved Harry Kritzer, who has been in Liberty, ill of tuberculosis, will be in town next week, and the event will be celebrated with a dinner and rally in the Rand School cafeteria on the evening of Friday, September 12. Sam De Witt will be toastmaster, and among those who will be there will be James O'Neal, B. C. Vladeck, Joseph A. Whitehorn, W. M. Feigenbaum, A. I. Shiplacoff, and others. It will be a grand affair in a glorious cause.

### MOBILIZATION DAY MEETINGS

The Socialist Party will properly celebrate Mobilization Day by huge mass meetings all over the Borough, mobilizing the people for the La Follette-Wheeler ticket, and against war and militarism. Watch next week's New Leader for details.

## On The International Front

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

### GERMANY

**Scheidemann Refuses to be Fired**  
Under the pretext of cutting down expenses, as arranged by the German Government in connection with the stabilization of the country's finances, a number of cities and towns where the parties of the Right are in control of the local administrations have been abolishing some of the posts held by Socialists, presumably with the intention of restoring them later filled by supporters of the conservatives. In some cases the victims have accepted their fate with more or less resignation, but in the city of Cassel where Phillip Scheidemann is Head Mayor, the reaction has found the going not so easy. Several weeks ago the board of Aldermen resolved that the office of Head Mayor, together with those of three paid city councilors, be wiped out on September 1. But Mayor Scheidemann refused to be "abgebaute" and put the matter up to the State Government, which opined that under the municipal regulations of Hesse-Nassau, the real mayor of a city was the head mayor and that this job could not be abolished by a mere vote of the Board of Aldermen. Now the matter has gone up to the highest court in the State and Scheidemann is still on the job. In the vote on the question of abolishing the place, the Communists lined up with the Social Democrats against the proposal.

### Communist Slanderer Backs Down

Just before the Reichstag elections of May 4 the Rote Fahne, Berlin organ of the Communist party of Germany, came out with a charge to the effect that the Social Democrats, through the hands of Otto Wels, had received 750,000 rentmarks (about \$185,000) for campaign purposes from the German Government. Comrade Wels did not dignify this calumny by denying it, but he promptly brought charges of libel against Max Dörr, responsible editor of the Rote Fahne. Before the case came to trial, however, Herr Dörr wrote to Wels' lawyer explaining that he had not been in Berlin when the charges were printed and that he was not responsible for them. He also hoped that if Wels still felt like proceeding against someone he would get after the Communist Chemnitz Kämpfer, from which the Rote Fahne had copied the charges, so it looks as if the two Communist papers will be kept busy for a while "passing the buck." The charges themselves never were taken seriously in Germany, not even by the Communists and Radicalists themselves.

### ITALY

For a Propaganda Week

In announcing its acceptance of the proposal by the Socialist and Labor International that the Socialists of all the world celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the First International which occurs this month, the Managing Committee of the Unitarian Socialist Party of Italy calls upon all the party's local units to dedicate the week of September 14-21 to the carrying on of active propaganda for the Socialist movement and the building up of the organization. There are to be regional conventions, local meetings and a general distri-

bution of Socialist leaflets, as well as a drive for new subscribers to the party organ, La Giustizia. The Italian workers are to be reminded that one of their great leaders, Andrea Costa, helped found the First International and they are to be urged to be worthy of his memory. Full advantage of the Fascista murder of Deputy Matteotti will also be taken by the agitators.

### Avanti's Director Imprisoned

Giuseppe Invernizzi, director of l'Avanti, leading organ of the Maximist Socialist Party, has been sentenced to four months in jail and a fine of 2,000 lire (about \$100) for the publication last February of an article held to be an insult to King Victor Emanuel, reports Il Progresso Italo-Americano. The same paper says that the Osservatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican, recently felt so hurt by an article by Socialist Deputy Filippo Turati in La Giustizia in which he attacked the methods of the Jesuits that it handed him a "solemn reproof." The Osservatore remarked that the "Jesuits of bygone days cannot sue you for libel and the Jesuits of today perhaps will not lower themselves to pick up your ridiculous arrow."

### RUSSIA

Appeal for Political Prisoners

Writing in the name of the Foreign Delegation of the Social Democratic Labor party of Russia, Th. Dan recently sent the following appeal to the London office of the Socialist and Labor International: "Every day we receive news from Russia about the unendurable situation occupied by the Socialists and Anarchists who have been interned by the Bolshevik Government in the concentration camps on the islands of the White Sea without any trial. 'There is no decline in the stream of prisoners, among whom are not a few women and youths, being sent

there. Now they are being interned, not only in the casemates of the Solovetsky Isles, but also upon the still more distant Anzersky Isles. As a result of insufficient nourishment, tuberculosis and scurvy are spreading among the prisoners with frightful rapidity, so that at present more than 45 per cent of them show signs of these diseases. The absolute seclusion from the outside world and the forcible repression of all spiritual needs make the prisoners subject to violent nervous complaints. During the past winter three cases of violent mental illnesses were recorded among the prisoners.

"Now another winter is approaching. The prisoners watch its coming with horror for they know that it spells death for many of them. Their plea is, 'Send us to some better place, as we cannot spend another winter on the Solovetsky Isles!'"

"This cry must be heard by the Socialist and Labor International and all its affiliated parties. Quick action is needed! After two months the Solovetsky Isles will again be cut off from the mainland for eight months. Therefore, we urge you Comrades to do all in your power to remind all the parties of the International of the crime being committed by the Bolsheviks against the prisoners dragged to the Northern Polar Circle, and to see to it that the demand for the immediate abolition of the jails and concentration camps on the islands of the White Sea be constantly raised by the International Socialist proletariat and presented in a categorical form to the agents of the Bolshevik Government on every occasion. We do not doubt that the Socialist and Labor International will not remain indifferent in the face of the physical annihilation of hundreds of Socialists whose crime consists in wanting to fight under the banner of the Socialist International in far-away Russia."

### THE BRONX

The campaign committee of Local Bronx met Thursday, August 28, and completed the plans for the campaign to be launched right after Labor Day. Comrade Seidel is bending all his efforts toward a real systematic campaign and a proper wind up. He calls upon all members to get in touch with him at 1167 Boston Road.

The Financial Committee with Comrade Samuel Orr as chairman, is bending all energy toward raising funds for a gigantic campaign. Members and sympathizers should send contributions to 1167 Boston Road.

The Organization Committee with Comrade William Betz as chairman, reports a large number of applicants in every assembly district. The membership of the committee has been increased.

The Executive Committee has arranged an open air rally at the corner of Longwood and Prospect avenues, on Monday night, September 15. The following speakers will be present. Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor; Samuel Orr, candidate for District Attorney; Samuel A. De Witt, candidate for assembly, 7th A. D., and Abraham Tuvim, candidate for assembly, 3rd A. D.

The campaign managers for each assembly district have reported their branch ready for open air meetings and all other campaign activities.

Tickets for the Grand La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Rally and Picnic are selling very fast. Bronx members and sympathizers, who will attend the picnic, are requested to get tickets at 117 Boston Road.

### OUTDOOR MEETINGS IN HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Hoboken—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker: May Harris Mainland.

West New York—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker: Annie E. Gray.

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

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

Jersey City—Jackson and Orient avenues. Speaker: William Kane Tallman.

Jersey City—Danforth avenue and Old Bergen road. Speaker: George Bauer.

Jersey City—Central avenue and Charles street. Speaker: Henry Jager.

**The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Unity Centers Will Be Open on Monday, September 8**

Classes will be organized exclusively for the members of the International. These classes are conducted in seven public schools in the City of New York.

**East Side Unity Center**  
Public School 63, Fourth street, near First avenue, Manhattan.

**Waistmakers' Unity Center**  
Public School 40, 320 East 20th street, Manhattan.

**Harlem Unity Center**  
Public School 171, 103rd street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, Manhattan.

**Bronx Unity Center**  
Public School 61, Crotona Park E. and Charlotte street, Bronx.

**Lower Bronx Unity Center**  
Public School 43, Brown place and 135th street, Bronx.

**Brownsville Unity Center**  
Public School 150, Christopher avenue and Sackman street, Brooklyn.

**Williamsburg Unity Center**  
Public School 147, Bushwick avenue and McKibben street, Brooklyn.

There will be classes in advanced, intermediate and elementary English. Health nights will be arranged in each unity center under the direction of a competent trained teacher. These will consist of physical training and lectures on health and hygiene which will be given by prominent physicians.

There will also be given short courses in the history of the Labor movement, in social and economic institutions, and in the development of trade unionism in industry.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. can register for these classes either at the office of their Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, or at the Unity Centers, throughout next week. When registering at the Unity Centers they will have to mention that they are members of the I. L. G. W. U. and that they wish to join these classes. Prospective students are requested to register at once. This will facilitate arrangements for securing competent teachers.

### Trade With Those Who Trade With You

The New Leader has just secured a Contract for Advertising from the Well-Known Clothing Manufacturer, Herbert H. Sanger, located at 67 Fifth avenue, New York City, with the distinct understanding that if the readers of The New Leader show an interest in the Sanger advertisements the contract will continue indefinitely. It is up to you, then, who are interested in the progress and success of The New Leader to go to Herbert H. Sanger, trade there, and tell him where you came from.

Herbert H. Sanger conducts one of the most unusual clothing establishments in the country. For years he was a manufacturer selling only at wholesale to the best retailers throughout the country. Now he sells only direct to the trade. In buying your suits, topcoats and overcoats from Herbert H. Sanger you can do two things—save yourself a lot of money and help your paper.

### THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

83,000 MEMBERS

739 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

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

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$3 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$2 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit, \$100, or nine months in our own Sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

175 East Broadway, N. Y. City

Telephone Orchard 6616-6617

Sold and Guaranteed direct from the Manufacturer

O.W. WUERTZ CO.

PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS

COLUMBIA and Victor PHONOGRAPHS

COMPLETE STOCK RECORDS ALL LANGUAGES

THIRD AVE. NR. 85<sup>TH</sup> ST. THIRD AVE. NE. COR. 152<sup>ND</sup> ST.



# THE UNBALANCED SCALE OF AMERICAN JUSTICE

It is a warm sunny day, May 10, 1924. All is quiet and tranquil in the United States of America. Of course there are the usual burglaries and murders, the every day divorces and sex scandals, but aside from these common occurrences, all is peaceful. Even the Teapot Dome scandal has closed its lid, and no more verbal war is effused therefrom.

On this same day that peace reigns supreme throughout the country, the mayor of the iron and steel center, over-excited and in great turmoil, rushes word to the city council, that \$25,000 be appropriated for an "emergency" and that tear-gas, grenades, riot guns, ammunition, and tanks be immediately purchased. City police are being mobilized, and all is in grand preparation for what would seem war to strangers who happened to be in town. Throughout the next day, Sunday, as the people are on their way to church, police are seen stationed at the various thoroughfares; mounted police are seen riding through the principal streets of the city. The city smells of war; the martial spirit seems to reign throughout the length

## Are the Workers and Employers Equal Before the Law—How Pittsburgh Answered the Carmen's Strike With the Threat of Machine Guns.

By BENJAMIN CHASS

and breadth of the smoky city.

"What is it all about?" asks a stranger who has just arrived in the city. The stranger is told that there is a strike in progress of the street car conductors and motormen.

"Is that all?" asks the stranger with a sigh of relief, whereas before he seemed all excited and frightened.

Yes, that is all. The street railway workers of Pittsburgh, the iron and steel inferno of America, have been forced to strike by their employers, The Pittsburgh Railways Company, which is owned and controlled by the Philadelphia Company, which also controls and owns the electric and gas company of Pittsburgh, and various other business projects.

April 30 the contract between the union and the company expired. Many weeks before the union had made known their demands for the signing of the next year's agreement. For four weeks before the expiration of the contract, the union and the company officials had been holding conferences, but no satisfactory agreement could be reached. A strike was therefore called for midnight of April 30, but mediation proceedings instituted by Mayor William A. Magee of Pittsburgh, who is also a stockholder in the Philadelphia Company, postponed the strike at the last moment. Hence the strike was called off until time would be given to confer further in the hope of reaching some satisfactory agreement. Over a week elapsed and no progress had been made to avert a strike.

The company officials from beginning to end were obdurate; they would flatly refuse to increase the wages of the men whatsoever. The workers, on the other hand displayed much sincerity and desire to compromise. The company demanded to settle on the present wages only, without even granting the worker's demands for better working conditions or to pay one-half for their uniforms which cost in all but \$28. The company then showed some grudging desire to settle the matter by arbitration, one man to be chosen by the union and one man by the company, and both to choose a third. This board of arbitration, demanded the company, were to be allowed access to the company's books, and if the books showed that the company could afford an increase, an increase would be granted, and if the books showed that a decrease should be made, then a decrease would be made.

This mode of settlement the union refused to enter into, claiming it was biased, one-sided, and for this reason would not be fair arbitration. The company desired to tell the board of arbitration how to decide the matter. This is what it practically amounted to when the three men would examine the books, because the company's books showed almost a deficit—whereas the men would

not be permitted to present their side of the matter at all.

The company were quite liberal with their one-sided grudging offers of settlement. Their third and final offer was to give the arbitration over to the city traction board, which was not as yet even organized properly, and then again the company would have one representative on this committee, whereas the workers would have none. Again the union refused to enter into such a biased settlement.

The workers offered their way of settlement, but all their offers were swept off the conference table and, after abandoning every other claim, including the request for improved working conditions, the company rejected the union's proposal to settle for a flat three cent increase, where previously the workers demanded from eight to ten cents increase per hour. After this fair and liberal settlement was rejected by the company, the union submitted a plan of arbitration which heretofore was always applied in settling disputes between the workers and the company; that is, one man each for the union and the company, and the two to choose a third, these three men to investigate and hear all the facts in the case as it concerns both sides, and whatever decision these men would reach—a majority of these three men—this decision would be binding to both sides. This would be fair, as all fair-minded men

know. But the mayor and the company rejected this offer, because they desired to tell the board of arbitration how to deal with this case, and the workers were to be silent. But the workers were concerned by the decision, then why should their side not be heard?

Considering these facts, there was nothing left for the union to do but to call a strike. May 9, midnight, the cars were driven to the car barns, and Saturday not a car moved.

The mayor, the city council, the business interests and the prominent men of the city were against the strike. All the reactionary and stand-pat newspapers of the city, except the Press, were against the workers. All were of the opinion that the company could not afford to grant a meagre three-cent increase to the men who run the street cars. Yet the Philadelphia Company, which owns the Pittsburgh Railways Company, made a profit of 38½ million dollars last year.

Mayor Magee's statement the day the strike was called stated that the company was right and the striking motormen and conductors were absolutely wrong. The Press, in commenting upon this statement, had this to say: "This fact, however stands out, in the history of the negotiations instituted by the mayor. The motormen and conductors did display some tendency to compromise; the company stood pat. Observing people are asking whether

the developments do not indicate the company really wanted a strike and a finish fight." Those who are familiar with the action of the rulers of Pittsburgh well know that first and foremost stands out this cold fact in the dealings with the workers of his iron and steel inferno: Crush the unions and institute the open shop wherever possible and under any circumstances. And this was the motive of the company officials in forcing the car strike, as their action in this case will show clearly.

The first day of the strike the papers announced that between 500 and 600 scabs had been imported to the scene of the strike. By the second day the papers announced that between two and three thousand scabs were in the city, and by Monday the cars would be running. Under the guise of protecting the public, extra police were placed throughout the city; tear-gas grenades, guns, and ammunition were ready to shoot down the workers

Freed from the haunting fear of want, mankind would rise to heights which hitherto have only existed in the rapt vision of the seer or the poet.—Keir Hardie.

When speech is given to a soul holy and true time and its dome of ages becomes as a mighty whispering gallery round which the imprisoned utterance runs and reverberates forever.—James Martineau.

who were on strike and to protect the scabs, who were brought here to crush the union. In other words, war was instituted against the 3,200 strikers who were asking for a little more of the things of life.

Thus we see that preparation for war was made before there was any sign of any disorder or violence. As the "Press" said editorially: "All citizens will be in favor of every effort to maintain peace and good order; the great bulk of them will be opposed to using forces of the city in strike-breaking efforts." Yet this very thing is what the rulers of the city prepared to put in action. The city, therefore, was all agog; terror pierced the hearts of the public.

The strike for the betterment of the workers threw the entire business interests into a state of panic; the large department stores were having large sales in order to sell off as much merchandise as possible, in view of the expected business depression that is expected. But the strike progressed peacefully, in spite of the mayor's fear of disorder.

Monday the scabs were to operate the cars, as the company announced. But late Sunday new proceedings were instituted to settle the strike, as the importation of scabs was merely a scare for the workers to go humbly back to work. The streets of Pittsburgh are not safe for scabs to operate street cars; the sudden short turns and steep grades require experienced motormen, and the company feared to risk the chance for accidents cost money. Thus under the pressure of their leaders, the union men voted to go back to work with the meager promise that the company would pay half the cost of their uniforms. The next day, A. W. Thompson, President of the Philadelphia Company, said the workers should be content.

The foregoing events are common occurrences, and are only given to cite two significant points of this strike which are usually lost sight of. The mayor feared disorder, therefore he prepared for war, under the guise of protecting the people. We all know that the best way to have protected the public would have been for him to deny the right of the scabs to even enter the city, for it is scabs that always cause the trouble, not the union men. And when the mayor ordered war upon the strikers, he aggravated the situation.

Furthermore, was the mayor so anxious for the safety of the public that he prepared the ammunition and extra policemen? Was he so altruistic for the right of all to work, that he wished to have the cars operated? Of course he stated that it was for the public's sake that he wanted the scabs to run the cars!

Let us see how. When a radical organization wishes to hold a meeting, and the American Legion protests against the meeting, does the mayor order out policemen to protect the radicals in their Constitutional right of free speech? Does he order the council to appropriate \$25,000 to buy ammunition to shoot down the members of the American Legion or the Ku Klux Klan for molesting a peaceful meeting? No! The mayor immediately puts a stop to the meeting, and he explains his ruthless and un-Constitutional action by stating that disorder would occur if the meeting was allowed to be held. And if the men dare to hold the meeting against his ruling, they are arrested. Yet quite the opposite was done in the strike, or in any strike. The mayor was sure that the operation of the cars by scabs would cause violence. He gave protection to scabs to operate the cars, if necessary.

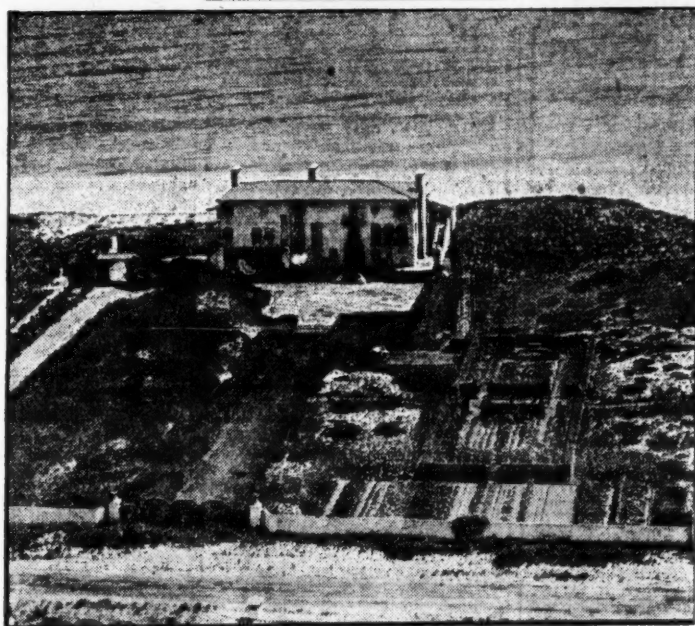
One law for the workers and another law for the employing capitalists. One right for the ruling class, and jails for the working class. Judges preach that "all are equal before the law." A gross fantasy indeed! A fallacy that the workers cannot help seeing.

Let us cite one instance. In 1919 Pittsburgh was the great scene of the powerful Steel Strike. The workers demanded a little more money and better living conditions. Did the steel magnates announce their willingness to have a board of arbitration examine their profits? No! The profits were too enormous; the eyes of the poor working slaves would burn if their exploiters dared show their huge profits. But the Philadelphia Company were quite anxious to show their books. In truth, every student of industrial history well knows that this shrewd tactic of the Philadelphia Company is something very rare in the history of disputes between Capital and Labor. Very seldom is it that the capitalists will be anxious to show their business transactions and profits to their workers. When they do, we may be sure that the books have been "fixed."

Every student of economics knows that capitalists grant increases in wages only when the workers have the power to demand it, or when economic conditions force the capitalists to do so. Increases, unwillingly. Are the workers and capitalists equal before the law? Emphatically not.

Do capitalists base increases in wages on their profits? Economic history answers in the negative. These are the lessons that the workers of America may learn from the strike of the Pittsburgh Railways Workers.

## Another American Castle



The Estate of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon in Pennsylvania. The Estate is bigger than most American towns. On his return from Europe the other day, Mellon, who is one of the nation's biggest coal operators, said what the workers need is simplicity.

## ARE YOU A DRY OR A WET DRY?

By ADAM COALDIGGER

The paramount issue before the great American people is wet or dry.

The dries are the wets who don't have to give a damn how much they pay for booze so long as they can get it. The wets are the dries who can't afford to pay for prohibition booze. Hence, the wets vote dry while the dries vote wet.

As far as I am concerned, I am dry. I don't like to associate with common folks who can't afford wet goods. Besides I was born dry. If my father had been a brewery married to a distillery I would still be dry. Even as a baby I never could look at anything wet without swallowing hard. When a young man I was star actor in the great American melodrama, "Ten Bar Rooms in One Night." My first love was a bar keeper. He was near-sighted and did not notice when I poured "red-eye" in the bumper intended for the chaser. I remained true to him until his boss was closed out.

Some men divide their energies between wine, women and song. My motto is: "stick to one thing and if you don't succeed try, try again." So I never got further than wine but I made a howling success at that. There are people who claim that poverty is the result of drink. They don't know what they are talking about. I never felt poor so long as I could get a drink and the more drinks I got the richer I became. It may be true that my brand of prosperity was purely psychological but it is better to be poor and feel rich than it is to be rich and feel poor.

Moreover, drinking never hurt me. But in the days when they used to give a hard-boiled egg with every schooner I ate too many eggs. They made me hard boiled.

However, I am not one of those fellows who claim prohibition increased drinking. It only increased the speed. Some of my friends used to get out to get drunk. Now they're drunk before they get out.

The best part of prohibition is that it don't prohibit. If it did it would destroy our most flourishing infant industries. That's why our statesmen are for prohibition for revenue only.

Another good feature of prohibition is that it stimulates the consumption of stimulants among the bosses. Most of them are better drunk than sober.

On the other hand prohibition had

## YOU NEEDN'T WORRY

By BLANCHE WATSON

"You needn't worry," says a newspaper paragraph, referring to certain destructive possibilities that loom large before the world today, "the thing that always wins in this world is intelligence, and intelligence is always on the side of RIGHT. That's the thing that has kept the world going from Thermopylae to Verdun."

At first thought this seems bad philosophy and worse logic. Here is a world in which our greatest scientists are hunting madly for the quickest and best methods for taking human life, while the second-best are trying to find something to defend humanity from the death-dealing contrivances which their colleagues shall discover or invent. I ought not to say "a world"! I should specify the Western part of the world which, come to think of it, is—numerically speaking—not even half of it.

The head of the greatest nation of America has ordered what the War Department called a "Mobilization Day," wherein it may show the world its active agents for the destruction of human life as well as the various potentialities that may assist in the destruction. Following this lead, Uncle Sam will have the chance to say to the world, especially that which lies beyond our Pacific shore, "Accept my kultur, or I will make you!" A great nation—or to be exact, the misguided leaders of

a great nation—said that same thing ten or more years ago. Is it not pertinent to ask, Where is that nation today? From the point of view of our misguided leaders, however, this is an impertinent question. They too say, "You needn't worry." Uncle Sam is well armed.

But that is just why some of us are concerned, especially in view of the circumstances of the past ten years. We look about us and we see a world where neither "democracy" nor "peace" reign. We do see suspicion, fear and hate widespread and far stronger than they were in 1913. We look back into biological history and we recall that the dinosaurs and all the rest of the armored creatures became extinct in comparatively short order, while the weaker creatures who were forced to practice cooperation and to keep good will under all circumstances, have persisted down to the present day!

Some of us do not believe in carrying firearms. Many of us do believe in so doing. But they are the small minority, I venture to say, who believe in brandishing their weapons in the face of friends. That smacks too much of the bully. Is the minority to back up the bullying attitude of the present administration, one wonders, or is the majority going to say, Hold!

In other words, is the newspaper paragraph right when he says that intelligence wins?

H. G. Wells told us a few years

ago that the race was on between education and catastrophe. Is Mobilization Day a move towards education or catastrophe? With the events of the last decade not yet blotted out from our minds, dare one say that it is the former? No, we need not "worry"—but may we not think?

Prohibition is especially hard on the wives of working men because they can't change husbands like actresses and society dames. When they take a fellow for better or for worse, (heavy on the worse) they usually have to stick it out. Now drinking makes some men better and others worse. But whether the change is for better or worse it breaks the monotony of monogamy without breaking the holy bonds of matrimony. Since the advance of prohibition the number of divorces and orphans have nearly doubled. Blame it on Volstead.

But when all is said and done, prohibition is a good thing. If you don't believe it ask your bootlegger.

Prohibition is especially hard on the wives of working men because they can't change husbands like actresses and society dames. When they take a fellow for better or for worse, (heavy on the worse) they usually have to stick it out. Now drinking makes some men better and others worse. But whether the change is for better or worse it breaks the monotony of monogamy without breaking the holy bonds of matrimony. Since the advance of prohibition the number of divorces and orphans have nearly doubled. Blame it on Volstead.

But when all is said and done, prohibition is a good thing. If you don't believe it ask your bootlegger.

Prohibition is especially hard on the wives of working men because they can't change husbands like actresses and society dames. When they take a fellow for better or for worse, (heavy on the worse) they usually have to stick it out. Now drinking makes some men better and others worse. But whether the change is for better or worse it breaks the monotony of monogamy without breaking the holy bonds of matrimony. Since the advance of prohibition the number of divorces and orphans have nearly doubled. Blame it on Volstead.

## AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME TO SERVE SOCIALISM

Do you want to see a great Socialist campaign in 1924?

There is going to be a great Republican campaign—at least an expensive one. The Wall Street friends of Cal Coolidge and Fascist Dawes are prepared for a desperate struggle.

There is going to be a great Democratic campaign—at least, an expensive one. Wall Street is enthusiastic over its legal adviser and is ready to give him a great backing.

But is there going to be a great Socialist campaign?

THAT DEPENDS UPON YOU. Nineteen twenty-four is the year of our greatest opportunity.

There is going to be a La Follette vote that will stagger the nation. The Socialist Party is going to contribute a substantial share of that vote. The Socialists are loyally supporting the ticket and will do all in their power to help make part of the vote.

BUT WHAT WILL THAT VOTE MEAN?

If it is merely an insurgent vote against the Teapot Dome grafters, it won't be worth casting and counting.

If it is to be the forerunner of a great national movement to do the work in America that the British Labor Party does in Great Britain; what the Socialist and Labor Parties do in Denmark, France, Australia, Sweden, Austria, and many other countries, it will be worth while taking off our coats for, and working up to within an inch of our lives.

The Socialist Party has planned the greatest campaign in its history. Speakers will be toured in every party of the State to work for the La Follette ticket and for a Labor party.

A literature campaign has been planned that will be the greatest ever undertaken.

If the plans can be carried out, the Socialist Party will be able to contribute a huge total to the magnificent La Follette vote. The Socialists will be in a position to argue strongly for the creation of a permanent Labor party.

ALL THIS MEANS MONEY.

It costs money to send speakers out. It costs money to print handbills and literature. It costs money to mail letters.

Labor is contributed by the enthusiastic workers who are devoting their lives to the movement. The money is to be contributed by YOU.

Every penny will go to the campaign; not a nickel is to be used for administration.

Clip the enclosed blank and fill it in, sending as much as you can spare for the campaign. Paste the coupon over a sheet of paper and get others to contribute to the campaign. BUT DO IT NOW. A dollar NOW is worth TEN DOLLARS in November.

(Cut Along This Line)

To The New Leader,  
7 East 15th St. (Room 507),  
New York City.

Enclosed please find \$..... which is contributed for the Socialist Party campaign by the following persons:

Name and Address	Amt.
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....



# THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD

## Through the States

### NATIONAL

National headquarters are at 2653 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago. Readers of The New Leader who are not formally affiliated with the Socialist Party should write to Bertha Hale White, National Executive Secretary, for information how to be put to work for the cause.

**Wanted: A FLIVVER SQUAD**  
Everyone who is going to take an automobile trip or use his flivver for vacation purposes is requested to communicate with the National Office of the Socialist Party. Free literature and literature for sale will be supplied and meetings will be arranged enroute, upon request, if filled a sufficient time in advance. If an extended tour is undertaken a speaker may be supplied if desired.

### NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS A-FIELD

Emil Herman will continue during the entire campaign in the Northwest District. Special dates may be arranged upon application.

Alfred Baker Lewis will continue within the New England States. Special dates within that territory may be arranged upon application.

Albert Weisbord, National Director of the Y. F. S. L., will continue in New England under the direction of Helena Turitz, District Secretary. Lilith Wilson has been engaged since the convention in Illinois and Indiana and reports better success and more enthusiasm than for years past. She will spend most of September in Indiana and continue until the end of the campaign in neighboring States.

Lena Morrow Lewis will start West September 5 through Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah.

August Claessens is engaged for the month of September in Pennsylvania, beginning a week's engagement in Pittsburgh on Labor Day. The latter part of the campaign he will spend in New York State.

Ross D. Brown (colored), has been working in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and will go from there to Buffalo, New York, September 1 for a ten days' engagement. Locals wanting to engage this capable orator and effective organizer should wire the National Office.

W. A. Toole, the well-known campaigner of Baltimore, is available for single engagements or a tour in that vicinity. Applications are solicited.

Ryan Walker, cartoonist, with his chalk-talks can be secured for a few engagements in the vicinity of New York. Boundary of territory considered—Boston, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, New York and Pittsburgh, Pa. Title of lecture, "Henry Dubb and His Teapot Dome."

Other regular speakers will be engaged and started, to continue through the campaign, as soon as the applications are received sufficient to make up tours.

### SPEAKERS FOR SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS

All of the following comrades can be engaged for one or two meetings at different times, and some of them will give from seven to ten consecutive dates, making possible a short tour covering some of the larger cities:

Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Joseph D. Cannon, New York; Abraham Cahan, New York; Wm. A. Cunnea, Chicago; Thomas A. Duncan, Milwaukee; Morris Hillquit, New York; Daniel Hoan, Milwaukee; Wm. Carlin, New York; Cameron H. King, San Francisco; Algernon Lee, New York; Leo Krzycki, Milwaukee; Meyer London, New York; James Oneal, New York; Charles Solomon, New York; Jacob Panken, New York; Louis Waldman, New York; Seymour Stedman, Chicago; Joseph W. Sharts, Dayton, Ohio; B. C. Viadeck, New York; John M. Collins, Chicago; Birch Wilson, Chicago; Leo M. Harkins, Philadelphia; May Harris Mainland, New York; W. R. Snow, Chicago; Patrick L. Quinlan, Chicago; George Koop, Chicago; George R. Kirkpatrick, Chicago; William M. Feigenbaum, New York.

There will be no doubt, but more meetings held during this campaign than ever before. Our speakers can serve wherever needed. All applications for assignment should be directed to the National Office of the Socialist Party.

### IDAHO AND NEVADA

Until recently Idaho and Nevada were included in the Mountain States District of which Comrade O. A. Kennedy is Secretary, but such a revival of interest and activity was shown that both were reorganized and granted State Chapters. The secretaries are, C. H. Cammans, Box 31, Boise, Idaho, and W. H. Cordill, Box 75, Reno, Nevada. Comrade Lewis will spend most of the campaign, in organization work, in these two States.

### THIRTY MILLION MESSAGES

The National Office plans to put out thirty million red hot unanswerable Socialist arguments in the campaign, in the form of leaflets, each of two pages, with two messages. The leaflets are six by four and one-half inches—just the right vest pocket size—and so light that sixteen of them can be mailed for one cent.

There will be thirty-two different themes, each something to catch the eye and the attention. They will be sent at 2,000 for one dollar—four thousand messages for a dollar, forty for one cent. None will be sold, however, in quantities less than a dollar's worth. Orders for personal, man-to-man distribution should be mailed at once to the National Office, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

### PENNSYLVANIA

August Claessens is in Pittsburgh for one week's speaking engagements in the interest of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign, and under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

He was principal speaker at the Labor Day La Follette-Wheeler celebration in Moose Temple, at 2:15.

The campaign is humming, the Socialist Party workers working in active cooperation with the La Follette workers. There will be a huge anti-war demonstration Sunday, September 7, at the Lyceum Theatre.

Ross D. Brown is also holding remarkably fine meetings in every part of the city.

### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

The New England Organization District has sold more than six and one-half times as many dues stamps to American members in June, July, and August of 1924, than it did during June, July and August of 1923. Can any other State or district office beat that record?

In the same time we have sold seventeen times as many pamphlets as we did in 1923. At the rate at which we are going, a quarter of a million leaflets will be distributed by Election Day in Massachusetts alone.

### MAINE

Organizer Alfred Baker Lewis' three weeks' trip in Maine has been a success both educationally and financially. The trip included three rainy days when no meetings could be held and three meetings in unions when no collection was taken, but people seemed eager to hear the Socialist message, bought pamphlets eagerly on the whole and contributed liberally. There was seldom any difficulty in getting former members to join again, pay dues, and give a donation.

The financial summary is as follows: Received for "New Leader" subscriptions, \$32.50; received from donations solicited, \$30.00; received from sale of literature, \$43.85; received from collections, \$97.87; received from sale of dues stamps, \$61.00.

### GERMANY

**Scheidemann Refuses to be Fired**  
Under the pretext of cutting down expenses, as arranged by the German Government in connection with the stabilization of the country's finances, a number of cities and towns where the parties of the Right are in control of the local administrations have been abolishing some of the posts held by Socialists, presumably with the intention of restoring them later filled by supporters of the conservatives. In some cases the victims have accepted their fate with more or less resignation, but in the city of Cassel where Philip Scheidemann is Head Mayor, the reaction has found the going not so easy. Several weeks ago the board of Aldermen resolved that the office of Head Mayor, together with those of three paid city councilors, be wiped out on September 1. But Mayor Scheidemann refused to be "abgebaugt" and put the matter up to the State Government, which opined that under the municipal regulations of Hesse-Nassau, the real mayor of a city was the head mayor and that this job could not be abolished by a mere vote of the Board of Aldermen. Now the matter has gone up to the highest court in the State and Scheidemann is still on the job. In the vote on the question of abolishing the place, the Communists lined up with the Social Democrats against the proposal.

These results were accomplished in a State where in June of this year there were only four American members in the entire State, and where the Ku Klux Klan is so strong that it has been able to control the Republican nomination for Governor. As it was generally possible to obtain private accommodation the expense to the district office was only \$132.93, so that there was a net profit on the whole trip for the district office alone, exclusive of what The New Leader, Rand School and National Office got from the sale of subscriptions, literature and dues stamps, of over \$36.00. In addition, orders were taken from active comrades for more than 8,000 leaflets as a starter.

### CONNECTICUT

William M. Feigenbaum of The New Leader will speak Saturday night, September 6, on the New Haven Green. Last Saturday, Martin F. Plunkett, State La Follette organizer, spoke to a huge meeting on the Green.

Burton K. Wheeler, candidate for Vice-president, will make a whirlwind tour of the State Friday, Sep-

tember 5, speaking in New London, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Hartford and New Haven. The New Haven speech will be broadcasted over the radio.

The La Follette committee decided not to name or endorse a State ticket, and the Jasper McLevy Socialist State ticket will stand as the only ticket that is endorsing and fighting for the La Follette national slate.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, will meet Sunday, September 7, at 99 Temple street.

The following local ticket was named in Hamden, Connecticut: 1st Selectman—Gutave Berquist. 2nd Selectman—Joseph L. De Scheen. Board of Relief—Sven Ottoson. Auditor—Joseph Bearhalter. Collector of Taxes—Ernest Castiglioni. Register of Voters—Walter E. Davison; Assessors—William E. White and Cornelius Mahoney; Constables—Louis A. Colombo and James F. Everett; School Commissioners—Mrs. Florence Davis and Mrs. Elsie Berquist.

## New York Activities

The State organization of the party will shortly begin a widespread campaign of literature distribution. Eight leaflets will be published and millions of copies available soon for the locals and branches. Among them will be the State platform, and leaflets by Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor, on Why a Third Party; by Louis Waldman, candidate for Attorney General, On the Courts and the Workers; by Vladimir Karapetoff, candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, on Superpower; by William M. Feigenbaum on Oil; the People; by Senator La Follette, on the Ku Klux Klan, and on Housing in New York. Others will follow. Locals and branches, and comrades in unorganized localities should send in their orders for bundles at once, and prepare for distribution at meetings and in house-to-house canvasses.

The speaking tours of Comrades Thomas, Waldman, Solomon, Stille and others will shortly be announced. The State will be covered as it has not been covered in a State campaign in the history of the party.

The State executive committee will meet Sunday, September 7, at 7 East 15th street, New York, to make final plans for the campaign. It is expected that the meeting will adjourn in time for the members of the committee to attend the great Tri-State Picnic at which Vice Presidential Candidate Wheeler is scheduled to speak.

**ELLICOTTVILLE**  
Ellicottville, New York, is a small village in Cattaraugus County. There is only ONE Socialist in Ellicottville, Miss L. E. Northrup. This comrade is over sixty years old and not in good health; yet read what this lone woman comrade did to assist in this campaign.

When Ellicottville decided to hold its annual Old Home Week in August, the committee voted to have a Republican Day and a Democratic Day. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, accepted to speak for Coolidge. Lieutenant Governor George R. Lunn, of New York, accepted to speak for Davis. Miss Northrup petitioned the committee to establish a Progressive Day. They consented provided she could secure a speaker, and they gave her only a few days to do this. Miss Northrup wrote the Buffalo Socialists and they made arrangements to have Norman Thomas speak for La Follette.

Thomas spoke in Ellicottville, a village solidly Republican and

Democratic—excepting this one woman. After his speech he secured enough signatures in ten minutes to fill the quota for the entire county on the La Follette Independent Progressive Party Petitions.

With one woman displaying such interest and accomplishing so much good in a hostile community, it does not look as if the Socialist endorsement of La Follette and Wheeler had killed the Socialist Party.

### BROOKLYN

#### The Official Ticket

The following is the official ticket of Kings County, as filed with the Election Commissioners:

**County Judge**—Harry W. Laidler. **Congress**—3rd District, 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.

**State Senate**—4th District, Barney J. Reilly; 5th, B. C. Hammond; 6th, Dr. Jos. E. Faulk; 7th, James Oneal; 8th, Alexander Fichandler; 9th, Morris S. Schechter; 10th, William Shapiro; 11th, Harry Schachner.

**Assembly**—1st District, John Donahue; 2nd, Morris Paris; 3rd, Arthur Griffith; 4th, Irvine B. Altman; 5th, Johanna Lindoff; 6th, Joseph Tuvim; 7th, J. J. Donnelly; 8th, Jos. Coyle; 9th, Julius Lichtenfeld; 10th, Mary J. Sackett; 11th, Marcia J. Lytle; 12th, Frank Smith; 13th, Gertrude Green; 14th, Nat Rubin; 15th, J. T. Atkins; 16th, Carl Cummings; 17th, A. T. Williams; 18th, J. J. Coronel; 19th, Morris E. Stamen; 20th, Emil Muller; 21st, Arthur Breckenridge; 22nd, Henry Rosoff; 23rd, Louis P. Goldberg.

**Alderman**—47th District, Agnes A. Laidler.

There will be a meeting of all party members of the 10th Congressional District Friday night, Sept. 6, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. This includes the 5th, 6th and 23rd A. D. Comrades J. A. Whitehorn, James Oneal, Louis P. Goldberg and Joseph Tuvim will deliver short addresses, and then a campaign committee will be organized.

The 8th Congressional will organize similarly within a few days. Details later.

A plan for a comprehensive campaign of organization in Kings County was adopted at a fine Borough Meeting Wednesday night, at the Amalgamated Temple. Louis Sadoff was chosen chairman of a committee to arrange for membership rallies in every part of the county, to begin within a few days. Comrade Thomas attended the meeting and delivered an address that moved the entire membership.

### HARRY KRITZER RALLY

The ever beloved Harry Kritzer, who has been in Liberty, ill of tuberculosis, will be in town next week, and the event will be celebrated with a dinner and rally in the Rand School cafeteria on the evening of Friday, September 12. Sam De Witt will be toastmaster, and among those who will be there will be James Oneal, B. C. Viadeck, Joseph A. Whitehorn, W. M. Feigenbaum, A. I. Shipplack, and others. It will be a grand affair in a glorious cause.

### MOBILIZATION DAY MEETINGS

The Socialist Party will properly celebrate Mobilization Day by huge mass meetings all over the Borough, mobilizing the people for the La Follette-Wheeler ticket, and against war and militarism. Watch next week's New Leader for details.

## On The International Front

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

### Communist Slanderer Backs Down

Just before the Reichstag elections of May 4 the Rote Fahne, Berlin organ of the Communist party of Germany, came out with a charge to the effect that the Social Democrats, through the hands of Otto Wels, had received 750,000 rentenmarks (about \$185,000) for campaign purposes from the German Government. Comrade Wels did not dignify this calumny by denying it, but he promptly brought charges of libel against Max Dörr, responsible editor of the Rote Fahne. Before the case came to trial, however, Herr Dörr wrote to Wels' lawyer explaining that he had not been in Berlin when the charges were printed and that he was not responsible for them. He also hoped that if Wels still felt like proceeding against someone he would get after the Communist Chemnitz Kämpfer, from which the Rote Fahne had copied the charges, so it looks as if the two Communist papers will be kept busy for a while "passing the buck." The charges themselves never were taken seriously in Germany, not even by the Communists and Radicalists themselves.

### ITALY

#### For a Propaganda Week

In announcing its acceptance of the proposal by the Socialist and Labor International that the Socialists of all the world celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the First International which occurs this month, the Managing Committee of the Unitarian Socialist Party of Italy calls upon all the party's local units to dedicate the week of September 14-21 to the carrying on of active propaganda for the Socialist movement and the building up of the organization. There are to be regional conventions, local meetings and a general distri-

bution of Socialist leaflets, as well as a drive for new subscribers to the party organ, La Giustizia. The Italian workers are to be reminded that one of their great leaders, Andrea Costa, helped found the First International and they are to be urged to be worthy of his memory. Full advantage of the Fascista murder of Deputy Matteotti will also be taken by the agitators.

### Avanti's Director Imprisoned

Giuseppe Invernizzi, director of l'Avanti, leading organ of the Maximalist Socialist Party, has been sentenced to four months in jail and a fine of 2,000 lire (about \$100) for the publication last February of an article held to be an insult to King Victor Emanuel, reports Il Progresso Italo-Americano. The same paper says that the Osservatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican, recently felt so hurt by an article by Socialist Deputy Filippo Turati in La Giustizia in which he attacked the methods of the Jesuits that it handed him a "solemn reproof." The Osservatore remarked that the "Jesuits of bygone days cannot sue you for libel and the Jesuits of today perhaps will not lower themselves to pick up your ridiculous arrow."

### RUSSIA

#### Appeal for Political Prisoners

Writing in the name of the Foreign Delegation of the Social Democratic Labor party of Russia, Th. Dan recently sent the following appeal to the London office of the Socialist and Labor International: "Every day we receive news from Russia about the unendurable situation occupied by the Socialists and Anarchists who have been interned by the Bolshevik Government in the concentration camps on the islands of the White Sea without any trial. 'There is no decline in the stream of prisoners, among whom are not a few women and youths, being sent

there. Now they are being interned, not only in the casemates of the Solovetsky Isles, but also upon the still more distant Anzersky Isles. As a result of insufficient nourishment, tuberculosis and scurvy are spreading among the prisoners with frightful rapidity, so that at present more than 45 per cent of them show signs of these diseases. The absolute seclusion from the outside world and the forcible repression of all spiritual needs make the prisoners subject to violent nervous complaints. During the past winter three cases of violent mental illnesses were recorded among the prisoners. 'Now another winter is approaching. The prisoners watch its coming with horror for many of them. Their plea is, 'Send us to some better place, as we cannot spend another winter on the Solovetsky Isles!'

"This cry must be heard by the Socialist and Labor International and all its affiliated parties. Quick action is needed! After two months the Solovetsky Isles will again be cut off from the mainland for eight months. Therefore, we urge you Comrades to do all in your power to remind all the parties of the International of the crime being committed by the Bolsheviks against the prisoners dragged to the Northern Polar Circle, and to see to it that the demand for the immediate abolition of the jails and concentration camps on the islands of the White Sea be constantly raised by the International Socialist proletariat and presented in a categorical form to the agents of the Bolshevik Government on every occasion. We do not doubt that the Socialist and Labor International will not remain indifferent in the face of the physical annihilation of hundreds of Socialists whose crime consists in wanting to fight under the banner of the Socialist International in far-away Russia."

### THE BRONX

The campaign committee of Local Bronx met Thursday, August 28, and completed the plans for the campaign to be launched right after Labor Day. Comrade Seidel is bending all his efforts toward a real systematic campaign and a proper wind up. He calls upon all members to get in touch with him at 1167 Boston Road.

The Financial Committee with Comrade Samuel Orr as chairman, is bending all energy toward raising funds for a gigantic campaign. Members and sympathizers should send contributions to 1167 Boston Road.

The Organization Committee with Comrade William Betz as chairman, reports a large number of applicants in every assembly district. The membership of the committee has been increased.

The Executive Committee has arranged an open air rally at the corner of Longwood and Prospect avenues, on Monday night, September 15. The following speakers will be present. Norman Thomas, candidate for Governor; Samuel Orr, candidate for District Attorney; Samuel A. De Witt, candidate for assembly, 7th A. D., and Abraham Tuvim, candidate for assembly, 3rd A. D.

The campaign managers for each assembly district have reported their branch ready for open air meetings and all other campaign activities.

Tickets for the Grand La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Rally and Picnic are selling very fast. Bronx members and sympathizers, who will attend the picnic, are requested to get tickets at 117 Boston Road.

### OUTDOOR MEETINGS IN HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Hoboken—Washington and 5th streets. Speaker: May Harris Mainland.

West New York—Bergenline avenue and 14th street. Speaker: Annie E. Gray.

Bayonne—Broadway and 23rd street. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood.

Union Hill—Bergenline avenue and Main street. Speaker: Frederick Kraft.

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

Jersey City—Jackson and Orient avenues. Speaker: William Kane Tallman.

Jersey City—Danforth avenue and Old Bergen road. Speaker: George Bauer.

Jersey City—Central avenue and Charles street. Speaker: Henry Jager.

**The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Unity Centers Will Be Open on Monday, September 8**

Classes will be organized exclusively for the members of the International. These classes are conducted in seven public schools in the City of New York.

**East Side Unity Center**  
Public School 63, Fourth street, near First avenue, Manhattan.

**Waistmakers' Unity Center**  
Public School 40, 320 East 20th street, Manhattan.

**Harlem Unity Center**  
Public School 171, 103rd street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, Manhattan.

**Bronx Unity Center**  
Public School 61, Crotona Park E. and Charlotte street, Bronx.

**Lower Bronx Unity Center**  
Public School 43, Brown place and 135th street, Bronx.

**Brownsville Unity Center**  
Public School 150, Christopher avenue and Sackman street, Brooklyn.

**Williamsburg Unity Center**  
Public School 147, Bushwick avenue and McKibben street, Brooklyn.

There will be classes in advanced, intermediate and elementary English. Health nights will be arranged in each unity center under the direction of a competent trained teacher. These will consist of physical training and lectures on health and hygiene which will be given by prominent physicians. There will also be given short courses in the history of the Labor movement, in social and economic institutions, and in the development of trade unionism in industry. Members of the I. L. G. W. U. can register for these classes either at the office of their Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, or at the Unity Centers, throughout next week. When registering at the Unity Centers they will have to mention that they are members of the I. L. G. W. U. and that they wish to join these classes. Prospective students are requested to register at once. This will facilitate arrangements for securing competent teachers.

### Trade With Those Who Trade With You

The New Leader has just secured a Contract for Advertising from the Well-Known Clothing Manufacturer, Herbert H. Sanger, located at 67 Fifth avenue, New York City, with the distinct understanding that if the readers of The New Leader show an interest in the Sanger advertisements the contract will continue indefinitely. It is up to you, then, who are interested in the progress and success of The New Leader to go to Herbert H. Sanger, trade there, and tell him where you came from.

Herbert H. Sanger conducts one of the most unusual clothing establishments in the country. For years he was a manufacturer selling only at wholesale to the best retailers throughout the country. Now he sells only direct to the trade. In buying your suits, topcoats and overcoats from Herbert H. Sanger you can do two things—save yourself a lot of money and help your paper.

### THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

83,000 MEMBERS

750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

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

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$20 to \$25 per week. Consumption benefit, \$200, or nine months in our new Sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

175 East Broadway, N. Y. City

Telephone Orchard 6616-6617

Sold and Guaranteed direct from the Manufacturer  
**O.W. WUERTZ CO.**  
PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS  
COLUMBIA AND SONOR PHONOGRAPHS  
COMPLETE STOCK RECORDS ALL LANGUAGES  
THIRD AVE. NR. 85<sup>TH</sup> ST. THIRD AVE. N.E. COR. 152<sup>ND</sup> ST.



# THE UNBALANCED SCALE OF AMERICAN JUSTICE

It is a warm sunny day, May 10, 1924. All is quiet and tranquil in the United States of America. Of course there are the usual burglaries and murders, the every day divorces and sex scandals, but aside from these common occurrences, all is peaceful. Even the Teapot Dome scandal has closed its lid, and no more verbal war is effused therefrom.

On this same day that peace reigns supreme throughout the country, the mayor of the iron and steel center, over-excited and in great turmoil, rushes word to the city council, that \$25,000 be appropriated for an "emergency" and that tear-gas, grenades, riot guns, ammunition, and tanks be immediately purchased. City police are being mobilized, and all is in grand preparation for what would seem war to strangers who happened to be in town. Throughout the next day, Sunday, as the people are on their way to church, police are seen stationed at the various thoroughfares; mounted police are seen riding through the principal streets of the city. The city smells of war; the martial spirit seems to reign throughout the length

## Are the Workers and Employers Equal Before the Law—How Pittsburgh Answered the Carmen's Strike With the Threat of Machine Guns.

By BENJAMIN CHASS

and breadth of the smoky city.

"What is it all about?" asks a stranger who has just arrived in the city. The stranger is told that there is a strike in progress of the street car conductors and motormen.

"Is that all?" asks the stranger with a sigh of relief, whereas before he seemed all excited and frightened.

Yes, that is all. The street railway workers of Pittsburgh, the iron and steel inferno of America, have been forced to strike by their employers, The Pittsburgh Railways Company, which is owned and controlled by the Philadelphia Company, which also controls and owns the electric and gas company of Pittsburgh, and various other business projects.

April 30 the contract between the union and the company expired. Many weeks before the union had made known their demands for the signing of the next year's agreement. For four weeks before the expiration of the contract, the union and the company officials had been holding conferences, but no satisfactory agreement could be reached. A strike was therefore called for midnight of April 30, but mediation proceedings instituted by Mayor William A. Magee of Pittsburgh, who is also a stockholder in the Philadelphia Company, postponed the strike at the last moment. Hence the strike was called off until time would be given to confer further in the hope of reaching some satisfactory agreement. Over a week elapsed and no progress had been made to avert a strike.

The company officials from beginning to end were obdurate; they would flatly refuse to increase the wages of the men whatsoever. The workers, on the other hand displayed much sincerity and desire to compromise. The company demanded to settle on the present wages only, without even granting the worker's demands for better working conditions or to pay one-half for their uniforms which cost in all but \$28. The company then showed some grudging desire to settle the matter by arbitration, one man to be chosen by the union and one man by the company, and both to choose a third. This board of arbitration, demanded the company, were to be allowed access to the company's books, and if the books show that the company can afford an increase, an increase would be granted, and if the books showed that a decrease should be made, then a decrease would be made.

This mode of settlement the union refused to enter into, claiming it was biased, one-sided, and for this reason would not be fair arbitration. The company desired to tell the board of arbitration how to decide the matter. This is what it practically amounted to when the three men would examine the books, because the company's books showed almost a deficit—whereas the men would

not be permitted to present their side of the matter at all.

The company were quite liberal with their one-sided grudging offers of settlement. Their third and final offer was to give the arbitration over to the city traction board, which was not as yet even organized properly, and then again the company would have one representative on this committee, whereas the workers would have none. Again the union refused to enter into such a biased settlement.

The workers offered their way of settlement, but all their offers were swept off the conference table and, after abandoning every other claim, including the request for improved working conditions, the company rejected the union's proposal to settle for a flat three cent increase, where previously the workers demanded from eight to ten cents increase per hour. After this fair and liberal settlement was rejected by the company, the union submitted a plan of arbitration which heretofore was always applied in settling disputes between the workers and the company; that is, one man each for the union and the company, and the two to choose a third, these three men to investigate and hear all the facts in the case as it concerns both sides, and whatever decision these men would reach—a majority of these three men—this decision would be binding to both sides. This would be fair, as all fair-minded men

know. But the mayor and the company rejected this offer, because they desired to tell the board of arbitration how to deal with this case, and the workers were to be silent. But the workers were concerned by the decision, then why should their side not be heard?

Considering these facts, there was nothing left for the union to do but to call a strike. May 9, midnight, the cars were driven to the car barns, and Saturday not a car moved.

The mayor, the city council, the business interests and the prominent men of the city were against the strike. All the reactionary and stand-pat newspapers of the city, except the Press, were against the workers. All were of the opinion that the company could not afford to grant a measly three-cent increase to the men who run the street cars. Yet the Philadelphia Company, which owns the Pittsburgh Railways Company, made a profit of 38½ million dollars last year.

Mayor Magee's statement the day the strike was called stated that the company was right and the striking motormen and conductors were absolutely wrong. The Press, in commenting upon this statement, had this to say: "This fact, however stands out, in the history of the negotiations instituted by the mayor. The motormen and conductors did display some tendency to compromise; the company stood pat. Ob-serving people are asking whether

the developments do not indicate the company really wanted a strike and a finish fight." Those who are familiar with the action of the rulers of Pittsburgh well know that first and foremost stands out this cold fact in the dealings with the workers of his iron and steel inferno: Crush the unions and institute the open shop wherever possible and under any circumstances. And this was the motive of the company officials in forcing the car strike, as their action in this case will show clearly.

The first day of the strike the papers announced that between 500 and 600 scabs had been imported to the scene of the strike. By the second day the papers announced that between two and three thousand scabs were in the city, and by Monday the cars would be running. Under the guise of protecting the public, extra police were placed throughout the city; tear-gas grenades, guns, and ammunition were ready to shoot down the workers

Freed from the haunting fear of want, mankind would rise to heights which hitherto have only existed in the rapt vision of the seer or the poet.—Keir Hardie.

When speech is given to a soul holy and true time and its dome of ages becomes as a mighty whispering gallery round which the imprisoned utterance runs and reverberates forever.—James Martineau.

who were on strike and to protect the scabs, who were brought here to crush the union. In other words, war was instituted against the 3,200 strikers who were asking for a little more of the things of life.

Thus we see that preparation for war was made before there was any sign of any disorder or violence. As the "Press" said editorially: "All citizens will be in favor of every effort to maintain peace and good order; the great bulk of them will be opposed to using forces of the city in strike-breaking efforts." Yet this very thing is what the rulers of the city prepared to put in action. The city, therefore, was all agog; terror pierced the hearts of the public.

The strike for the betterment of the workers threw the entire business interests into a state of panic; the large department stores were having large sales in order to sell off as much merchandise as possible, in view of the expected business depression that is expected. But the strike progressed peacefully, in spite of the mayor's fear of disorder.

Monday the scabs were to operate the cars, as the company announced. But late Sunday new proceedings were instituted to settle the strike, as the importation of scabs was merely a scare for the workers to go humbly back to work. The streets of Pittsburgh are not safe for scabs to operate street cars; the sudden short turns and steep grades require experienced motormen, and the company feared to risk the chance, for accidents cost money. Thus under the pressure of their leaders, the union men voted to go back to work with the meager promise that the company would pay half the cost of their uniforms. The next day, A. W. Thompson, President of the Philadelphia Company, said the workers should be content.

The foregoing events are common occurrences, and are only given to cite two significant points of this strike which are usually lost sight of. The mayor feared disorder, therefore he prepared for war, under the guise of protecting the people. We all know that the best way to have protected the public would have been for him to deny the right of the scabs to even enter the city, for it is scabs that always cause the trouble, not the union men. And when the mayor ordered war upon the strikers, he aggravated the situation.

Furthermore, was the mayor so anxious for the safety of the public that he prepared the ammunition and extra policemen? Was he so altruistic for the right of all to work, that he wished to have the cars operated? Of course he stated that it was for the public's sake that he wanted the scabs to run the cars!

Let us see how. When a radical organization wishes to hold a meeting, and the American Legion protests against the meeting, does the mayor order out policemen to protect the radicals in their Constitutional right of free speech? Does he order the council to appropriate \$25,000 to buy ammunition to shoot down the members of the American Legion or the Ku Klux Klan for molesting a peaceful meeting? No! The mayor immediately puts a stop to the meeting, and he explains his ruthless and un-Constitutional action by stating that disorder would occur if the meeting was allowed to be held. And if the men dare to hold the meeting against his ruling, they are arrested. Yet quite the opposite was done in the strike, or in any strike. The mayor was sure that the operation of the cars by scabs would cause violence. He gave protection to scabs to operate the cars, if necessary.

One law for the workers and another law for the employing capitalists. One right for the ruling class, and jails for the working class. Judges preach that "all are equal before the law." A gross fantasy indeed! A fallacy that the workers cannot help seeing.

Let us cite one instance. In 1919 Pittsburgh was the great scene of the powerful Steel Strike. The workers demanded a little more money and better living conditions. Did the steel magnates announce their willingness to have a board of arbitration examine their profits? No! The profits were too enormous; the eyes of the poor working slaves would burn if their exploiters dared show their huge profits. But the Philadelphia Company were quite anxious to show their books. In truth, every student of industrial history well knows that this shrewd tactic of the Philadelphia Company is something very rare in the history of disputes between Capital and Labor. Very seldom is it that the capitalists will be anxious to show their business transactions and profits to their workers. When they do, we may be sure that the books have been "fixed."

Every student of economics knows that capitalists grant increases in wages only when the workers have the power to demand it, or when economic conditions force the capitalists to grant increases, unwillingly. Are the workers and capitalists equal before the law? Emphatically not.

Do capitalists base increases in wages on their profits? Economic history answers in the negative. These are the lessons that the workers of America may learn from the strike of the Pittsburgh Railways Workers.

## AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME TO SERVE SOCIALISM

Do you want to see a great Socialist campaign in 1924?

There is going to be a great Republican campaign—at least an expensive one. The Wall Street friends of Cal Coolidge and Fascist Dawes are prepared for a desperate struggle.

There is going to be a great Democratic campaign—at least, an expensive one. Wall Street is enthusiastic over its legal adviser and is ready to give him a great backing.

But is there going to be a great Socialist campaign?

THAT DEPENDS UPON YOU. Nineteen twenty-four is the year of our greatest opportunity.

There is going to be a La Follette vote that will stagger the nation. The Socialist Party is going to contribute a substantial share of that vote. The Socialists are loyally supporting the ticket and will do all in their power to help make part of the vote.

BUT WHAT WILL THAT VOTE MEAN?

If it is merely an insurgent vote against the Teapot Dome grafters, it won't be worth casting and counting.

If it is to be the forerunner of a great national movement to do the work in America that the British Labor Party does in Great Britain; what the Socialist and Labor Parties do in Denmark, France, Australia, Sweden, Austria, and many other countries, it will be worth while taking off our coats for, and working up to within an inch of our lives.

The Socialist Party has planned the greatest campaign in its history. Speakers will be toured in every party of the State to work for the La Follette ticket and for a Labor party.

A literature campaign has been planned that will be the greatest ever undertaken.

If the plans can be carried out, the Socialist Party will be able to contribute a huge total to the magnificent La Follette vote. The Socialists will be in a position to argue strongly for the creation of a permanent Labor party.

ALL THIS MEANS MONEY.

It costs money to send speakers out. It costs money to print handbills and literature. It costs money to mail letters.

Labor is contributed by the enthusiastic workers who are devoting their lives to the movement. The money is to be contributed by YOU.

Every penny will go to the campaign; not a nickel is to be used for administration.

Clip the enclosed blank and fill it in, sending as much as you can spare for the campaign. Paste the coupon over a sheet of paper and get others to contribute to the campaign. BUT DO IT NOW. A dollar NOW is worth TEN DOLLARS in November.

----- (Cut Along This Line) -----

To The New Leader,  
7 East 15th St. (Room 507),  
New York City.

Enclosed please find \$..... which is contributed for the Socialist Party campaign by the following persons:

Name and Address	Am't.
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....

## ARE YOU A DRY OR A WET DRY?

By ADAM COALDIGGER

The paramount issue before the great American people is wet or dry.

The dries are the wets who don't have to give a damn how much they pay for booze so long as they can get it. The wets are the dries who can't afford to pay for prohibition booze. Hence, the wets vote dry while the dries vote wet.

As far as I am concerned, I am dry. I don't like to associate with common folks who can't afford wet goods. Besides I was born dry. If my father had been a brewery married to a distillery I would still be dry. Even as a baby I never could look at anything wet without swallowing hard. When a young man I was star actor in the great American melodrama, "Ten Bar Rooms in One Night." My first love was a bar keeper. He was near-sighted and did not notice when I poured "red-eyes" in the bumper intended for the chaser. I remained true to him until his boss was closed out.

Some men divide their energies between wine, women and song. My motto is: "stick to one thing and if you don't succeed try, try again." So I never got further than wine but I made a howling success at that. There are people who claim that poverty is the result of drink. They don't know what they are talking about. I never felt poor so long as I could get a drink and the more drinks I got the richer I became. It may be true that my brand of prosperity was purely psychological but it is better to be poor and feel rich than it is to be rich and feel poor.

Moreover, drinking never hurt me. But in the days when they used to give a hard-boiled egg with every schooner I ate too many eggs. They made me hard boiled.

However, I am not one of those fellows who claim prohibition increased drinking. It only increased the speed. Some of my friends used to get out to get drunk. Now they're drunk before they get out.

The best part of prohibition is that it don't prohibit. If it did it would destroy our most flourishing infant industries. That's why our statesmen are for prohibition for revenue only.

Another good feature of prohibition is that it stimulates the consumption of stimulants among the bosses. Most of them are better drunk than sober.

On the other hand prohibition had

a very demoralizing effect on the lower classes. One of my poor neighbors, for instance, used to believe in the story about making wine out of water. He tried it and now he's reading Ingersoll.

Another neighbor killed his wife for putting soap in the home brew instead of yeast. It served her right but where is that wandering boy tonight?

A third one sent \$5.00 to Berlin for a box of concentrated lager warranted to make two barrels of Hofbrau. He boiled the pills for a week and when they refused to dissolve he pulverized them with a hammer and took the powder in water. The shock almost killed him. He remained painfully sober. Now he's talking about Huns and baby-killers and threatens to murder the Beast of Berlin. So if there is another war with Germany you will know the reason why.

Prohibition is especially hard on the wives of working men because they can't change husbands like actresses and society dames. When they take a fellow for better or for worse, (heavy on the worse) they usually have to stick it out. Now drinking makes some men better and others worse. But whether the change is for better or worse it breaks the monotony of monogamy without breaking the holy bonds of matrimony. Since the advance of prohibition the number of divorces and orphans have nearly doubled. Blame it on Volstead.

But when all is said and done, prohibition is a good thing. If you don't believe it ask your bootlegger.

ago that the race was on between education and catastrophe. Is Mobilization Day a move towards education or catastrophe? With the events of the last decade not yet blotted out from our minds, dare one say that it is the former? No, we need not "worry"—but may we not think?

## YOU NEEDN'T WORRY

By BLANCHE WATSON

"You needn't worry," says a newspaper paragraph, referring to certain destructive possibilities that loom large before the world today, "the thing that always wins in this world is intelligence, and intelligence is always on the side of RIGHT. That's the thing that has kept the world going from Thermopylae to Verdun."

At first thought this seems bad philosophy and worse logic. Here is a world in which our greatest scientists are hunting madly for the quickest and best methods for taking human life, while the second-best are trying to find something to defend humanity from the death-dealing contrivances which their colleagues shall discover or invent. I ought not to say "a world"! I should specify the Western part of the world which, come to think of it, is—numerically speaking—not even half of it.

The head of the greatest nation of America has ordered what the War Department called a "Mobilization Day," wherein it may show the world its active agents for the destruction of human life as well as the various potentialities that may assist in the destruction. Following this lead, Uncle Sam will have the chance to say to the world, especially that which lies beyond our Pacific shore, "Accept my Kultur, or I will make you!" A great nation—or to be exact, the misguided leaders of

a great nation—said that same thing ten or more years ago. Is it not pertinent to ask, Where is that nation today? From the point of view of our misguided leaders, however, this is an impertinent question. They too say, "You needn't worry." Uncle Sam is well armed.

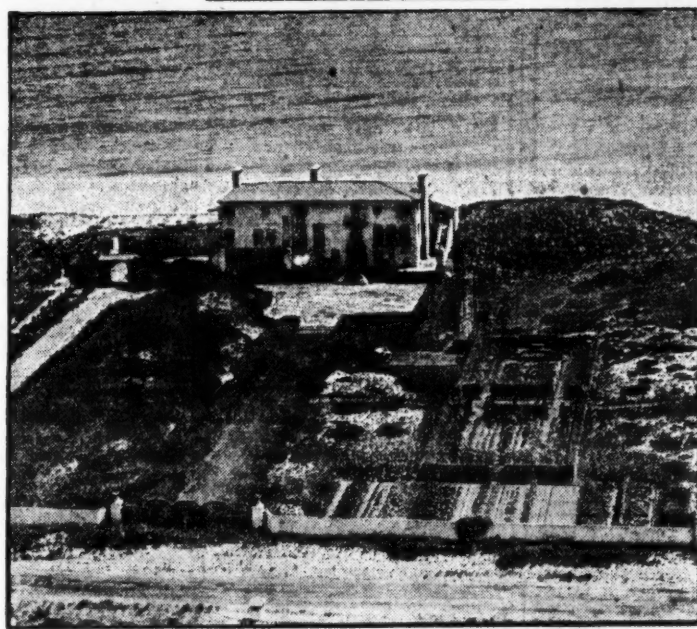
But that is just why some of us are concerned, especially in view of the circumstances of the past ten years. We look about us and we see a world where neither "democracy" nor "peace" reign. We do see suspicion, fear and hate widespread and far stronger than they were in 1913. We look back into biological history and we recall that the dinosaurs and all the rest of the dinorinated creatures became extinct in comparatively short order, while the weaker creatures who were forced to practice cooperation and to keep good will under all circumstances, have persisted down to the present day!

Some of us do not believe in carrying firearms. Many of us do believe in so doing. But they are the small minority, I venture to say, who believe in brandishing their weapons in the face of friends. That smacks too much of the bully. Is the minority to back up the bullying attitude of the present administration, one wonders, or is the majority going to say, Hold!

In other words, is the newspaper paragraph right when he says that intelligence wins?

H. G. Wells told us a few years

## Another American Castle



The Estate of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon in Pennsylvania. The Estate is bigger than most American towns. On his return from Europe the other day, Mellon, who is one of the nation's biggest coal operators, said what the workers need is simplicity.



# UNION DIRECTORY

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

## The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Telephone Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

## CLOAK AND SUIT OPERATORS' UNION

LOCAL 1, L. L. G. W. U.

Local 1 Building, 128 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 5390

Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the office.

LOUIS HOROWITZ, Chairman. LOUIS LEVY, Manager-Secretary.

## The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

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

Office and Headquarters, 219 Sackman St., B'klyn. Dikens 0682

Local meets every 2nd and 4th Monday eve. Ex. Board meets every Tues. at 7:30 P. M.

WILLIAM COHEN, Chairman. HARRY CHANER, Secretary.

## CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and REEFER MAKERS' UNION

LOCAL 17, L. 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 NELSON, Chairman of the Executive Board.

## DRESSMAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK, LOCAL 25, L. L. G. W. U.

Office, 16 West 21st St. Watkins 7950

The Executive Board meets every Tuesday at 7 P. M. in the Office. Branch meetings

are held every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month.

MAX BLUSTEIN, Chairman. I. SCHOENHOLTZ, Manager-Secretary.

## Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

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

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Lexington 4540

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

SECTIONS MEETING

Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 8 P. M.

Brooklyn—177th St. & S. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thurs. 8 P. M.

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

B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—4 Montgomery St.

SALVATORE NINIO, Manager-Secretary.

## SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

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

125 East 25th St. Madison Sq. 1471

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY AT 8 P. M.

D. RUBIN, Manager-Secretary.

## United Neckwear Makers' Union

LOCAL 1010, A. F. of L.

1 East 15th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7082

Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday

night at 7:30 o'clock, in the office.

LOUIS FELDHEIM, President

ED. GOTTESMAN, Secy-Treas.

L. D. BERGER, Manager

LOUIS FUCHS, Bus. Agent.

## LABOR JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD

### Miners For International Aid

In the case of big national miners' strikes in the future there will be no danger of the strikers being defeated through the importation of coal from other lands, if the action planned at the Twenty-seventh International Congress of Mine Workers held in Prague, August 4 to 8, proves as effective as the 122 delegates from thirteen countries, including the United States, who unanimously voted for it believe it will. The resolution covering this matter calls for the issuing of a quarterly information sheet by the Miners' International Secretariat, based on data furnished by the various affiliated national units, to be turned into a monthly publication as soon as feasible. Then it is hoped to establish a permanent working central office with a full time secretary in charge and to keep the miners of the world so well posted on international affairs in their industry that they will be always ready to take the proper action to support their fellows in national struggles. The resolution provides that such support may consist in moral and financial aid and, most important of all, in preventing the export of coal to any country where a strike is on. Close connection is to be established with the transport workers in order to make this action effective. Other resolutions adopted by the congress called for the setting up of a bureau to regulate the international distribution of coal, with the view of minimizing the effect of a huge export of German reparation coal and as a step toward eventual nationalization of the mines; for the fixing of a minimum wage in each country sufficient to enable the miners to live decently; for the calling of a meeting of the Miners' International Committee in case of threatened war in order to see what steps to take to halt it; for old age pensions

for miners, etc. President Smith was reelected, Estreich was chosen treasurer, and the Executive was empowered to take up the question of employing a permanent secretary and setting up a working office, the whole matter to be settled at a meeting of the International Committee to be held in Brussels within three months. There was a slight drop in the membership of the affiliated national unions during 1923, due principally to big slumps in Germany and France, the total on January 1, 1924, being put at 1,972,150, against 2,041,106 a year before, and 2,128,800 on January 1, 1922. The biggest units are the British Miners' Union, with 800,000 members, and the United Mine Workers of America, with 600,000. Phillip Murray and T. Kennedy were among the American delegates particularly active in the congress. During the discussion on the importance of holding the miners' working day down to eight hours or less Murray said that only the immigration of some 150,000 workers into the United States had prevented the shortening of the eight-hour day, but that the miners did not wish to bar foreign workers unless there was danger of the American Labor market being flooded and the standard of living lowered. The congress was closed with the singing of the Internationale in a dozen different languages.

### Belgian Railroads Defy Courts

When the Criminal Court in Antwerp, after a trial lasting about a month, found thirty-one of the thirty-seven railroad men accused of illegally taking part in the last big railroad strike in violation of their duties as Government employees, guilty on July 30 and sentenced them to terms of from one week to two months in jail, with a delay of three years, the huge crowd of workers who had been following the course of the trial burst into shouts of protest and immediately organized a demonstration which filled the streets of the port and furnished proof of the contempt in which the railroaders and their comrades held the court. Women threw flowers at the prisoners and Henri Benier, president of the National Union, one of those acquitted, in a stirring speech, vowed that the Belgian workers would never stand for such an invasion of their right to strike and would exercise such right in de-

fiance of all the courts of the kingdom. Huge demonstrations were organized all over Belgium the following Saturday and Sunday, the one in Brussels being participated in by more than 20,000 railroaders, carrying 250 banners and marching to the music of twenty bands. Everywhere there were heard ironic shouts of "Vive Coppée!" referring to the recent acquittal of the wealthy industrialist on a charge of having traded with the Germans during the war to his own profit and the detriment of his country. The demand for a general amnesty for jailed strikers and war offenders is being pushed with great force by the Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies and the union leaders. As the three years' delay in serving the sentences imposed upon the railroad strike leaders makes their condemnation rather nominal, it is evident that the Belgian unionists are willing to fight hard just to establish the principle of the right to strike, even when working for the State.

### Cuban Labor Welcomes Delegates

When Francisco Domenech returned to Havana on August 4 from having represented Cuban Labor at the June-July conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations in Geneva he was met on the pier by big delegations of Labor groups and also by commissions representing Masonic societies and other orders and made the object of a hearty welcome. Senor Domenech said that he felt sure the European workers had learned something about conditions in Cuba as the result of his trip and that he hoped for good results from the activities of the International Labor Office. Domenech also said he had been empowered by the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions to induce the Cuban unions to take part in the world-wide anti-war demonstration on September 21. Cuban Labor leaders are reported highly elated at a special invitation from Canuto A. Vargas, Secretary of the Pan American Federation of Labor, to send a delegation to the congress to be held in Mexico City beginning December 3. It is hoped that, with the aid of the Pan American Federation, the various genuine Labor organizations in Cuba will soon be united in a solid federation which

will line up with the other Latin American Federations and the American Federation of Labor in presenting a united front against the attacks of Pan American capitalism.

### French Dockers Win Raises

During the last few weeks there have been successful drives for more wages put through in several French ports by the dockers, who found they had to do something to keep up with advance in the cost of living. Under a new agreement signed between the dockers' union and the employers' association at St. Nazaire, the men's pay has been raised four francs a day to a total of twenty-four, about one dollar and thirty cents, while at St. Malo a five-day strike resulted in the strikers winning a wage raise of three francs per day during the potato loading season, making a total of twenty-three. For the rest of the year it will be nineteen and a half francs, instead of seventeen. The working day is eight hours, with overtime paid for at four francs an hour. One result of these winning fights has been an increase in union membership.

### Germans Want Economic Council

Tired of seeing the functioning of the temporary Economic Council provided as a stop gap in 1920 to serve until the real National Economic Council, with its sub-divisions, called for in the German Republic's Constitution could be established, blocked for alleged reasons of economy, the German Federation of Labor has issued a manifesto asking that the Reichstag take action to proceed to set up the kind of organization intended by the makers of the Constitution. As planned, the National Economic Council, is to consist of approximately equal representation of workers and employers, together with representatives of other social bodies, and is to have considerable say in the preparation of laws involving social and economic changes. But the temporary council never has functioned satisfactorily and, while there has been a certain justification for the Government refusing to appropriate sufficient funds for its maintenance, now that the currency is stabilized and the general economic condition is improving, the unions insist that something be done to get the permanent council set up and in operation in the interest of the workers.

## THE FALSE CLAIMS OF FASCISM

LUIGI BASSO in the London Daily Herald

Political Secretary of the United Socialist Party of Italy, in succession to Giacomo Matteotti.

The apologists of Fascism and of Signor Mussolini, who write their praises in the foreign press, harp continually on two themes.

Signor Mussolini, they say, destroyed a Communist tyranny which was ruining Italy.

He has given a new efficiency to the public service.

Now, in fact, neither of these assertions is true. Let me take them separately.

There never was a Communist terror in Italy, nor any fear of one. As a matter of fact, the Communist party in Italy has never had a great importance. In the Chamber, for example, the party never had more than fifteen or sixteen members.

The occupation of the manufacturing, which is considered as the culminating act of the "Communist tyranny," was due to the syndicalist movement within the trade unions, not to the Communists, and was over before Fascism grew important.

When, more than two years later, Fascism took possession of Government by the "March to Rome," the

smallest danger of a Communist movement had disappeared.

As to the second point, the public services, far from being of greater efficiency, have been put entirely at the service of one political party. Illegality has become the rule. The organs of the State have been paralyzed in every branch; the police is not even sufficient for common crimes, while it protects systematically the ever-increasing political criminality of Fascism.

Fascism attributes to itself the restoration of economic life and the balancing of the State Budget. The first fact was anterior to the Fascist régime. In 1922 exports had reached and surpassed imports. The restoration of the State Budget was about to be realized.

Nor is there any truth in the assertion, made in order to extenuate the Fascist outrages, that the em-

ployment of armed bands is a tradition in Italian politics.

From the foundation of the new Italy to the year 1920 political crime was almost unknown in our country.

Too long have the workers of this world waited for some Moses to lead them out of bondage. He has not come; he never will come. I would not lead you if I could; for if you could be led out, you could be led back again.—Eugene Debs.

If under certain unhappy circumstances it (Liberty) is opposed by what seems to be knowledge, then, in God's name, let knowledge perish and liberty be preserved.—Thomas Henry Buckle.

Socialism is the next harvest which is ripening for humanity's garner.—Karl Hardie.

## NEW YORK

### Street Meetings

#### MONDAY

4th A. D.—Pitt and Grand streets. Speaker: Richard Boyajian. 5th A. D.—5th street and Second avenue. Speakers: William Karlin, Nathan Fine. 17th A. D.—112th street and Lenox avenue. Speaker: Mrs. May Harris Mainland.

#### TUESDAY

3rd A. D.—24th street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Leonard C. Kaye and Mrs. May H. Mainland. 6th A. D.—Houston and Columbus streets. Speaker: Richard Boyajian. 8th A. D.—Avenue A and Houston street. Speakers: Nathan Fine, Hyman Waldman, W. Fitzgerald. 2nd A. D.—Grand and Edridge streets. Speaker: J. R. Smallwood.

#### WEDNESDAY

9th A. D.—9th street and Broadway. Speakers: Frank Crosswaith and Walter Karp. 4th A. D.—Grand and Norfolk streets. Speaker: Mrs. May H. Mainland.

#### THURSDAY

18th A. D.—16th street and Lexington avenue. Speaker: Henry Jager. 21st A. D.—133rd street and Lenox avenue. Speaker: Alex. Schwartz.

#### FRIDAY

2nd A. D.—Clinton and East Broadway. Speaker: Frank Crosswaith. 3rd A. D.—Sheridan square. Speakers: Leonard Kaye and John M. Beatty. 6th A. D.—4th street and Avenue C. Speaker: William Karlin. 8th A. D.—University place and 14th street. Speakers: J. R. Smallwood and W. Fitzgerald.

#### SATURDAY

20th A. D.—12th street and Fifth avenue. Speaker: Richard Boyajian. 21st A. D.—142nd street and Lenox avenue. Speakers: Frank Crosswaith and Wm. Butler.

The central committee meets Tuesday, September 9, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

## Yipsel Notes

Circle 1, Manhattan, meets Saturday evening, September 6, at 204 East Broadway. They will elect officers, and hold a social affair. Refreshments will be served, and dancing will end the program.

Circle 3, Manhattan, held their first annual affair, last Saturday, and a good time was had by all. Refreshments were free. The affair ended with a banquet for members and officers. There was a real Yipsel spirit.

Circle 6, Harlem, reorganized, has a live membership of active comrades. They were formerly a junior circle. Meetings every Friday evening, at 62 East 106th street.

The big affair in Yipseldom is the National Convention, which all members throughout the country are looking forward to. To meet initial expenses, a tax of 25 cents has been levied upon all New York Yipsels. This is a real opportunity to show the visitors what we are capable of doing. Every member should do his best to prepare for the National Y. P. S. L. convention.

Schedule of Street Meetings  
Saturday, September 6, Longwood and Prospect avenues. Speakers: S. A. DeWitt and F. Paulitsch.

Monday, September 8, 163rd street and Prospect avenue. Speakers: Samuel Orr and Morris Ginet.

Tuesday, September 9, Crescent avenue and Fordham road. Speakers: S. A. DeWitt and A. Tendler.

Wednesday, September 10, Aldus and Southern Boulevard. Speakers: Max B. Walder and Samuel Orr.

Thursday, September 11, Wilkins and Intervale avenues. Speakers: Oscar Pick and May Harris Mainland.

Friday, September 12, McKinley square and 169th street. Speakers: Isidore Phillips and May Harris Mainland.

## FUR WORKERS' UNION

OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

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

MORRIS KAUFMAN, General President.

ANDREW WENNER, General Secretary-Treasurer.

## JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK

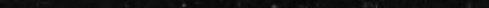
Office: 22 East 22nd Street Phone Gramercy 0618

Meets Every Tuesday Evening in the Office



By WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM

<p><b>United Hebrew Trades</b>          175 EAST BROADWAY          Meet Sat and 3d Monday, &amp; P. M. Executive Board, Every Saturday, 12 Noon.  <b>GILKIN, MAX</b> President  <b>Chairman</b>  <b>ABRAMSON, M. FEINSTEIN,</b>  <b>Vice-Chairman</b>     <b>Asst. Secretary</b></p>	<p><b>HEBREW BUTCHERS UNION</b>          Local 234, A. M. C. &amp; B. W. of N. A. 175 E. N. Y. Ave.     Orchard St. Bldg.          Meet Every 1st &amp; 3rd Monday  <b>AL GRARAL, President</b>  <b>L. KORN, Secretary</b>  <b>S. JACORI, Treasurer</b></p>
--	---





## D R A M A

## Dramatists' Theatre

"Laurels," New Play by James Forbes.

PLANS for the coming season were announced yesterday by the Dramatists' Theatre, Inc., through Edward Childs Carpenter, President of the organization.

In October, an unnamed comedy by Rida Johnson Young, previously called "The Rabbit's Foot," will be produced. In rapid succession there will follow "Laurels," by James Forbes; "The Leopard Lady," by Mr. Carpenter; "The Stronger Tie," adapted from the Austrian of Von Felix Salten; "Silver Apples," by Katherine and Burt Struthers; "The Lion's Share," by William Anthony McGuire, and a new comedy, as yet unnamed, by Cosmo Hamilton.

Two companies of "The Goose Hangs High" will be sent on tour next month. All of the organization's productions will be directed by James Forbes.

Ground for a new theatre at 137 to 145 West Forty-ninth street for the Dramatists' Theatre, Inc., will be broken in January. The new theatre, designed by Don Barber and seating 1,000 persons, will be ready in a year.

## A Litter of Pigs

"Pigs," a Comedy by Anne Morrison and Patterson McNutt, at the Little Theatre.

Let us say at the very outset that we laughed till our old bones ached at the Little Theatre the other night, when we went to see "Pigs," the comedy by Anne Morrison and Patterson McNutt. We laughed so loud and heartily that our wife nudged us in the ribs and told us we were making a nuisance of ourselves, but since everybody else was laughing at least as heartily, we were no more conspicuous than someone yelling "fire" in a crowd in which everybody was yelling "fire."

That ought to be enough to say about this play. Upon sober reflection as we wandered our way home in the B. M. T., we decided that "Pigs" as a study of character falls a little short of Hamlet; as a spectacle it doesn't quite reach "Miracle" proportions; it hasn't the absorbing plot of a "Tavern," nor the sparkling lines of "You Never Can Tell." Indeed, it is not a great play at all, and it does not solve any deep problems—or any problems at all. But the night we spent in the theatre looking at it was one of the most delightful and enjoyable we have had in many, many nights of theatre-going.

The first reason is that the play is human. The people talk like human beings, and as if they were talking to each other—not reading lines. The dialogue is funny, but the fun arises out of the situation, not out of a straining for laughs. The plot is negligible, but what there is is plausible. And the acting is perfect.

Thomas Atkins is a worried lawyer in a small town, with a son just graduated from the Harvard Law School, an understanding wife, a pestiferous mother-in-law and brother-in-law who live with and on him; a skintight business associate who endangers his home when a mortgage comes due—and Junior. Junior wants \$250 to buy 250 pigs with the hog cholera; he thinks he can cure them and sell them at \$10 each. But his father is too distracted to listen to his request, and there the play starts off. Oh, yes, he gets the \$250, and the pigs (real, live, grunting, smelly pigs, too) get better and he gets the check for \$2,500, and he pays off the mortgage and he marries the girl and all is happy.

We have saved the best for the last—the actors. First and best and sweetest and cutest is Nydia Westman who is the girl that eggs Junior on to his career. In all the years we have been going to the theatre we have never seen so cute a kid as Nydia, so charming an actress. Her work is faultless. Wallace Ford is a Junior who is every whit as good as Gregory Kelly, the original adolescent youth. To list all the excellent actors would require the listing of the whole cast. The presentation is a case of perfection, a joy to attend.

"Pigs" gave us an evening of undisturbed joy. May it live long and prosper. W. M. F.

## "Boost" Shakespeare

Bard Should Be Boomed and Popularized

SIR CHARLES F. HINGHAM, a leading advertising man of England, is of the opinion that the reason Shakespeare isn't as widely read as the writers of popular fiction is that he hasn't been boomed in the press and on posters as they have.

"Of course, Shakespeare can be popularized in the advertising columns of our great newspapers," he is quoted in The London Daily Mail as saying. "The man-in-the-street has a hazy idea that Shakespeare is highbrow, hard to read, dull. He doesn't realize that Shakespeare is more thrilling than Rider Haggard or Conan Doyle, more romantic than Hall Caine or Gilbert Frankau, more mysterious than Sax Rohmer or William Le Queux, more passionate than Elinor Glyn or Marie Corelli. He doesn't realize because he hasn't been told. He gets the idea that Shakespeare is dull from his school days, when he is forced to learn Shakespeare off by heart in long, dry chunks—Wolsey's famous speech or the lengthy orations of Henry V.—without being taught to appreciate the romance and beauty and poetry and philosophy that is Shakespeare."

"All the writers of popular fiction are boomed in the press and on posters everywhere. If Shakespeare were as widely read—there would be a great demand for shilling Shakespeares."

"Advertising could create a Shakespeare fashion. The public only needs to be told that Shakespeare is for the people, all the people who want romance and beauty and poetry and passion and drama—and that is everybody. More so today than ever."

"Every child should see Shakespeare's plays—it should be part of our system of education to see that they do."

## Pirandello Play Here Coming Season

Brock Pemberton to Produce New Play by Ernest Vajda.

"THE OSTRICH MAN," by Frederick Chester, and "The Little Angel," by Ernest Vajda, author of "Fate Morgana," will be produced this month by Brock Pemberton. "The Little Angel" has been adapted from the Hungarian by J. Jacobus and its production here will be by arrangement with Herbert Druce, who will also stage the play.

During the season Mr. Pemberton will further produce "The Parson's Whim," a satirical comedy by Cora Dick Gantt, and "A Very Wise Virgin," by Sam Janney. "The Marionette Man," tried out last year, has been



LOUIS WOLHEIM of "The Hairy Ape" fame, in "What Price Glory," a new play by Maxwell Anderson and Laurence Stallings, which opened at the Plymouth Friday night.

## London Assurance

"HAVOC," a London Importation by the Shuberts, from the English of Henry Wall, at Maxine Elliott's.

There is much redeeming about "Havoc." Its second act is an effective presentation of officers' quarters during the recent war, with a lively group of men, and some excellent acting by Richard Bird. It has moments of melodramatic thrill. And it introduces the most vicious woman the theatre has recently seen. A more frivolous Hadda Gables, Violet Derrington (whom Joyce Kilmer makes real) is a beautiful empty shell; serene because insensitive, she goes through life inspiring love she is incapable of returning, a butterfly following the giddy round of pleasure-creating inexpressible havoc among her victims. Fortunately, in life such shallow women usually win the temporary affections of equally frivolous or brainless men, and no great damage is done; occasionally they flare passion in a deeper breast, and we have a Trojan War, or a "Havoc."

The poorest part of the play is the plot. This would not matter if it were a musical comedy, or one of those witty dramas that, like the 4th of July sparklers, all light and no heat, amuse us while they last, without scorching us with memories. In a melodrama the plot is more important. "Havoc" gives us its stirring scenes: the interview between the friends, when Dick (Ralph Forbes), and a most attractive young hero tells Roddy (Leo G. Carroll), sympathetically handling a difficult part he has won the latter's sweet-heart; the moment when Roddy betrays Dick; again when Dick lies to save Roddy—and thereby drives him to suicide. But the final scene, where the siren turns down the blinded hero, loses its force through the innate sterility of the woman, and brings a weak ending to what might otherwise have been a continuously stirring play. J. T. S.

rewritten by Frances Lightner and will be given another production. A play by Luigi Pirandello, who was introduced to American audiences by Mr. Pemberton's production of "Six Characters in Search of an Author," is also announced for production. Arthur Livingston, authorized translator of the Italian dramatist, will sail for Italy Saturday to confer with him as to his choice for the next play in the Pirandello cycle.

## Vaudeville Theatres

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY B. S. Moss' Broadway Theatre, beginning Monday will show Rudolph Valentino in his newest screen production, "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington. The vaudeville acts will include, Al Roth, Van Hoven, Jack Benny, Furman and Evans, Lloyd Nevada, and other acts.

HIPODROME Huston Ray and his Orchestra, Orville Harold and Patti Harold, Mme. Tenkatsu, Elaine Lettor, the Brinns, Harry Rose, the Hickey Brothers, Aunt Jemima with the Minkus, Louise and Mitchell and Weedon's Elephants, Dippy Diers, the Sensational Weldanos, and the Hippodrome Dancing Corps.



WILLIAM FAVERSHAM returns to Broadway, in a new comedy by Frederick Chester, which will open at the Bijou Theatre Wednesday night.

## T H E A T R E S

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

## WINTER GARDEN

EVING. 8:15. MATINEES TUES., THURS. & SAT.

The Winter Garden's Annual Revue

JAMES BARTON

PASSING SHOW

LULU McCONNELL, ALLAN PRIOR, JACK ROSE, OLGA COOK

The MARVELLOUS LOCKFORDS and BARBETTE & SARITA WATLE

SMOKING PERMITTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE

GEORGE HASSELL

Of 1924

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN

GREAT COMPANY OF 150 INCLUDES:

LULU McCONNELL, ALLAN PRIOR, JACK ROSE, OLGA COOK

The MARVELLOUS LOCKFORDS and BARBETTE & SARITA WATLE

## 49th ST. THEATRE

EVING. 8:30. MATS. MON. & SAT.

"As Bold in Treatment as 'Fate Morgana.'"—BURNS MANTLE, NEWS.

International Comedy Success!

THE WEREWOLF

"Has a gilt-edged cast." (ALEXANDER WOOLCOTT, SUN)

Laure Hope Crests

Leslie Howard Edwin Nicolson

Marion Oakley Lennox Paole

Vincent Terrano Gaby Flurry

Ruth Mitchell Sydney Pastore

JOHN GOLDEN NEW HIT

A LITTER OF LAUGHS

Staged by FRANK CRAVEN

PIGS

LITTLE MATINEES

THEATRE WED. & SAT.

## MAXINE ELLIOTT'S

Theat. 39th St. E. of P'way.

Matinee Wed. and Sat. Evng. 8:30.

The Sensation of London and New York!

"A fine performance of an exciting play."

—EVENING POST.

HAVOC

A Play in four acts

By HARRY WALL

Exactly as presented at the HAYMARKET THEATRE, with the ORIGINAL ENGLISH CAST.

## "The Musical Play De Luze"

FAY BAINIER

(By Arrangement with W. Harris Jr.)

Last Opera

THE DREAM GIRL

with WALTER WOOLF

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN

AMBASSADOR

49th St. E. of P'way.

Evng. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

## SHUBERT THEATRE

44th ST. WEST OF BROADWAY.

EVING. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30.

SUCCESS SUPREME!!

ELIZABETH HINES

IN THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

"MARJORIE"

ANDREW TOMBS—RICHARD GALLAGHER—ROY ROYSTON

ETHEL SHUTTA

SMASHING ALL STAGE TRADITIONS

Again, They Stood Up and Cheered!

THE EASY MARK

with WALTER HUSTON

39th ST. THEATRE

EAST OF BROADWAY. EVENINGS, 8:30

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30

## THEATRE GUILD presents

FATA MORGANA

(MIRAGE) A Comedy by Valda.

GARRICK

65 W. 35th St. Ev. 8:30

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

## The Play that is Making History

ANNIE NICHOLS

RECORD BREAKING COMEDY

J. L. YEAR PUBLIC

49th St. E. of P'way.

Evng. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

ANNIE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS

## SIXTH MONTH

Fred Morgan, Mirror, says:

"DELIGHTFULLY PERFECT"

PERFECTLY DELIGHTFUL."

"EXPRESSING WILLIE"

A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS

48th ST. THEA. MATS. TUES. & SAT.

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

EVING. 8:30

## THE NEW PLAYS

## MONDAY

"THOROUGHBREDS," a new play by Lewis B. Ely and Sam Forrest, will be presented by Sam H. Harris at the Vanderbilt Theatre Monday night. The cast includes J. K. Hutchinson, John Little, Ann Harding, Katherine Emmet, Calvin Thomas, William Corbett, George Marion and Kathleen Graham. Sam Forrest staged the play.

"LE COQ D'OR," a company of Russian artists from Leningrad, will come to the Frazee Theatre Monday night, under the management of Wendell Phillips Dodge. This organization of singers and actors come from their success at the Theatre Albert Premier, Paris.

"VANITIES," postponed from last Monday, is scheduled to open Monday night at the Music Box. Joe Cook and Madame Sophie Tucker head a cast that will have as principals Al K. Hall, Miller and Mack, Hawthorne and Cooke, Rome and Dunn, Dare and Wahl, Chester Fredericks, Frank and Eddie Leslie, Desiree Tabor, and Dave Chasen.

## TUESDAY

"HIGH STAKES," a new drama by William Mack, with Lowell Sherman in the leading role, will open at the Hudson Theatre, Tuesday night, sponsored by A. H. Woods. The play deals with an unusual phase of marriage. Supporting Mr. Sherman are Wilton Lackaye, Phoebe Foster, Robert Vivian, Flemming Ward and Sue MacManamy.

## WEDNESDAY

"THE OSTRICH MAN," a comedy by Frederick Chester, with William Faversham, will be presented by Brock Pemberton Wednesday evening, at the Bijou Theatre. Others in the cast will include Lumsden Hare, Austin Fairman, Horace Braham, Charles Hampden, Frederic Monti, Edith Campbell Walker, Ann Winston, Beatrice Miles, Ashton Tonge, Robert Montgomery and Adele Thatcher-Shreve. The settings have been designed by Raymond Sovey in collaboration with O'Kane Conwell, and the play has been directed by Mr. Pemberton.

"CONSCIENCE," a melodramatic study of an unusual romance, by a new playwright, Dan Mullaly, will be brought to the Belmont Theatre, by A. H. Woods on Wednesday night. Lillian Foster, Ray B. Collins, Rosemary King, Robert Robson, Ann McCarthy and Edward Powers compose the cast.

## At the Cinemas

BROADWAY—Rudolph Valentino in "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.

CAMEO—"Messalina."

CAPITOL—"Sinners in Silk," from a story by Benjamin Glazer, with Adolph Menjou, Eleanor Boardman and Conrad Nagle.

RIALTO—"Open All Night," from the stories of Paul Morand.

RIVOLI—Glenn Hunter in "Merton of the Movies."

STRAND—Bebe Daniels and Richard Dix in "Sinners in Heaven," from the novel by Clive Harden.



LOWELL SHERMAN

will be seen in "High Stakes," a new

drama by Willard Mack, opening

at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday.

## Hilarious Fun

"The Chocolate Dandies," a Negro Revue, With Sissle and Blake, Dances in at Colonial Theatre.

"The Chocolate Dandies," Sissle and Blake's rollicking musical show with a Negro cast, is setting the pace for speed, dancing and melody at the Colonial Theatre.

The entire company seems to be dancing mad and the music in the rhythm of their dancing limbs does full justice to the pulsating score Eubie Blake has supplied the show with.

There are sure to be a number of new songs as a result of this latest all-colored show. Just as in "Shuffle Along," Blake and Sissle produced superior airs like "I'm Just Wild About Harry," and "Love Will Find a Way," the Dandies have sure-fire songs in "The Slave of Love," "Handy" and a number of others. Lottie Gee is in the company as others of equal talent, too many to mention.

L. L.



## Mr. Wells Dreams

A Review by William M. Feigenbaum

THE DREAM. By H. G. Wells, New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50

Anyhow, Mr. Wells gets a lot of fun out of life. As soon as he discovers anything it becomes his whole life, and nothing will do but he must write a couple of books about it. Usually a novel or so, a volume of essays and an angry newspaper controversy that will find its way between covers to add to the lengthening list of Wellsians.

There was a period in Mr. Wells' life when nothing mattered but scientific research. Fussing around in laboratories—it has never been quite clear whether they were devoted to biology or chemistry—was the sole proper pursuit for a person of exalted ideals, and out of that came a whole slew of books. "The Research Magnificent," for one; "Marriage," while it dealt with man's favorite pastime through the ages, was nevertheless a volume of essays in novel form on the question of whether a girl can be a laboratory researcher and a wife and a mother all at once. Likewise "Ann Veronica," a book that shocked the Summers of the distant period before the war, discussed the same theme.

At other times, Mr. Wells has been a Socialist Militant—"This Misery of Boats," "The World Set Free," etc.)—a militarist ("The War in the Air," "Little Wars," etc.)—an anti-militarist ("The Salvaging of Civilization," "Washington and the Hope of Peace")—a historian ("The Outline of History")—a writer on pedagogy ("Joan and Peter," "The Story of a Great Schoolmaster")—and several other things. Whenever he discovers pedagogy or science or Socialism or anything, that thing transcends everything else until he has written the usual novel or two, and a volume of essays. As a matter of fact, the particular form he puts it in is incidental; outside of a few of his earlier romances and an occasional "Tono Bungay," the novel form is a mere convenience; any of his books is as much an essay as if Wells had first written it as articles for the Hearst papers, or if it burst forth full grown as a novel.

For example, at present Mr. Wells is interested above all other things in the relations of the sexes. Those who do not know him may be surprised at his recent attacks upon the British Labor Government; but that is easily explained. He was a candidate at the last election, and an ardent Socialist. But he has recently seen Birth Control as the moment's Great Cause, and it happens that the Minister of Health is John Wheatley, a Roman Catholic, who doesn't see eye to eye with advocates of birth control clinics. Hence his attacks in the Hearst papers upon the MacDonald Government.

And "The Dream" is an essay in more or less novel form on the subject nearest his heart at the moment (or at the moment of writing). There is no telling how many other subjects have successively supplanted sex in the deep of his mind since "The Dream" appeared a few weeks ago.)

The story is a simple one, simply told. "Sarnac had worked almost continuously for the better part of a year upon some very subtle chemical reactions. [Again the laboratory after an interval of a dozen years] . . . He needed a holiday. Sunray had long hoped to be away with him. . . and so the two went off together to wander among the lakes and mountains." We're off! That's all of a story Wells needs to hang his essays upon.

It isn't long before we find that Sarnac and Sunray are gentleman and lady friend; that they live in 3924 A. D., or thereabouts, and that all life is free. They meet Firefly and Radiant and Willow (rather lame names, wot?) and proceed to their holidaying. We learn that Wells considers the music of 1924 as having reached perfection, but wait; he'll take a week off some day and study music, and then we'll get a new crop of books about the failings and shortcomings of the music of today.

Through an accident, Sarnac is poisoned and falls into a troubled sleep. When he awakes, he tells the company that he has had a dream! His friends gather around him as he tells the story of his life as he dreamed it, as lived in the barbarous days just before and just after the Great War of 1914.

Sarnac became Henry Mortimer Smith, son of the proletariat of that distant day, and to the accompaniment of exclamations from his friends, "Could people have been so cruel!" "Is it possible men were so stupid!" "Dew Tell!" (or its cultured equivalent) the story of a life in capitalist England is unraveled.

But the life was not such a life of cruelty, as a life of crudity and ugliness and purposelessness. And the relations of the sexes were so haphazard and unscientific. ("Not like us, Sarnac, dear," says Sunray tenderly, caressing her dear biological-chemist.) The war is dragged in a little but not much. The story drags and drags horribly—until the tail end, when there is real drama and excitement.

There Wells reveals unsuspected gifts as a sheer story-teller, when he tells how Henry, married to Milly, but still loving Hetty whom he had divorced, is caught between the two, and is shot by Hetty's husband as a result. But while we learn from the exclamations of his friends that such things could never, never happen in the Utopia of 3924, we don't get much of a hint how jams between two women are to be avoided by the perfect citizens of the perfect State.

Just the same, it's a mighty interesting book. It wouldn't be if anyone but Wells wrote it, but Wells is such an insatiable gentleman, so eagerly interested in everything, so enthusiastic when he finds a new sphere of thought that his enthusiasm is contagious and his books have a wide and growing circle of readers. Mr. Wells is under 60, in the full vigor of physical and mental health, and he has written only 51 books yet. Many more spheres of thought are open to him; many more subjects, many more books. Herbert George Wells is one

## Poetry Prize Award

The Witter Bynner Undergraduate Class

The judges of the Poetry Society's Undergraduate Contest for 1924, Leonora Speyer, Ridgely Torrence and Witter Bynner, announce that the prize of \$100 is awarded to:

Martha E. Keller, of Vassar College, for her contributions, "Old Ellen Witherspoon" and "Daphne." In order of preference the following poets receive Honorable Mention:

Countess P. Cullen, (New York University); C. T. Lanham, (United States Military Academy); Norman F. Maclean, (Dartmouth); Roberta Teale Swartz, (Mt. Holyoke); Mary Robertson Evans, (Smith); Tom Freeman, (Ohio Northern University).

Miss Keller's "Old Ellen Witherspoon" has received honorable mention high in the list twice before. Last year, Countess P. Cullen held second place, and Roberta Teale Swartz and Norman Maclean were both mentioned. This year's contest brought nearly a thousand entries from all parts of the country.

For 1924-25, Mr. Bynner is increasing the prize to \$150. Undergraduates in any American college or university may compete, and verse is not disqualified by publication; but not more than two hundred lines will be considered from any one person. Manuscripts should be typewritten, should bear on every sheet the writer's name and address, as well as his college, and must be sent before May 15th, 1925, to Witter Bynner, Box 1061, Santa Fe, New Mexico. The envelope should be marked: P. S. A. U. C. No manuscripts will be returned.

The judges will be Sara Teasdale, George Sterling and Witter Bynner.

### DR. LIBER'S BOOK

Editor, The New Leader:

In the last issue of your paper you published a review of Dr. Liber's new book, "As a Doctor Sees It." Your reviewer found nothing to praise and much to blame in this book. That was his right. But may it be permitted to remind him and your readers that a large number of the stories contained in the volume in question were first published in The New York Call, your predecessor, a publication The New Leader succeeded and of which you as well as your readers are certainly proud. Who was right—the Editor of the Call or the present reviewer? What shall the plain reader say? And how soon contributors are forgotten!

WARREN B. TERRENCE.

All men are entitled to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children.—Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States.

of the most delightful of our contemporary writers, and the world will be a more dismal place when he ceases taking up new subjects and writing books about them.

## The Autocracy of Coal

A Review by James Oneal

THE DENIAL OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IN THE COAL FIELDS. By Winthrop D. Lane. New York: League for Industrial Democracy. 15 Cents.

It is no accident that the coal fields are the scene of a capitalist autocracy often ruthless and brutal in its operation. Absentee ownership and an industry located in hills remote from industrial centers offer a favorable environment for a mastership such as we know. What happens in the coal fields does not come to the personal attention of many people because of lack of contact with the industry. Moreover, the coal fields, because of their isolation from settled communities, provide facilities for censorship that a big industry in a large city does not afford. Private ownership and often the private guard system make the coal communities regions of a capitalist dominion at its worst.

Mr. Winthrop D. Lane is the author of another booklet which is an important study of the mining regions of West Virginia. In this pamphlet he considers the invasion of the civil rights of miners in many sections of the coal regions, their insecurity of residence, their coercion by private mercenaries, the "yellow dog" contracts, injunctions, suppression of meetings of the miners and the general despotic control over the lives of the workers. The economic mastery of the mine owners also reaches to control of the governing powers. When sheriffs and their deputies are paid by the coal companies, Pennsylvania cossacks and Alabama militiamen prohibit meet-

ings of miners or break up those the workers attempt to hold, it is evident that governing control follows economic mastery.

This pamphlet suggests an interesting train of thought. Suppose that all the situations considered were reversed. Suppose that the miners through their organization hired thugs to beat up corporation officials; suppressed meetings of these officials; controlled the county and State Governments and threw the officials out of their homes; prevented the latter from gathering to consider their grievances and prohibited investigators from entering the communities where the miners controlled. Would the press of the nation feature all this and demand action? Would the Federal Government act to end the dictatorship? Would Billy Sunday sell his idea of Jesus as he sold it to the present masters?

To ask these questions is to set in bold belief the naked capitalist rule that continues in many coal communities of the United States. That editors, politicians, judges, preachers and Government officials are not disturbed by this capitalist dictatorship simply indicates that most of them accept class rule as perfectly proper if it is the owners of industry who rule.

The pamphlet is an excellent statement of the economic and political autocracy that accompanies capitalism in coal, and a certain candidate for President might be asked how it happens that all this can occur in his own State without his ever having said anything against it.

## The Modern Quarterly

The summer number of this quarterly carries three articles on the theme of a Labor party in the United States. C. E. Ruthenberg presents the Communist view, James Oneal the Socialist Party view, and V. L. Reynolds writes for the Socialist Labor party. The last-named article could have been written forty years ago. V. F. Calverton, the Editor, offers another installment of "Adolph Moor," and the second edition of George Plechanoff's important and valuable "Materialism and Art" appears. Haim Kantorovitch writes a very suggestive article on "A Revolutionary Interpretation of Philosophy."

By all odds the article by the Editor on "Sociological Criticism of Literature" is the most original and suggestive that has appeared in any periodical in many months. Ernest Boyd, author of "Ireland's Literary Renaissance," a critic who cannot be ignored, contributes an introduction to the article which he approves as a challenge to the "moralizers" and the "pseudo-aesthetics." The theme of the article is that "all of the theories and concepts, the dicta and shibboleths, of creative and critical effort, are but the outgrowths of the social system in which they have their being, and which in turn is the product of the

material conditions of the time." He draws upon the development of the novel and the drama in a number of nations to show not only how the evolution of society has affected literary taste but even the technique of literary work. The article is an important contribution to historical interpretation. If expanded into a book with more illustrative material the work would prove a permanent contribution to the literature of social and economic interpretation of art and literature.

## --- DRAMA ---



RUDOLPH VALENTINO

comes to the Broadway next week in "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.

### Rich. Herndon's Plans

"Apple Sauce," by Barry Connors, First Production of the Season

RICHARD HERNDON, it was announced yesterday, will begin his production activities this season with the production early in November of "Apple Sauce," a play by Barry Connors, with Allan Dinehart and Clarence Foster heading the cast. The piece will open in Stamford on August 28 and come to New York after a Chicago engagement. This fall, too, Mr. Herndon will again produce a Harvard prize play, as yet unnamed.

Two companies each of "The Pottery" and Samuel Shipman's "Cheaper to Marry" will be sent on tour. There will also be road companies of "You and I" and "Peg o' My Dreams."

Mr. Herndon's Belmont Theatre will open on September 8 with the production by A. H. Woods of "Conscience."

### "Their First Baby," at the Bronx Opera House.

Walter Brooks will present "Their First Baby," a domestic farce-comedy by Sidney Stone and Eleanor Maude Crane, at the Bronx Opera House Monday night.

The players will include Maude Eburne, John E. Young, W. L. Thorne, Edith Luckett, Emily Taft, Leslie Barrie, Kathryn Tracy, William Wadsworth, Henry Hughes and Patrick Rafferty.

Thurston, the Great Magician will be the next attraction.

### Notes

Walter Hampden will make a short tour in "Cyrano de Bergerac," prior to opening in New York at holiday time in "Othello." But eleven cities will see the actor-manager as the swashbuckling, Gascon poet-lover-duelist: Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn and Newark.

"Hassard Short's Ritz Revue," will open at the Ritz Theatre on Monday evening, September 15, instead of September 8. Next week the attraction will play Springfield.

## A Curious Book

BIBLE AND LABOR. By Joseph Husslein, S. J., Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.25.

This is a curious book. Written by a Catholic prelate and bearing the imprimatur of Archbishop, now Cardinal, Hayes, the book carries that impress of finality and authority that is characteristic of the work of members of the Society of Jesus. To those outside of the Church, this attitude of authority is irritating. How others who live in a world that is constantly changing can reconcile themselves to this patriarchal attitude is for them to explain.

For example, we read on page 34 that the author regrets that there are those who seek "to banish the supernatural, or at all events the miraculous, from history—well authenticated as any historic fact though it certainly is." If the miraculous is as authenticated as the historic fact that Washington crossed the Delaware it is not miraculous. It is historic fact. A fact is a matter of history, not miracle. A mere assertion to the contrary cannot be accepted unless we rule out evidence and reason. Yet it is this obscurantist attitude that pervades much in this book which is at the same time a mine of interesting information regarding the laborers of the ancient world.

The only way to read this book is to ignore the point of view, the assumption of finality in interpreting the interesting records of the past with which the author is familiar. When the author tells us of labor in the ancient monarchies, of the Mosaic agricultural system, forced labor under Solomon, servitude under the early empires, the bondage of the Hebrews and other interesting phases of the life of labor thousands of years ago, he is interesting and informative. But when he assumes, as George Bernard Shaw once said, of an American judge, that he is always "in the infinite confidence of the Almighty," that assertion is proof and that doubt is impious. We cannot follow him. If he merely presented his opinions as obiter dicta, they would not be offensive. You can disagree with opinion but you cannot with authority, and authority bulks large in this field where honest difference in interpretation is certain and necessary because of the scanty material available. J. O.

## --- MUSIC ---

"Aida" Will Open in Fortnight of New Organization.

Two weeks of opera at the remodeled Manhattan Opera House, beginning with a performance of "Aida" on Saturday evening, September 13, is announced by the Manhattan Grand Opera Association. The organization, originating from Italy, consists of twenty principals selected by Pietro Mascagni, a chorus and orchestra of fifty each, and a ballet of twenty-four, while singers already known here are also to take part.

The company includes Maria Casale, Beatrice Melargio and Edith Nelson, of Kansas City, sopranos; Giuseppe Badelli, Rino Oldrati and Salvatore Servino, tenors; Enrico Nani, Alfredo Zagari and Francesco Novelli, baritone; Amadeo Taverna and Italo Picchi, basses, and Emilio Capizzano and Alberto Paccolini, conductors. The repertoire announced for the week of September 15 is: Monday, "La Traviata"; Tuesday, "La Gioconda"; Wednesday, "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Thursday, "Norma"; Friday, "Rigoletto"; and Saturday, "Carmen."

### Notes

"The Goose Hangs High," with Norman Trevor, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen and Katherine Grey, will be the attraction at the Shubert-Riviera Theatre, beginning Monday evening.

An adaptation of Sacha Guitry's latest Paris success, "The Kiss Girl," will be presented by Selwyn in New York.



EMILY TAFT

at the Bronx Opera House next week in a new comedy "Their First Baby," by Sidney Stone and Eleanor Maude Crane.

All Books Reviewed on this page, and every other book, obtainable at the RAND BOOK STORE 7 EAST 15TH STREET New York City

Why not get a good Book for your library FREE?

# WOMAN

In the Past, Present and Future

By AUGUST BEBEL.

A Classic Work on the Progress of Women from Slavery to Freedom and Socialism. 512 pages, good print, cloth binding.

## THE NEW LEADER

will give this Book, which is practically out of print now,

**FREE** to its readers complying with the conditions indicated below. More than three-fourths of our supply is gone, and only

A FEW WILL BE FORTUNATE

to obtain a Free Copy, if they will act quickly.

NEXT WEEK MAY BE TOO LATE.

ACT NOW

FILL OUT THIS BLANK NOW

DON'T DELAY

### How to Get the Book FREE

If a subscriber now and your subscription expires before September 15th, send us \$2.00, your renewal for one year. Get a friend to subscribe for one year, or two to subscribe for 6 months each. The New Leader will be sent for the period subscribed and you will get the book FREE.

THE NEW LEADER  
(Room 507), 7 East 15th Street,  
New York City, N. Y.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send The New Leader for ..... to the following:

.....  
.....  
.....  
and a free copy of Bebel's "Woman" to me.

Name.....

Address.....



## THE NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement  
Published Every Saturday by the New Leader Publishing Association

Room 507, People's House, 7 East 15th St.  
New York City  
Telephone, Stuyvesant 6885

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

### Contributing Editors

EUGENE V. DEBS, MORRIS HILLQUIT,  
VICTOR L. BERGER, ALGERNON LEE,  
ABRAHAM CAHAN, NORMAN THOMAS,  
LENA MORROW LEWIS, JOSEPH  
E. COHEN, CLEMENT WOOD,  
JOHN M. WORK, G. A.  
HOEHN, CAMERON  
H. KING

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States	
One Year .....	\$2.00
Six Months .....	1.25
Three Months .....	.75
Single Copy .....	.05
To Foreign Countries	
One Year .....	\$3.00
Six Months .....	1.50
Three Months .....	.75

Saturday, Sept. 6, 1924

## THREE LABOR DAY ADDRESSES

LABOR DAY afforded the presidential candidates an opportunity to broadcast their views to the masses. Davis felt it necessary to remove the curse of the Woodrowian era by announcing his affection for freedom of press, speech and assembly; by approving the child labor amendment, equality of opportunity, the right of the workers to organize and strike and condemning the abuse of the injunction. His labored effort at Wheeling, however, could not obscure the fact that it was the office boy of our corporate masters who was speaking.

Coolidge had arranged for a collection of "labor leaders" to listen to him and give the affair the aspect of a trade union ratification meeting. "We had better stick to the American brand of Government," said Coolidge, not specifying whether it is the West Virginian brand of Davis or that of Fall, Denby and Daugherty. Coolidge isn't in "favor of a corporation Government, a bank Government, a farm Government or a Labor Government." He is simply for a "common-sense Government." From which we gather that his sort of government will not represent corporations, banks, labor or farmers. It will represent nobody. We submit that only Fall, Denby, Forbes and Daugherty fully understand what Kal means.

With a frankness that is in marked contrast with the conventional hokum offered by the other two speakers, La Follette dealt with the economic problems of the farmers and workers stating precisely what he means. The net impression left by this address is that the speaker recognizes that the Federal Government is controlled by a small class and that this control has been acquired through the parties represented by Coolidge and Davis.

The objective? It is clear. "We have enlisted in this campaign to restore this Government to the service of the public, to secure to the laborer and producer in all lines a greater share of the product of his toil. . . . I believe that if the people can once regain control of the machinery of Government we can stem the tide toward economic absolutism."

There is no vague reference fading into mysticism like Kal's "common-sense Government." The struggle is one of the despoiled against the despoilers and their servile parties whose continued rule forecasts an "economic absolutism." It is the clearest note sounded in this campaign by a presidential candidate.

## TO PARTY MEMBERS

IN the eagerness of branch, local, district and State organizations of the Socialist Party to obtain funds for their campaign work we are likely to overlook the needs of the national organization. This is natural, as the immediate needs of our own locality are likely to be impressed upon members first.

But we Socialists should never be parochial in our views. The National Office is expected to carry on important work which the subordinate divisions of the party cannot do. If it is not done we complain and the whole movement is left weaker as a result. Organized Socialists serve as a reserve corps for carrying the message into unorganized and weak States but unless we provide the funds the message will not be delivered at all.

We therefore urge upon all party members and sympathizers, whose contributions should be more generous in this than any other year, that out of their budget for this purpose they include a substantial sum for the National Office. Get this obligation out of the way immediately so that national plans may be carried out without delay. Mail your contributions to Bertha Hale White, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

## THE PRICE WE PAY

CONTINUANCE of hard work after the age of forty shortens the life of the worker. This is the opinion of Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University after a long study of the death rate in modern industry. Up to the age of forty the death rate for the heaviest of manual labor is no greater than it is in the professions. After forty the heavy occupations are marked by an ever-increasing death rate as compared with the lighter occupations. Dr. Pearl

states that the attempt to improve mortality after middle life in the heavy occupations "is made more difficult because our economic structure of society compels a great many men of advanced ages to perform physically hard labor or starve."

In other words, the price which workers pay in the heavier occupations is dying at an earlier age than they would die if the industrial system was changed to a more human basis. After passing the age of forty the worker's vitality is more quickly sapped by the demands of modern capitalism. He is used up before his time and his children follow him to his grave only in turn to realize the fate of the father.

If comparative statistics of the various countries were compiled on this matter there is little doubt that the United States will be shown to lead in this destruction of human life after forty. The pace is much swifter in this country, so much faster that it requires immigrants many months to become adapted to it.

The economic system that compels men of advanced ages to "perform physically hard labor or starve" is a system that should be scrapped. It is an archaic survival, inhuman, and must be reorganized on a Socialist basis.

## DAWES AND HERRIN

FASCIST DAWES has his answer in Herrin. In his Augusta speech Dawes, referring to Herrin, said that "if a secret organization to uphold law and order is justifiable anywhere, it is justifiable there." The hooded Fascists of Herrin were probably encouraged by the statement of Dawes and the latter may legitimately claim a share in the "honors" of the affair that sent seven human beings to their death.

Here it is necessary to observe that Dawes excused the rise of the Klan in Herrin as an answer to the mine war when the miners rose in revolt against the Southern Illinois Coal Company in July, 1922. Dawes accepts this rising as an act of pure madness, ignoring the background out of which it issued.

The fact is that this mine tragedy was itself the outcome of the corporation Fascism which Dawes represents. The coal corporation had employed ex-convicts and criminals from Chicago and other cities, armed them and turned them loose upon Williamson County. These corporation Fascists assaulted not only miners on the public highway but other citizens as well. They fired upon peaceful citizens for many weeks before the tragedy of July and a number were injured.

This was the background of the mine war. Dawes knows it as he is a citizen of the State where this situation developed but having a mind that is a compound of Mussolini and an old Prussian Junker he ignores the corporation Fascism of Herrin. Braggart and typical product of the American financial oligarchy, Dawes is a fit representative of all that is worst in American capitalism.

## AN ANCIENT MIND

WE presume that Fred R. Marvin desires clippings to show the editor of the Commercial that his "Searchlight Department" is worth the price paid for it. If this will help him to sell more of his stuff we shall not regret it. Not every ass is able to sell the bogus goods he is marketing, and we confess a certain measure of admiration for one who can do it.

A recent installment includes the following assertions: The La Follette movement is Socialism. It does not differ from Communism; both would abolish "Government, patriotism, the private property right, inheritance, religion, and the family relation." The same is true of the Conference for Progressive Political Action; the La Follette platform is the platform of the Socialist Party; this third party movement follows instructions of Moscow. Finally, it is a legitimate descendant of the Illuminati, organized in Bavaria in 1776.

We wish that we could say that the movement is a Socialist movement, but we will let Marvin say it as it is his job to always assert what is not so. We do say, however, that the movement represents the enlightened demands of urban and rural workers. That is why we Socialists are with it, as we have no interests apart from the workers of the nation.

As for abolition of all government, of religion, the family, and so on, we are puzzled where this asinine propagandist got it. This program was ascribed to the Jeffersonians in 1800, to the free-soilers three decades later, to the city and State Labor parties in the late '20s, to the "Black Republicans" of 1856, and to the coalition that elected Lincoln in 1860.

We had suspected that Marvin's mind belonged to some remote period of geologic time, but in reality it is only as ancient as one of the periods mentioned above. That qualifies him as a contributor to the Commercial.

## THE PWINCE!

FOR the moment our own Crown Prince John D. is thrust into the background while the British Crown Prince occupies the headlines. We are introduced to the hats and ties of Wales. The American permits us to gaze on a photo of his shoes, "dark buckskin shoes, strapped with brown leather, with wide yellow eyelets and heavy leather laces and yellow soles with leather stitching." Socks are overlooked.

The News is just dear, so there! So awfully nice in just the swellest report you ever read of Wales at the races. Just read, dears:

Every time the Prince wiped his brow with his scarlet handkerchief, which closely resembled a bandanna, hundreds murmured, "He is wiping his brow."

Every time he smiled, dozens of hundreds nudged their neighbors, and said, "he is smiling."

## Muggins

## A Short Story

By M. H. HEDGES

MUGGINS has quit singing. Not that anybody cares. For Muggins, unlike the finest artists, sang from sheer exuberance of spirit, out of the gusto of mere self-expression—and he sang very badly. I've been workin' on the railroad—All the live-long day.

Just like that, coarse and staccato with no regard to tune. But his face would always beam when he sang, his teeth showing beneath his bristling red mustache and his little eyes twinkling. Just why he sang, Muggins never knew. It made his stomach feel better, it is true, but that wasn't quite it. It made the bolt he was turning easier to move—yes. But work is work. And it gave him a sense of power over the rest of the section gang, for they always cracked to pass some joke about "Muggins' croak-in'—yet that wasn't it.

One thing was certain, Muggins never sang, as some men often sing, because he perceived some glint of romance in his surroundings, and romance there was—not for Muggins but for me, for instance, who didn't have to bend over the steel rails and cross-ties eight hours a day making repairs. When I met Muggins there, I saw his spare, drab, hard little figure against a background of red-box cars, the long, low-running sheds, a half-mile long, and the bustling corps of freight-handlers, pushing hand-trucks filled with parcels and bundles, in and out of waiting empty cars.

Muggins was a section hand on a division of the Great Northern, which includes the Minnesota Transfer depots. Here, under the hill, millions of dollars' worth of freight is handled monthly, garnered and gleaned from the four corners of the earth, bundled together and reoriented, to be whisked back again to the four corners of the world. Anyone with a touch of imagination could see the pulsations of the great industrial machine in this slender artery of trade, and be thrilled at the vigor of its thrusting pistons, and the press of the red-tide of its life against one's waking senses.

But Muggins had no imagination. The long shed furnished shade in the summer against the red-hot prairie sun, and a buttress in winter against the hungry winds and slanting snows. That was all. He had worked out a schedule of rounds so that he tightened bolts, and buttressed ties, in harmony with the sun, timing the hours so that he could work in the shadow of the impending roofs.

When Muggins sang, he generally sang with a dim consciousness of his home—of the children—chiefly Ruth. There had been three children, but Ralph had died. Ned was the oldest, and was doing very well. He had become a dentist, and had opened an office at University and Carver avenues. When Muggins went home at night, he would stop on the hill a moment and spell out amid the lights the precise location of Ned's dental offices. And it gave him a sudden glow about the throat and eyes—he had done that for Ned. He had sent him through the U-Dental School—and he was putting Ruth through, too. That was before Muggins quit singing.

Those who knew Muggins—like Muggins

himself—never knew what prompted Muggins' singing—that half-mournful, jerky, wheezy chanting of a weary section hand—but they think they know why Muggins quit singing; and this is what they told me.

Ruth Muggins was an unusually pretty girl. She was brunette, with alert, deep eyes, and a wide mouth. She had a restless, aspiring nature, but was a good girl about the house—at least Nettie, her mother, never complained about her. She sewed—chiefly, it is true, for herself, and "helped" with the dishes. She was studious, too, and though she showed no particular liking for "typing" at high school, she did well in her commercial work. She liked drawing best. When Ruth was sixteen, Nettie suggested that the girl quit school and go into an office.

"You can go out and help buy your own clothes," Nettie declared. "A pretty girl, like you, ought to be earning \$18 or \$20 a week."

"Maybe Ruth doesn't want to go into an office, ma," Muggins said looking timid and perplexed.

Ruth shot him a grateful glance, but kept a stubborn silence. Later she and her father talked about what she should do, and Ruth told him she wanted to study art. Muggins put a stop to that.

"You might as well get such foolish notions out of your head," he asserted kindly. "We're too poor for that. But you can go on through school, if you want to."

Nettie was furious at the decision. "It's wicked to put such ideas in the head of a poor working girl, Muggins."

On the night of Ruth's graduation from high school, she and her father had another talk, and the upshot was that Ruth was allowed to enter the University the next fall.

"Me—with my back broken with slavin' over the wash-tub for you, and you loolling on beds of ease at the college," Nettie complained.

Ruth lived at home, and did what she could to help her mother. It wasn't easy for any of them. Nettie wasn't well, and she was coming to that time of life when she would have welcomed a let-up in housework. "She was crazy for a car, and she bitterly resented Ruth's getting more than she deserved. It would come to no good, she declared. It was hard for Ruth, for she often felt she was getting only half of what the university had to offer, and she went about a great deal of the time carrying a sense of inferiority. But for Muggins it was hardest. He took to working overtime in order to meet the drain on his wages.

"Now that the girl's in it, we've got to give her all we can," he said.

"Yes, training her up to be a swell. That's fine business. And I with but one new hat in twenty years."

"Now, mother, she'll soon be through. We don't want her to get only what we did," Muggins answered deprecatingly.

"Well, then, you might be giving up the union, Muggins. It's those dues that eats up as much as Ruth's schoolin'."

Muggins was perplexed, yet obdurate. He hitched his overalls up with his hard,

The last sentence is in italics just to impress upon its readers the fact that Wales had smiled. Really, fellows, isn't it just great to be alive and, girls, isn't it magnificent? No vulgar rabble, either, to disturb the bliss that comes once in a lifetime!

## BUTLER KEEPS KOOL WITH KAL

WILLIAM M. BUTLER, the New England Babbitt in charge of the Coolidge-Dawes wing of the two-party firm of capitalism, sees hope of the G. O. P. carrying those Western States where the farmers have been in revolt. Last week he assured members of the firm that Socialists were driving farmers from the ranks of the third party. "I have been told," said Butler, "that because of the prominence of the Socialist group in the third party organization and campaign their (the farmers) own issues may be ignored."

If these farmers' brains functioned as feebly as Butler's they would forget some history as Butler ignores it. What are the facts? Newspapers, magazines and books that have paid any attention to the development of the farmer revolt have all emphasized the fact that it was organized as far back as 1916 by men who for many years had been prominent as Socialists and as members of the Socialist Party. Arthur M. Townley, the leader of the revolt, had been a Socialist candidate for Governor of North Dakota. Mills, Brewer, Gilbert, Le-Seur, and many others were active as speakers and organizers.

Moreover, the G. O. P. politicians and newspapers for eight years have pointed to the conspicuous Socialists who were organizing the farmer revolt. The movement itself was denounced as a Socialist movement. Its program was fought as a Socialist program. In the larger cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis the organized Labor section of the Western revolt had a similar Socialist leadership. The farmers knew it all the time. Their enemies did not let them forget it. What is more, they laughed at the Western Babbitts and politicians who tried to break the revolt by pointing to its Socialist inspiration and leadership.

It remained for Butler to announce that the farmers have just learned of Socialist support of the third party and that for this reason they intend to "keep kool with Kal!" Really, Butler should go back to his ribbon counter and learn the trade of selling things over again.

The next time some swaggering militarist tells you that Goose Step Day will "preserve peace" like a fire department ready to put fires out, ask him if he ever heard of a fire department going around committing arson.

And now the cost of living is going up again. What is it, Republican normalcy or Democratic Wiggle and Wobble? Or is it just plain crazy Capitalism?

## THE Chatter-Box

### MORE SONNETS TO A DARK LADY

There is a joy in bearing gifts to you  
Like that of pilgrims bringing to a shrine,  
With but this sorrow that my goods are few  
And none of them in texture overfine.

But if the giving may enhance the boon;  
Then what I bear outweighs the Ind:  
The shawls are spun and tinted by the moon,  
The silks are woven by the gypsy wind;

These coronets are pearl-encrusted fern,  
These diamonds stolen from Olympian space.

And though I know how little you return,  
How futile would be praying for your grace,  
I am content to watch my candles burn  
Before the dream-framed ikon of your face.

We started last week to remark that the first hint of summer's end had come to us from Simsbury, Conn. Somebody left the following poem out. We print it with apologies to the author from the make-up man.

### ITALIAN AUTUMN

The gray mist veils upon the hill,  
The gray land sinks below  
The gray walled town grows grayer still  
In sadness crouching low.

Far down below, within the vale,  
The yellow vineyards droop.  
An aged crane, thin, worn, and pale  
Toils up the weary slope.

The beauty of the ageing year  
Rests on the ageing land,  
The beauty of the old and dear  
Touched by a father's hand.

JOHN BRIDGE.

While all the other smart conductors of colylums have been away resting up their funny bones, we have been perspiring along, in a plugging fashion to be sure, here at the old pillar. May we not ask for some of our returned Sapphos and Orpheuses to get down to work and help us fill in these gaping spaces. Surely the summer has been replete with romance and extortion for you all. Love or rebellion, whatever your theme be, it shall be thrice welcomed.

Vacationing is an echo now. Most of the girls have returned with lovely color on their noses, beautiful blisters on their shoulders, and perfectly good digestions gone wrong.

Most of the boys have come back, sun-seared and broke. They are all back looking for jobs, or working half-time on their old ones. The joys of the working class are manifold. Newport and Palm Beach are getting up protest meetings against the wide and frequent leisure enjoyed by the masses, especially during the summer and slow-business months. This is especially true in Detroit, among the machinists, in Pawtucket, R. I., among the spinners; in forty-seven other cities of forty-seven other principalities of this glorious empire, in about ninety-six different occupations. The vacationing of the workers is a sweet mixture of sun-burn and starvation, just as the season demands. Long Island and His Royal Nibs, the Prince, are asked to join in this growing protest.

Speaking of the Prince and the seventy-seven thousand columns of publicity given him on his recent arrival here makes us a howling maniac.

First of all by comparison, we are much better in looks, we stand almost six feet in socks, weigh 180 pounds, in athletic proportion, we can box, ride (without breaking several collarbones), smoke a pipe, dance the Mah Jong, sing, swim, speak the English tongue, make romantic go-go eyes, by the nth degree more admirably than his regal self, besides sundry other attributes and talents that even the most outrageous liar in his whole publicity retinue would not dare to credit him with. And yet, unless we do not sign this column with our name, we never get in any kind of print. As for Long Island, the last time we invaded said realm, we were met by a troupe of wandering mosquitoes, and only enjoyed meeting La Grippe, our Spanish vampire.

Jim Oneal objected to the foregoing as an editorial. His classic remark was, "Sorry kid, but I'm working that side of the street."

Sonia and Ray G. send us a greeting card from Woodstock. To have pleasant thoughts in that Gubernia of lost souls and buried dreams is a sign of Polyanna in the highest.

Now for a hot week of torrid campaigning. "Fellow Citizens!"

S. A. DE WITT.

over which souls have come, and the dreary road over which they again must travel. Sometimes they lighten up monstrous obstacles before which the spirit of man quails and despairs. Such were Ruth's words to her father. Muggins muttered something about "Lies, all lies," and he could say no more. There was a horrible emptiness within. He seemed to be alone, and useless—beaten.

Ruth, too, was silent. Yet she was calmer now; she had at last declared herself, and felt free and complete at last. Not long after she was married.

Now one of the gang usually says to Muggins, "Where's Caruso? Here, Caruso! Sing for us."

I've been workin' in on—the railroad. All—the live-long day.

One of the gang beats the air with his shovel, marking of the rhythm of the lines. "Who in hell wants to sing?" Muggins replies, trying to appear jovial and unconcerned, but his bright teeth do not show under his sandy mustache, and his eyes are grave—now hard and cruel, now wondering.